No. 18-281

In the Supreme Court of the United States

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, M. KIRKLAND COX,

Appellants,

v.

GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, et al.,

Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia

JOINT APPENDIX
Volume III of IX

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American Academy of Arts and Sciences	2007
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Goldsmith Book Prize for *Going Negative*	1996
National Fellow, The Hoover Institution	1993-94

Harry S. Truman Fellowship 1982-86

PUBLICATIONS

Books

2014 *Cheap and Clean: How Americans Think About Energy in the Age of Global Warming*. With David Konisky. MIT Press.

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2001 *Voting: What Is, What Could Be.* A report of the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project. This report examines the voting system, especially technologies for casting and counting votes, registration systems, and polling place operations, in the United States. It was widely used by state and national governments in formulating election reforms following the 2000 election.

2001 "An Assessment of the Reliability of Voting Technologies." A report of the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project. This report provided the first nationwide assessment of voting equipment performance in the United States. It was prepared for the Governor's

Select Task Force on Election Reform in Florida.

Chapters in Edited Volumes

2012 "Using Recounts to Measure the Accuracy of Vote Tabulations: Evidence from New Hampshire Elections, 1946-2002" in Confirming Elections, R. Michael Alvarez, Lonna Atkeson, and Thad Hall, eds. New York: Palgrave, Macmillan.

2010 "Dyadic Representation" in Oxford Handbook on Congress, Eric Schickler, ed., Oxford University Press.

2008 "Voting Technology and Election Law" in *America Votes!*, Benjamin Griffith, editor, Washington, DC: American Bar Association.

2007 "What Did the Direct Primary Do to Party Loyalty in Congress" (with Shigeo Hirano and James M. Snyder Jr.) in *Process, Party and Policy Making: Further New Perspectives on the History of Congress*, David Brady and Matthew D. McCubbins (eds.), Stanford University Press, 2007.

2007 "Election Administration and Voting Rights" in *Renewal of the Voting Rights Act*, David Epstein and Sharyn O'Hallaran, eds. Russell Sage Foundation.

2006 "The Decline of Competition in Primary Elections," (with John Mark Hansen, Shigeo Hirano, and James M. Snyder, Jr.) *The Marketplace of Democracy*, Michael P. McDonald and John Samples, eds. Washington, DC: Brookings.

2005 "Voters, Candidates and Parties" in *Handbook of Political Economy*, Barry Weingast and Donald Wittman, eds. New York: Oxford University Press.

2003 "Baker v. Carr in Context, 1946 – 1964" (with Samuel Isaacharoff) in *Constitutional Cases in Context*, Michael Dorf, editor. New York: Foundation Press.

2002 "Corruption and the Growth of Campaign Spending"(with Alan Gerber and James Snyder). *A User's Guide to Campaign Finance*, Jerry Lubenow, editor. Rowman and Littlefield.

2001 "The Paradox of Minimal Effects," in Henry Brady and Richard Johnston, eds., *Do Campaigns Matter*? University of Michigan Press.

2001 "Campaigns as Experiments," in Henry Brady and Richard Johnson, eds., Do *Campaigns Matter*? University of Michigan Press.

2000 "Money and Office," (with James Snyder) in David Brady and John Cogan, eds., *Congressional Elections: Continuity and Change*. Stanford University Press.

1996 "The Science of Political Advertising," (with Shanto Iyengar) in *Political Persuasion and Attitude Change*, Richard Brody, Diana Mutz, and Paul Sniderman, eds. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

1995 "Evolving Perspectives on the Effects of Campaign Communication," in Philo Warburn, ed., *Research in Political Sociology*, vol. 7, JAI.

1995 "The Effectiveness of Campaign Advertising: It's All in the Context," (with Shanto Iyengar) in *Campaigns and Elections American Style*, Candice Nelson and James A. Thurber, eds. Westview Press.

1993 "Information and Electoral Attitudes: A Case of Judgment Under Uncertainty," (with Shanto Iyengar), in *Explorations in Political Psychology*, Shanto Iyengar and William McGuire, eds. Durham: Duke University Press.

Working Papers

2009 "Sociotropic Voting and the Media" (with Marc Meredith and Erik Snowberg), American National Election Study Pilot Study Reports, John Aldrich editor.

2007 "Public Attitudes Toward America's Energy Options: Report of the 2007 MIT Energy Survey" CEEPR Working Paper 07-002 and CANES working paper.

2006 "Constituents' Policy Perceptions and Approval of Members' of Congress" CCES Working Paper 06-01 (with Phil Jones).

2004 "Using Recounts to Measure the Accuracy of Vote Tabulations: Evidence from New Hampshire Elections, 1946 to 2002" (with Andrew Reeves).

2002 "Evidence of Virtual Representation: Reapportionment in California," (with Ruimin He and James M. Snyder).

1999 "Why did a majority of Californians vote to lower their own power?" (with James Snyder

and Jonathan Woon). Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Atlanta, GA, September, 1999. Paper received the award for the best paper on Representation at the 1999 Annual Meeting of the APSA.

1999 "Has Television Increased the Cost of Campaigns?" (with Alan Gerber and James Snyder).

1996 "Money, Elections, and Candidate Quality," (with James Snyder).

1996 "Party Platform Choice - Single- Member District and Party-List Systems,"(with James Snyder).

1995 "Messages Forgotten" (with Shanto Iyengar).

1994 "Consumer Contributors and the Returns to Fundraising: A Microeconomic Analysis," (with Alan Gerber), presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, September.

1992 "Biases in Ecological Regression," (with R. Douglas Rivers) August, (revised February 1994). Presented at the Midwest Political Science Association Meetings, April 1994, Chicago, IL.

1992 "Using Aggregate Data to Correct Nonresponse and Misreporting in Surveys" (with R. Douglas Rivers). Presented at the annual meeting of the Political Methodology Group, Cambridge, Massachusetts, July.

1991 "The Electoral Effects of Issues and Attacks in Campaign Advertising" (with Shanto Iyengar). Presented at the Annual Meeting of

the American Political Science Association, Washington, DC.

1991 "Television Advertising as Campaign Strategy: Some Experimental Evidence" (with Shanto Iyengar). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Phoenix.

1991 "Why Candidates Attack: Effects of Televised Advertising in the 1990 California Gubernatorial Campaign," (with Shanto Iyengar). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Seattle, March.

1990 "Winning is Easy, But It Sure Ain't Cheap." Working Paper #90-4, Center for the American Politics and Public Policy, UCLA. Presented at the Political Science Departments at Rochester University and the University of Chicago.

Research Grants

1989-1990 Markle Foundation. "A Study of the Effects of Advertising in the 1990 California Gubernatorial Campaign." Amount: $50,000

1991-1993 Markle Foundation. "An Experimental Study of the Effects of Campaign Advertising." Amount: $150,000

1991-1993 NSF. "An Experimental Study of the Effects of Advertising in the 1992 California Senate Electoral." Amount: $100,000

1994-1995 MIT Provost Fund. "Money in Elections: A Study of the Effects of Money on Electoral Competition." Amount: $40,000

1996-1997	National Science Foundation. "Campaign Finance and Political Representation." Amount: $50,000
1997	National Science Foundation. "Party Platforms: A Theoretical Investigation of Party Competition Through Platform Choice." Amount: $40,000
1997-1998	National Science Foundation. "The Legislative Connection in Congressional Campaign Finance. Amount: $150,000
1999-2000	MIT Provost Fund. "Districting and Representation." Amount: $20,000.
1999-2002	Sloan Foundation. "Congressional Staff Seminar." Amount: $156,000.
2000-2001	Carnegie Corporation. "The Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project." Amount: $253,000.
2001-2002	Carnegie Corporation. "Dissemination of Voting Technology Information." Amount: $200,000.
2003-2005	National Science Foundation. "State Elections Data Project." Amount: $256,000.
2003-2004	Carnegie Corporation. "Internet Voting." Amount: $279,000.
2003-2005	Knight Foundation. "Accessibility and Security of Voting Systems." Amount: $450,000.
2006-2008	National Science Foundation, "Primary Election Data Project," $186,000
2008-2009	Pew/JEHT. "Measuring Voting Problems in Primary Elections, A National Survey." Amount: $300,000

2008-2009	Pew/JEHT. "Comprehensive Assessment of the Quality of Voter Registration Lists in the United States: A pilot study proposal" (with Alan Gerber). Amount: $100,000.
2010-2011	National Science Foundation, "Cooperative Congressional Election Study," $360,000
2010-2012	Sloan Foundation, "Precinct-Level U. S. Election Data," $240,000.
2012-2014	National Science Foundation, "Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2010-2012 Panel Study" $425,000
2012-2014	National Science Foundation, "2012 Cooperative Congressional Election Study," $475,000
2014-2016	National Science Foundation, "Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2010-2014 Panel Study" $510,000
2014-2016	National Science Foundation, "2014 Cooperative Congressional Election Study," $400,000

Professional Boards

Editor, Cambridge University Press Book Series, Political Economy of Institutions and Decisions, 2006-present

Member, Board of the Reuters International School of Journalism, Oxford University, 2007 to present.

Member, Academic Advisory Board, Electoral Integrity Project, 2012 to present. Contributing Editor, *Boston Review*, The State of the Nation.

Member, Board of Overseers, American National Election Studies, 1999 - 2013. Associate Editor, Public Opinion Quarterly, 2012 to 2013.

Editorial Board of American Journal of Political Science, 2005 to present.

Editorial Board of Legislative Studies Quarterly, 2005 to present.

Editorial Board of Public Opinion Quarterly, 2006 to present.

Editorial Board of the Election Law Journal, 2002 to present.

Editorial Board of the Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics, 1996 to 2008.

Editorial Board of Business and Politics, 2002 to Present.

Scientific Advisory Board, Polimetrix, 2004 to 2006.

Special Projects and Task Forces

Principal Investigator, Cooperative Congressional Election Study, 2005 – present.

CBS News Election Decision Desk, 2006-present

Co-Director, Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project, 2000-2004.

Co-Organizer, MIT Seminar for Senior Congressional and Executive Staff, 1996-2007.

MIT Energy Innovation Study, 2009-2010.

MIT Energy Initiative, Steering Council, 2007-2008

MIT Coal Study, 2004-2006.

MIT Energy Research Council, 2005-2006.

MIT Nuclear Study, 2002-2004.

Harvard University Center on the Environment, Council, 2009-present

Expert Witness, Consultation, and Testimony

2001	Testimony on Election Administration, U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce.
2001	Testimony on Voting Equipment, U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
2001	Testimony on Voting Equipment, U.S. House Committee on House Administration
2001	Testimony on Voting Equipment, Congressional Black Caucus
2002-2003	*McConnell v. FEC*, 540 U.S. 93 (2003), consultant to the Brennan Center.
2009	Amicus curiae brief with Professors Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart on behalf of neither party to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder*, 557 U.S. 193 (2009).
2009	Testimony on Voter Registration, U. S. Senate Committee on Rules.
2011-2014	*Perez v. Perry*, U. S. District Court in the Western District of Texas (No. 5:11-cv-00360). Exert witness on behalf of Rodriguez intervenors.
2011-2013	*State of Texas v. United States*, the U.S. District Court in the District ofColumbia (No. 1:11-cv-01303), expert witness on behalf of the Gonzales intervenors.
2012-2013	*State of Texas v. Holder*, U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia (No.1:12-cv-00128), expert witness on behalf of the United States.

2011-2012	*Guy v. Miller* in U.S. District Court for Nevada (No. 11-OC-00042-1B), expert witness on behalf of the Guy plaintiffs.
2012	*In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment*, Florida SupremeCourt (Nos. 2012-CA-412, 2012-CA-490), consultant for the Florida Democratic Party.
2012-2014	*Romo v. Detzner*, Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in Florida (No.2012 CA 412), expert witness on behalf of Romo plaintiffs.
2013-2014	*LULAC v. Edwards Aquifer Authority*, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division (No. 5:12cv620-OLG,), consultant and expert witness on behalf of the City of San Antonio and San Antonio Water District
2013-2014	*Veasey v. Perry*, U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christi Division (No. 2:13-cv-00193)
2013 – present	*Harris v. McCrory*, U. S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina (No. 1:2013cv00949).
2014	Amicus curiae brief, on behalf of neither party, Supreme Court of the UnitedStates, *Alabama Democratic Conference v. State of Alabama*.

Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Board of Elections Reply Report

Stephen Ansolabehere

April 24, 2015

1. My Expert Report in this case examined the geographic features, racial composition, partisan composition, and voting patterns of twelve Challenged Districts for the House of Delegates in five regions of the Commonwealth of Virginia. These are House Districts ("HDs") 63, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 80, 89, 90, 92 and 95. They are in the Dinwiddie-Greenville area (HDs 63 and 75), the Richmond area (HDs 69, 70, 71 and 74), the Norfolk area (HDs 89 and 90), the Portsmouth area (HDs 77 and 80), and the Hampton and Newport News area (HDs 92 and 95).

2. Defendants and Intervenor-Defendants submitted three reports in response to my Expert Report, authored by Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, and Professor Katz.

3. This Reply Report addresses the issues raised by Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, and Professor Katz.

OVERALL SUMMARY

4. This section provides a summary of the major points contained in this Reply Report.

Geography

5. The Challenged Districts are more likely to split counties, cities, and VTDs than the not challenged districts. These findings from my Expert Report are not challenged.

6. The Challenged Districts are less compact by geographic dispersion (Reock) and perimeter (Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg). Very low compactness arises with HDs 74, 77, 80, and 95. Significant

reductions in compactness occur in HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95.

7. Professor Katz is at odds with Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller about the appropriate way to measure compactness.

Race and Party in the Composition of the Challenged HDs

8. My Expert Report analyzed the movement of VTDs into and out of the Challenged Districts from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. That analysis shows that race was a substantial factor in the configuration of these districts and was more a substantial than party in explaining that configuration. This portion of my Expert Report is not disputed.

9. Professor Hood documents, and I concur, that there were minimal changes in the Democratic vote share of the Challenged Districts.

10. My Expert Report further provided a correlation analysis of the racial and partisan composition of VTDs and the likelihood that the VTD was included in a Challenged District. This analysis was not disputed.

11. I provided a multiple regression analysis to examine whether, head-to-head, race was a stronger predictor than party of which VTDs were included in the Challenged Districts. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller did not dispute that analysis.

12. Professor Katz criticized that analysis and offers his own version of this analysis. He argues that I do not control for proximity. This is incorrect. My analysis within region reflects proximity; it agrees with my statewide analysis, and both of these analyses are consistent with the analysis of VTDs moved into and out of the Challenged Districts. All of these

analyses show that race, and not party, was the substantial factor shaping the configuration of the Challenged Districts. I dispute his alternative analysis as unfounded and not nested in the regional geography.

Population and Core Areas

13. My Expert Report provided an analysis of total population moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts. That analysis is unchallenged.

14. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller argue that the configuration of the Challenged Districts was done to increase the population of underpopulated districts and to keep districts substantially the same.

15. My analysis of population moved into and out of the Challenged Districts showed that the map-maker changed the population substantially and in ways that were unnecessary in order to keep the core of the district the same (and protect incumbents) and to correct for the population deficits.

Racial Polarization

16. The racial polarization analyses that I provided in my Expert Report and that Professor Katz provides are substantially in agreement. The only difference lies with two HDs (74 and 95), and Professor Katz says they are not racially polarized.

17. Professor Katz is critical of Ecological Regression (ER). ER has been the legal standard methodology for assessing racial voting patterns under the Voting Rights Act since the mid-1980s. I have used it numerous times and it has been routinely accepted by the courts before which I have appeared. I use that methodology, in the appropriate manner, to derive predicted voting patterns of Whites and African-Americans.

The Inappropriateness of the 55% BVAP Threshold

18. My Expert Report provided an analysis of the racial composition and voting patterns of each of the Challenged Districts and showed that in each of these districts African-Americans would have the ability to elect the candidates they prefer if the BVAP were 50%, rather than 55%. That analysis is unchallenged.

19. Professor Katz provides an analysis of the entire Commonwealth. It is not tailored to or appropriate to the Challenged Districts. It is an analysis of African-American candidates, and ignores whether African-Americans can elect candidates they prefer.

20. Professor Katz's own racial polarization analysis implies that racial voting patterns vary among the Challenged Districts in a way that requires a district-bydistrict analysis of the ability of African-Americans to elect their preferred candidates.

21. Using Professor Katz's racial polarization estimates reveals that in every one of the HDs he analyzed, African-Americans would elect their preferred candidates with a very high likelihood. The remaining HDs were uncontested in 2011 and 2013.

Geographic Features

22. This section of my Reply Report explains in more detail the conclusions outlined above.

A.1. Compactness

(i)Analysis of Reock

23. My Expert Report presented an assessment of the compactness of each of the 12 Challenged Districts and compared the compactness of those HDs with the compactness of the other 88 HDs in the Commonwealth. I used the Reock measure of

compactness, which is commonly used in court cases and academic research to assess compactness of legislative districts. Based on that measure, I concluded that (i) the Challenged Districts are, on average, less compact than the not challenged districts; (ii) HDs 74, 77, and 95 are extremely non-compact by the Reock measure; and (iii) HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 experience substantial reductions in their compactness.

24. As Dr. Hofeller notes (Hofeller, p. 8), Reock measures a district's Geographical Dispersion Compactness. It is the area of a district relative to the area of the most compact possible shape (a circle) of the same length. Specifically, it is the area of the district relative to the area of the smallest circle that inscribes the district.

25. Reock is an accepted measure of compactness. In their reports, Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller also examine Reock. The District Court in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections* relies on Reock, along with two other measures of compactness (Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg measures of compactness, described below). Congressional District 3 – the district challenged in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections* – had a Reock score of .19. HDs 74, 77, and 95 had Reock scores of .19 or less.

26. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller report the average district compactness measure for the entire Commonwealth under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. They offer no analysis of the average compactness of the Challenged Districts with respect to the remainder of the state. Specifically, they offer no evidence contrary to my conclusions that under the Reock measure the 12 Challenged Districts are, on average, less compact than the 88 not challenged districts in the state.

27. Professor Hood does offer an analysis of compactness of the Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. (See Hood, Table 9 & pp. 13-14.) That analysis agrees with my analysis that (i) HDs 74, 77, and 95 have Reock scores at or below .19; (ii) the average compactness of the 12 Challenged Districts was decreased between the Benchmark Map and HB 5005; and (iii) HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 experienced substantial reductions in compactness.

(ii) Perimeter Measures of Compactness

28. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller examine the Polsby-Popper measure of compactness, as well as Reock.

29. As Dr. Hofeller notes (Hofeller, p. 8), Polsby-Popper measures Perimeter Compactness. Both the Polsby-Popper test (analyzed by Dr. Hofeller and Professor Hood) and the Schwartzberg test (which was the third measure analyzed in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections*) reflect the area and perimeter of the district and are sensitive to overly jagged borders. The Polsby-Popper measure is the area of the district relative to the area of a circle with the same perimeter as the district. A value of, say, .5 means that the area of the district is half the size of the most compact possible district (a circle) with the same perimeter. It ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating more compact districts. Schwartzberg's measure is the ratio of the perimeter of the district to the perimeter of a circle with the same area.[1] A value of 2, for example,

[1] For a clear discussion of these measures see, David Austin, "Congressional Redistricting and Gerrymandering," American Mathematical Society, Feature column, August, 2014, at http://www.ams.org/samplings/feature-column/fc-2014-08. Also see, Azavea "Redrawing the Map on Redistricting 2010: A National Study," White Paper, Azavea Corporation,

on the Schwartzberg index means that the perimeter of the district is twice the perimeter of the most compact possible district with the same area. The Schwartzberg index has a lower bound of 1, and districts with higher values of the Schwartzberg index are less compact.

30. Congressional District 3 – the district challenged in *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections* – had a Polsby-Popper score of .08 and a Schwartzberg score of 3.07.

31. Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg indicate that there are problems of perimeter compactness with HDs 74 and 80, as well as with the districts shown to lack geographic area compactness by the Reock measure (HDs 74, 77, and 95). HD 80 has a Polsby-Popper score of .11 and a Schwartzberg score of 3.05. HD 74 has a Polsby-Popper score of .11 and a Schwartzberg score of 2.83. By both measures, HD 74 and HD 80 are among the 5 least compact districts, when viewed from the perspective of perimeter compactness.

32. Professor Hood analyzes the Polsby-Popper compactness of the Challenged Districts under the Benchmark Map and under HB 5005. (See Hood, pp. 13-14.) His analysis reveals that the average perimeter compactness of these districts declined significantly from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. That is consistent with my conclusion based on the analysis of geographic area compactness using Reock.

Philadelphia, PA, at http://cdn.azavea.com/com.redistricting thenation/pdfs/Redistricting_The_Nation_White_Paper_2010.pdf.

33. Professor Hood's analysis, moreover, reveals that HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 witnessed significant reductions in compactness, not only with respect to geographic area, but with respect to perimeter compactness as well. (See Hood, pp. 13-14 & Table 9.) That is consistent with my analysis using Reock.

34. Table 1 presents my calculation of the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg measures for each of the Challenged Districts.

Table 1. Values of Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg Measures of Perimeter Compactness in Challenged Districts under HB 5005

House District	Polsby-Popper (Higher = More Compact)	Schwartzberg (Higher = Less Compact)
63	.159	2.506
69	.341	1.712
70	.191	2.290
71	.239	2.045
74	.124	2.839
75	.192	2.282
77	.155	2.542
80	.107	3.054
89	.195	2.263
90	.203	2.221
92	.258	1.970
95	.142	2.657

35. None of the Defendant or Intervenor-Defendant experts provide analyses comparing the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg compactness measures that they use among the 12 Challenged Districts and the remaining 88 Districts. Table 2 provides such an analysis. The table compares the average values of the

Reock, Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg compactness measures in the 12 Challenged Districts and in the other 88 HDs under HB 5005.

Table 2. Average Values of Reock, Polsby-Popper, Schwartzberg and Area to Perimeter Measures of Compactness

	Score		
	Reock (Higher = More Compact)	Polsby-Popper (Higher = More Compact)	Schwartzberg (Higher = Less Compact)
Challenged Districts	.320	.192	2.365
Not Challenged Districts	.360	.243	2.128

36. All of these measures show substantially lower average compactness among the 12 Challenged Districts than among the 88 other HDs in the Commonwealth.[3]

37. A further way to analyze these data is in terms of rank of the districts' compactness. Table 3 provides such an analysis. First, I computed the rank of each district's compactness score from least compact (1) to most compact (100). Then, I calculated the average rank of the compactness scores for the Challenged Districts and the not challenged districts.

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[3] It is possible to make a statistical comparison under the null hypothesis that any differences arise at random. In that case, the t-statistic for the difference between the averages is -2.17 for Area-to-Perimeter, -1.05 for Reock, -1.93 for Polsby-Popper, and 2.03 for Schwartzberg. In other words, for all measures except for Reock, the Challenged Districts have statistically significantly lower compactness than the 88 HDs not challenged. The same inference holds for Table 3.

Table 3. Average Rank of Compactness Measures			
	Score		
	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg
Challenged Districts	42.8	34.3	33.3
Not Challenged Districts	51.5	52.7	51.7

38. On each of the measures, the 12 Challenged Districts on average rank significantly lower in compactness than the not challenged districts.

(iii) Professor Katz's Preferred Compactness Measure

39. Professor Katz does not examine the Reock, Polsby-Popper, or Schwartzberg measures of compactness. Instead, he criticizes Reock and relies on another measure, by Boyce and Clark. Professor Katz's exclusive reliance on the Boyce-Clark measure conflicts with the analysis provided by both Dr. Hofeller and Professor Hood. It is, moreover, a measure not used by other parties or the Court in the *Page* litigation.

40. The Boyce-Clark measure is the average radial distance of the edge of a shape from its geometric center. The ideal shape by the Boyce-Clark measure is a perfect circle, as with the other measures of compactness. One interpretation of Boyce-Clark is that it measures distortion away from a perfect circle. More elliptically shaped districts will have worse Boyce-Clark scores. Boyce-Clark, then, captures somewhat different features of shape than Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Schwartzberg.

41. Professor Katz offers no statistical analysis of his preferred measure, but instead states that the

difference observed is slight. I have no disagreement with Professor Katz's implementation of the Boyce-Clark measure, but I do disagree with his preference for this measure over, and to the exclusion of, all others. Boyce-Clark captures some aspects of compactness, especially radial distortion; it is not sensitive to all deviations from compactness. As discussed above and in Dr. Hofeller's report (Hofeller, p. 8), Reock measures Geographic Dispersion Compactness and Polsby-Popper measures Perimeter Compactness, both of which are relevant to determining the extent to which a district deviates from the traditional districting principle of compactness. Examination of Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Schwartzberg reveals that specific Challenged Districts have extremely low levels of compactness and that the Challenged Districts have substantially lower average compactness than the not challenged districts.

42. In sum, none of the reports offered by Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, or Professor Katz changes the conclusion of my Expert Report with respect to compactness: (i) the Challenged Districts are less compact on average than the not challenged districts; (ii) specifically, HDs 74, 77, 80 and 95 show very high levels of non-compactness by at least one of these measures; and, (iii) HDs 63, 80, 89, and 95 show significant reductions in compactness from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005.

A.2. Split Areas

43. In Section VI of my Expert Report, I present an analysis of county, city, and VTD splits in the Challenged Districts. Professor Katz and Dr. Hofeller offer no systematic analysis on this front.

44. Professor Hood examines these divisions on a statewide basis only; he offers no analysis of the Challenged Districts.

45. Professor Hood concludes that there are 59 divided counties or cities throughout the Commonwealth. He offers no analysis of the Challenged Districts. In my analysis of the Challenged Districts, I found an increase in the number of split counties (from 17 to 19) and in the number of divisions of counties created (from 29 to 33). Hence, even though the state as a whole was unchanged by this measure, the Challenged Districts witnessed an increase in such geographic divisions.

46. Professor Hood examines split VTDs. (See Hood, p. 5.) He agrees with my assessment that the number of VTD splits increased from the Benchmark Map to HB 5005. He offers no justification for the increase in split VTDs.[3]

47. Further, my analysis shows a higher incidence of VTD splits among Challenged Districts than among the not challenged districts, and a greater increase in the incidence of VTD splits among the Challenged Districts (pp. 21-22). In particular, HDs 75 and 63 have the highest number of split VTDs in the entire map, and HD 95 had the fourth highest number of split VTDs. That conclusion is unchallenged.

A.3. Contiguity

48. Dr. Hofeller concludes that he finds no contiguity issues with the HB 5005 map. Specifically,

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[3] Our total numbers of VTD splits differ. I count the total number of VTD splits created by the map. He counts the total number of VTDs that are split. Some VTDs are split multiple times, and his accounting does not reflect that. Either accounting shows an increased in the number of VTD splits and the number of VTDs that are split.

he states that no districts cross the "the James, York, and Rappahannock Rivers and the only crossing of the Chesapeake bay is from Northampton County to Norfolk City, which is required to give District 100 enough population (34,484) to bring it up to the ideal district population." (Hofeller, pp. 23-24.)

49. I disagree with his assessment of water crossings. First, HD 90, which is one of the Challenged Districts, crosses the Elizabeth River at the Sherry Park VTD. The northern and southern parts of the HD are separated by water. There is no bridge or tunnel connector within the Sherry Park VTD to the rest of the district. The closest bridge is U.S. Highway 13, which crosses the Elizabeth River to the east of the Sherry Park VTD. The crossing crosses the boundary of Virginia Beach and splits that city. The VTDs below the river are Sherry Park, College Park and Reon (split), and combined they have a 41% BVAP.

50. Second, HD 79 crosses the Elizabeth River and Lafayette River in order to include the Zion Grace VTD (in part) and its neighbor Titustown Center. HD 79 neighbors HDs 80 and 76 on the Portsmouth side, and HDs 89 and 100 on the Norfolk side. HDs 80 and 89 are Challenged Districts. The Zion Grace VTD is split. Zion Grace and Titustown Center are connected to the rest of HD 79 only by water. No bridge or tunnel lies within the VTDs of HD 79 and connects these areas directly to either the Portsmouth portion of the district or the other portion of the district in Norfolk. The bridge over the Lafayette River at Route 337 runs through the Larchmont Library and Larchmont Recreation Center VTDs, which are in HD 89, not HD 79.

51. The inclusion of these VTDs avoids neighboring VTDs in Portsmouth and Norfolk, such as Lambert's Point, which has high BVAP. Lambert's Point is

adjacent to Old Dominion and Taylor Elementary, has 3,557 people, and is 57% BVAP. The portion of Zion Grace in HD 79 has 6,954 people and a BVAP of 26%.

52. The contortion of HD 79 has, as Dr. Hofeller notes, ripple effects. HD 100, as Dr. Hofeller reports, is forced to jump over the Chesapeake Bay to get sufficient population. These water crossings may not have been necessary had the configurations of HDs 80 and 89 been different. And the configurations of HDs 80 and 89 was determined by the decision to have a 55% BVAP in those districts.

B. Party

53. Professors Hood and Katz offer assessments of party performance. They are at odds over the sorts of elections that are to be examined. Professor Katz argues that only state legislative elections are applicable and informative about districting. By contrast, Professor Hood exclusively analyzes election returns for statewide elections, including Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. I agree with Professor Hood that such statewide elections are informative about the likely electoral performance of these districts.

54. I examined both House of Delegates elections and statewide elections in analyzing voting patterns in the Commonwealth of Virginia. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table A.1.) Restricting attention to House of Delegate elections only, as Professor Katz does, is not necessary for assessing voting patterns and is inadequate for measuring the electoral performance of each of the Challenged Districts. As a general matter, political scientists commonly use state and federal statewide elections to measure the baseline or normal voting behavior in a district, which ignores attributes of specific candidates.

55. Exclusive reliance on House of Delegate elections is inadequate for assessing voting patterns in the entire set of Challenged Districts or for contrasting the Challenged Districts to the not challenged districts. My Expert Report documents that there were very few competitive elections for the House of Delegates in the Challenged Districts from 2007 to 2013. The elections with no opponent or no Republican opponent could not be generally informative about the voting behavior in the entire set of elections in question. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 14.) Focusing on contested House of Delegate elections limits information about likely voting behavior to only those voters in HDs 71, 74, 75, and 95. Further, changes in district lines from 2009 to 2011 mean that House of Delegate elections before 2010 do not translate readily into House of Delegate elections after 2010 because the VTDs in the districts differ. For example, a VTD that was in a Challenged District in 2009 may not be in a Challenged District in 2011. (See also my discussion of Racial Voting Patterns below.)

56. Professor Hood offers an analysis of the partisanship of the entire map. (See Hood, Table 5.) He argues that there is no change in the average partisanship of districts.

57. Professor Hood concludes, based on Table 10 of his report, that there was no appreciable change in Democratic performance in the Challenged Districts between 2009 and 2011. He finds that the average Democratic percent of the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General in the Challenged Districts was 68.3% in 2009 and 67.6% in 2011. That analysis, although using a different set of elections than I used, comports with my conclusion that party was not an important factor in the configuration of the Challenged Districts.

58. Professor Hood is critical of which elections I examine – Governor, President and U. S. Senate. It is my experience, both as a scholar and as an expert, that these offices are the most commonly evaluated in studying the likely electoral performance of legislative districts. To see which set of elections create a better indicator, compare the House of Delegate elections for HD 71, 74, 75, and 95 in 2011 and 2013 with Professor Hood's Democratic Vote Average ("DVA") and with the average Democratic vote for the elections that I examine. In HD 71, the Democrat won 88% of the vote in 2013. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 87.7%. Professor Hood's DVA was 79.8. In HD 74, the Democrat won 73% of the vote in 2011. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 74.5%. Professor Hood's DVA was 66.2. In HD 75, the Democrat won 66% of the vote in 2011 and 62% in 2013. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 61.8%. Professor Hood's DVA was 50.6. In HD 95, the Democrat won 77% of the vote in 2013. The average Democratic vote in the offices I examined was 77%. Professor Hood's DVA was 66.5. The difference between the House of Delegate elections and the elections I studied was, on average, one-quarter of one percent. The difference between the House of Delegate elections and Professor Hood's DVA was, on average, 9.7 percentage points. That is, the offices he chose to study underestimate the actual House of Delegate election results by 10 points, and the offices I chose to study accurately predict the election outcomes for House of Delegate contests in which both a Democrat and a Republican ran for the seat.

59. As a practical matter, though, a key substantive conclusion of Professor Hood's report is in agreement

with mine: the reconfiguration of the Challenged Districts does not reflect partisanship.

60. One notable difference between my analysis of party electoral performance in the Challenged Districts and Professor Hood's assessment concerns HD 75. The elections that Professor Hood chose to examine suggest that HD 75 was and is a 50 50 seat. He computes a DVA of 50.5% in 2009 and 50.6% in 2011. This figure is much lower than the results for Governor, President or U.S. Senate, which are in the range of 60 to 63% Democratic. It is much lower than the House of Delegates election results for HD 75 in 2011 and 2013, when the Democratic candidate won 66 and 62%, respectively. In my judgment, the DVA mischaracterizes HD 75 as a highly competitive seat, when in fact it was a fairly safe seat under the Benchmark Map and remains so under HB 5005.

61. I address Professor Katz's analysis of party performance below.

C. Race and Party in the Configuration of Challenged Districts

C.1. Movement of Areas Into and Out of Challenged Districts

62. My Expert Report in this case provided an extensive analysis of the racial and partisan composition of areas moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts in the House of Delegates map. This analysis is provided in my Expert Report in paragraphs 79-109. This analysis showed that: (i) there are large racial differences between the areas moved into and out of the Challenged Districts; (ii) the racial differences are larger than the partisan differences (measured by Democratic vote share); (iii) in each of the specific regions there were substantial shifts in population into and out of the Challenged Districts

along racial lines; and (iv) in each of the regions the swing in BVAP between areas moved into and out of the Challenged Districts exceeded the swing in partisanship (measured by Democratic vote share).

63. None of the experts in this case challenge this analysis or the conclusions drawn from it.

C.2. Race and Party as Factors Predicting Inclusion in Challenged Districts

64. My Expert Report analyzes the strength of race and party as predictors of which VTDs are included in each of the Challenged Districts. I analyzed correlations and partial correlations to determine whether race or party is a stronger factor. I concluded that race was the stronger factor. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 39-40.) None of the experts for Defendants or Intervenor-Defendants dispute this analysis.

65. My Expert Report also offered multiple regression analyses of the importance of race and party in explaining which VTDs are included in the Challenged Districts overall and in each of the five regions in question. I found that race was a statistically significant factor and a much stronger predictor than party of which VTDs were included in the Challenged Districts. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 41-44.)

66. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller do not dispute this analysis or conclusion.

67. Professor Katz does not dispute the appropriateness of performing this analysis, but argues that my multiple regression analyses did not consider geography, specifically proximity or distance. (See Katz, p. 19.) This is incorrect. I was mindful of the fact that districting occurs within areas or regions of a state.

To incorporate that fact in my analysis I performed my multiple regression analysis within each of the regions. This does incorporate proximity by only including VTDs in the counties in question. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 42-44 & Table 12.)

68. Professor Katz suggests that I include an explicit distance measure, and offers his own analysis. His regression model, which is of the entire Commonwealth, is flawed. First, Professor Katz's specification is subject to the same criticism that he levels against one of my specifications. Even though he controls for spatial distance, every VTD in the Commonwealth is in his analysis. He is not sensitive to the nesting of the districts in the regions in which they are located. As I presented in my Expert Report, it is important to understand these districts in the regions in which they are located. Dr. Hofeller concurs in this.

69. Second, his distance specification is ambiguous. Many distance measures are possible – distance from the center of the district as it was defined in 2011, distance from the center of the district as it was defined in 2009, distance from the edge of the district as it was defined in 2009, distance from the edge of the district as it was defined in 2011, and so forth. There is no *a priori* reason for choosing one over any other.

70. Third, many of the districts in question are highly non-compact and the reconfiguration made them less compact. It is not clear that the map-maker followed a simple distance minimization algorithm implied by Professor Katz's regression model in determining which VTDs to include. In fact, the map suggests otherwise. Consider, for example, HD 95. The map-maker did not choose to include VTDs in Newport News that were close to the center of old HD 95, such as River, Hilton, Sedgefield, Watkins and Warwick.

Instead, the highly non-compact arm of HD 95 dodges these VTDs and extends much farther up the peninsula to grab parts of Denbigh, Deer Park, Epps, Jenkins, Palmer, and Reservoir. My original Expert Report describes other examples where the districts were either highly non-compact to begin with or where reconfiguration made them significantly less compact. Application of a simple distance measure, then, does not capture the approach of the map-maker within each of the regions.

71. My multiple regression analysis within each of the regions includes all VTDs that were proximate to a Challenged District in the sense of being in the same counties or cities within which that district was nested. My analysis within each region shows that race is a significant predictor of which HDs are included in each of the Challenged Districts, and that race is a much more important predictor than party. Within the regions, political party had no statistically significant effects. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, pp. 42-44 & Table 12.)

72. In addition, the analysis of areas moved into and out of districts confirms the substantive conclusion of my multiple regression analyses. The VTDs moved into and out of districts are the set of all VTDs that the legislature deemed to be part of each of the Challenged Districts (either in 2009 or in 2011). And, that analysis along with my regression analysis point to the same conclusion: race was a significant factor in the composition of the Challenged Districts and more substantial than party.

D. Core Areas and Population Deficits

73. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller argue that the changes in the districts were necessitated in order to maintain core areas and adjust population to make up

for deficits in many of the Challenged Districts. This explanation does not fit the facts of what happened in the Challenged Districts. First, the construction of HB 5005 removed substantial populations from the Challenged Districts, all of which were either underpopulated or had the number of persons required to constitute legal districts. Second, the core areas of the Challenged Districts are disproportionately African-American, further revealing the very substantial role of race in the configuration of these districts. Third, the specific instances mentioned by Dr. Hofeller only further show that race predominated over simple population corrections, party, or maintenance of local towns or VTDs in the configuration of HDs 74 and 95.

D.1. Core Areas

74. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller argue that the reconfiguration of the districts was done in such a way as to maintain core areas. They offer no definition of a "core area" beyond maintenance of existing district boundaries. Professor Hood argues that it is desirable to minimize changes in populations from one election to the next in order to protect incumbents and "to insulate the office holder from political uncertainty." (See Hood, page 10.) Maintaining the core, then, is just maintaining the same area and population as the district had in the prior map. The rationale offered by Professor Hood is not rooted in a particular interest of voters or communities, but in the needs of the incumbents to face a more certain election outcome in the future.

75. HDs 70 and 74 stand as glaring exceptions to Professor Hood's argument that the map-maker was principally concerned with maintaining each district's core population while correcting for population deficits. HDs 70 and 74 had sufficient population for a

district. HD 70 had 79,380 persons. HD 74 had 80,153 persons (almost exactly the ideal district population of 80,100). These two districts, then, could have been left unchanged and maintained the core areas and the requisite populations. Instead, VTDs with a total of 25,946 persons were moved out of HD 70 and VTDs with a total of 25,948 persons were moved in. VTDs with a total of 16,414 persons were moved out of HD 74 and VTDs with a total of 15,855 persons were moved in. These are substantial shifts in populations for HDs for which no changes were required in order to equalize population and maintain core areas.

76. My Expert Report established that one-seventh to one-third of the population of the Challenged Districts as they were configured under the Benchmark Map was moved *out* of the districts. That fact is particularly striking given that most of these districts were, as Dr. Hofeller and Professor Hood attest, underpopulated. The systematic removal of populations from these districts contradicts Professor Hood's assertion that the map maintained communities of interest by maintaining core areas, i.e., existing districts. He offers no explanation as to why these populations were moved out of most of the Challenged Districts and replaced by other, higher BVAP populations.

77. Professor Hood offers an assessment of HB 5005 with respect to communities of interest. (See Hood, pp. 4-5.) He offers no definition in terms of economic or social interests. Instead, he equates communities of interest with core areas and with cities and counties. (See Hood, Table 2.)

78. The evidence he provides indicates that communities were not kept whole. Professor Hood establishes that 44% of counties and independent cities are split in the new map.

D.2. Population Deficits

79. My Expert Report established that most of the Challenged Districts had population deficits. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 4.) However, my Expert Report further showed that simply by adding White populations to the Challenged Districts, the map-maker could have maintained these as majority African-American districts. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Section VII.) This analysis remains unchallenged.

80. Dr. Hofeller argues that there was only enough African-American population in the 12 HDs to create 11 majority BVAP HDs. (See Hofeller, paragraph 68.) He offers no analysis to support this claim. First, there were only 11 majority BVAP HDs under the Benchmark Map according to the 2010 Census. Second, in every instance but HD 71 it was possible to create a majority BVAP district by adding population, rather than by making the more substantial shifts made under HB 5005 in which large numbers of people were added or subtracted and in which many more precincts were split.

81. As discussed above, HDs 70 and 74 reveal that correcting for population deficits could not have been the true motivation. These districts were not underpopulated, yet large numbers of persons were moved out of these districts and equally large numbers moved in. This was neither adjusting for underpopulation nor maintaining core area, at least as Professor Hood defines it. HD 70 had almost exactly the same number of persons in the Benchmark Map (79,380) and HB 5005 map (79,382). The map-maker, however, moved out areas with 25,946 persons and moved in different areas with population totaling 25,948. HD 74 was overpopulated by a small number of persons. Instead of removing that small number –

in order to maintain the core area and maintain a majority BVAP HD – HB 5005 removed 16,414 persons and moved them into other HDs, and put in 15,855 other persons. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 5.) Again, lower BVAP population was moved out and higher BVAP population was moved in.

82. Further, all of the Challenged Districts saw removal of substantial populations and inclusion of substantial populations from other HDs. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 5.)

83. In short, the map-makers did not simply augment these districts with population in order to maintain core areas. Rather, they moved out areas with substantial numbers of persons. As my report showed, the areas moved out were disproportionately White, and the areas moved in had much higher BVAP than the areas moved out of the Challenged Districts. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 6A.) These racial differences were much larger than differences in party vote. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, Table 6B.) This all confirms my finding that race predominated over the other factors in explaining the map.

D.3. HDs 74 and 95

84. The vast majority of Dr. Hofeller's report discusses compactness of the map as a whole. Dr. Hofeller discusses two specific districts in relation to population and core areas: HD 74 and HD 95. (See Hofeller, pp. 20-23.) He suggests that the motivation for these districts' configurations was retaining core areas, protecting incumbents, and partisanship. He offers no direct evidence, and the demographic and voting data suggest that race and not party, incumbency, or core retention was the dominant motivation.

D.3.1. HD 74

85. Dr. Hofeller contends that HD 74 was kept largely intact in order to protect incumbent African-American politicians in this and surrounding HDs. (See Hofeller, paragraph 72.) Dr. Hofeller offers no definition of incumbent protection and no analysis of population shifts or of voting patterns. Professor Hood argues that keeping the population substantially the same is the way to protect incumbents. If that is true, then HD 74 and surrounding districts were not configured to protect incumbents.

86. HD 74 was not kept substantially intact. Neither were the neighboring Richmond HDs 69, 70, and 71. As noted earlier, HD 74 had sufficient population to constitute a legal district with no changes. However, the map-maker moved 16,414 persons out of HD 74, and 15,855 persons in. That was not necessary and it, indeed, caused a ripple: 11,998 persons were moved out of HD 69, and 21,145 moved in; 11,293 persons were moved out of HD 71, and 17,421 were moved in; and 25,946 were moved out of HD 70, and 25,948 persons were moved in.

87. My Expert Report provides an analysis of the BVAP and Democratic vote share of VTDs moved into and out of each of the Challenged Districts in the Richmond area, including HD 74. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, paragraphs 95 -109 & Tables 8,9.) Dr. Hofeller does not contest that analysis.

D.3.2. HD 95

88. With respect to HD 95, Dr. Hofeller suggests that the division of Newport News was to tilt HDs 94 and 93 to the GOP. But, isolating HD 95 shows even

more clearly that the division of the Newport News area was along racial lines.[4]

89. Table 4 presents the BVAP and the Democratic vote share for various offices in the Newport News precincts in HD 95 and the Newport News precincts in other HDs (93 and 94). The average BVAP of whole precincts in Newport News included in HD 95 was 79.4%. The average BVAP of whole precincts in Newport News included in HDs 93 and 94 was 24.4% – fully 55 percentage points lower. The partisan differences are much more modest. For example, the average Democratic percent vote for President in 2008 was 88.8% in whole precincts in HD 95, versus 53.9% in whole precincts in HDs 93 and 94. That translates into a partisan difference of 35 percentage points, which is 20 points smaller than the BVAP difference.

Table 4. Racial Composition and Voting Patterns in Precincts in Newport News in HD 95 and Not Challenged Districts

	Whole Precincts		Split Precinct	
	In HD 95	In other HDs	In HD 95	In Other HDs
Average BVAP	79.4%	24.4%	44.5%	38.9%
Average Dem. % President 2008	88.8%	53.9%	71.0%	72.4%
Average Dem. % Federal Office	88.3%	54.8%	72.2%	73.3%
Average Dem. % Governor 2013	87.9%	54.9%	69.7%	71.8%

90. Split VTDs are even more telling of the importance of race in the reconfiguration of HD 95. The new version of HD 95 extends a long arm up the peninsula, dividing the Reservoir, Epes, Denbigh, Jenkins, Palmer, and Deer Park VTDs. Epes is

[4]Here, I focus on Newport News. Inclusion of the Hampton VTDs does not alter my conclusions.

particularly significant. Epes is the most populous of the VTDs in the arm of HD 95, with nearly 7,000 persons; it is near the end of the arm; and it is 61% BVAP.

91. The average BVAP of the VTDs split included in HD 95 was 44.5%. The average BVAP of split VTDs included in HDs 93 and 94 is 38.9 points – a difference of over 5 percentage points. The partisanship of VTDs split for HD 95 and those split for HDs 93 and 94 was identical. If anything, those split with 93 and 94 voted slightly more Democratic, which runs contrary to Dr. Hofeller's claim. The Average Democratic Percent for President and Senate was 72.2% in the split VTDs in HD 95 in Newport News, while the Average Democratic Percent for President and Senate was 73.3% in the split VTDs in HDs 93 and 94.

E. Racial Voting Patterns

92. My Expert Report offers an analysis of racial voting patterns, including estimates of rates with which African-Americans, Whites, and Others vote for Democratic candidates over Republican candidates using Ecological Regression ("ER"). The methodology used and the elections studied are the standard analyses for determining racial voting patterns in cases arising under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. (See Ansolabehere Expert Report, paragraphs 137–148.)

93. My analyses show high rates of voter cohesion among African-Americans. They further show relatively high rates of voter cohesion among Whites statewide, and evidence of racial polarization statewide. Within the Challenged Districts, these analyses show high rates of voter cohesion among African-Americans, but a mixed picture on voting cohesion among Whites and racial polarization.

94. Professor Hood and Dr. Hofeller do not dispute these analyses or the conclusions derived from them.

95. Professor Katz takes issue with the use of ER and with the examination of election returns for President, U.S. Senate, and Governor in the evaluation of voting patterns. His approach differs in using an alternative estimation procedure, called Ecological Inference ("EI"), and only examining elections to the Virginia House of Delegates. Before examining the methods, it is useful to summarize the basic results of the analyses.

96. Professor Katz measures racial voting patterns in HDs 69, 71, 74, 75, 80, 90, and 95 only. He does not provide an analysis of racial voting patterns in Challenged Districts 63, 70, 77, 89, or 92.

97. My analysis and Professor Katz's analysis both demonstrate that African-Americans vote cohesively in HDs 69, 71, 74, 75, 80, 90, and 95. There is a small (5– percentage-point) difference between our estimates in these districts. In his analysis, the average vote for Democratic candidates (over all other candidates) among African-Americans is 92.2%. In my analysis, the average vote for Democratic candidates (over Democratic and Republican candidates) among African-Americans is 97.4% for Governor and 98.1% for federal offices.

98. On the question of racial polarization, my analysis and Professor Katz's analysis are in agreement with respect to HDs 69, 71, and 75 under HB 5005 and in HDs 69, 71, 75, 80, and 90 under the Benchmark Map. We both show no racial polarization between Whites and African-Americans in HDs 69 and 71 under HB 5005, and we show no polarization between Whites and African-Americans in HDs 69 and 71 under the Benchmark Map. We both show

polarization in HD 75 under HB 5005, and we both show polarization in HDs 80 and 90 under the Benchmark Map.

99. There are only two points of disagreement concerning polarization between Whites and African-Americans: HD 74 under the Benchmark Map and HD 95 under HB 5005. In both instances, Professor Katz's EI estimates imply that there is no racially polarized voting in House of Delegates elections, as a majority of Whites, he estimates, vote the same way as a majority of African-Americans. My ER estimates imply that there is racially polarized voting in statewide elections in HD 74 under the Benchmark Map and in statewide elections in HD 95 under HB 5005. Substantively, that is the extent of disagreement between our estimates.

100. Table 5 summarizes the instances where the two reports find that there is and is not racially polarized voting. Cases of polarization are noted with P. Cases of no polarization are noted with N. Cases in which there is no estimate of racial voting patterns are noted with a dash.

Table 5. Comparison of ER and EI Estimates of Polarized and Non-Polarized Voting

	Benchmark Districts		HB 5005 Districts	
HD	ER Estimates (Ansolabehere)	EI Estimates (Katz)	ER Estimates (Ansolabehere)	EI Estimates (Katz)
63	P	-	P	-
69	N	N	N	N
70	N	-	P	-
71	N	N	N	N
74	P	N	P	-
75	P	P	P	P
77	P	-	P	-
80	P	P	P	-
89	N	-	N	-
90	P	P	P	-
92	P	-	P	-
95	P	-	P	N

P = Polarized
N = Not Polarized
- = No Estimate

101. These estimates may differ for three reasons. First, a different measure of vote is studied. Professor Katz studies the percent of vote won by Democrats versus all other candidates. My analysis studies the percent of vote won by Democrats versus Republicans only. Second, my analysis at the district level examines statewide (exogenous) elections, while Professor Katz's analysis is only of House of Delegates (endogenous) elections. Third, I use ER, and Professor Katz uses EI. Although these methods differ somewhat, in this circumstance they imply largely the same substantive conclusion.

102. I will comment on each of the three differences.

103. First, my choice of Democrat's share of the two-party vote is guided by the fact that nearly all independent and third-party candidates for state legislature win only a trivial percent of the vote. Almost all competition boils down to Democratic versus Republican. In a two-party contest, the fifty-percent threshold is meaningful as the difference between winning and losing, but in a multi-candidate election there is no fixed threshold. Professor Katz's analysis includes vote for Republican candidates as well as vote for third parties and independents. No analysis is offered to distinguish whether these other candidates drew substantial support among African-Americans, Whites, or Others, or whether these candidates were viable candidates and relevant to the final election outcomes.

104. Second, I examined exogenous elections because the large number of state House contests in which there was no Republican candidate would limit the ability to draw inferences about individual voting behavior and likely performance of the district, and because exogenous elections are commonly used to study racial voting patterns in cases arising under

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Indeed, Professor Hood is at odds with Professor Katz over the relevance of exogenous elections, and, as discussed above, studies elections for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General to draw conclusions about the voting behavior in the Challenged Districts.

105.The incidence of uncontested House of Delegates elections significantly limits the approach that Professor Katz advocates. Table 14 of my Expert Report in this case presents the results of the contests for the Challenged Districts and notes which elections were uncontested. In 2011, only two of the Challenged Districts had a contest in which there was both a Democrat and a Republican. In 2013, only three of the Challenged Districts had a contest in which there was both a Democrat and a Republican.

106.Some of Professor Katz's EI analyses are of House contests in which there was no Republican candidate. Specifically, the contests for House of Delegates in HD 69 in 2013 and HD 95 in 2011 had no Republican candidate but were included in Professor Katz's EI analysis.

107.Third, I relied on ER, and he argues that the EI routine should be deployed. I rely on ER because that is the principal methodology employed in legal cases arising under the Voting Rights Act. The Supreme Court's decision in *Thornburgh v. Gingles* accepted ER as a method for estimating racial cohesion and polarization, and a long line of cases since have relied on that methodology. That does not exclude other sorts of evidence or estimation methods, but ER is the standard in this field.

108.Professor Katz performs his own ER and concludes that his estimates yield out of bounds ("impossible") estimates. He further argues that EI is

superior because it imposes bounds on the data.

109. Professor Katz is correct that the estimated voting rates of the racial groups implied by ER must lie within the range of 0 to 1. That is, the correct interpretation of the predictions from an ER is that the probability that a given group votes for a specific candidate must lie between 0 and 1. He has interpreted the ER parameters directly, without imposing such bounds. As a result, his interpretation of ER yields "impossible" results. This is not a correct interpretation of the ER as it ignores the logical bounds on the predictions that arise from the analysis. I impose those bounds on the predictions arising from the ER.

110. Both ER and EI require bounds on the predictions arising from the estimation process, but at different points in the process. ER, properly interpreted, bounds the probability that an individual of a given racial group votes for a specific candidate to lie between 0 and 1. The differences between these models can lead to slightly different results, as seen here, but the substantive conclusions are not greatly different.

111. Both my ER estimates and Professor Katz's EI estimates show high levels of voting cohesion among African-Americans. And, both ER and EI show the same patterns of polarization and non-polarization between Whites and African-Americans in all but two instances. Those relatively small differences might be due to the estimation technique, but they may be equally due to the inclusion by Professor Katz of independent and third-party candidates in his analysis, to the analysis of uncontested elections, and to Professor Katz's restriction of his analysis only to endogenous elections.

112. Finally, it bears noting that Professor Katz's EI analyses show less racially polarized voting than my ER estimates. His estimates, then, would imply even less racial polarization than my analysis indicates exists. That only undermines the argument that a 55% BVAP was necessary to maintain all of the Challenged Districts as districts in which African-Americans could elect their preferred candidates. Specifically, his EI estimates imply that in HDs 69, 71, 74, and 95 the 55% threshold was completely unnecessary, as a majority of each racial group voted for the candidate preferred by African-Americans.

F. Professor Katz's Defense of the 55% Threshold

113. In Section 4.2 of his report, Professor Katz estimates the probability of electing an African-American candidate as a function of the Black Voting Age Population among all House of Delegates districts in the Commonwealth of Virginia. He concludes that in the Commonwealth of Virginia a House of Delegates district must have at least 55% BVAP in order to have an 80% probability of electing an African-American. He further claims that in order for there to be evidence of racial packing African-American candidates must win at a rate of nearly 100% in districts that have BVAP of 55%.

114. Professor Katz's analysis is problematic for several reasons. First, Professor Katz performs an analysis of the likelihood of success of African-American candidates, but offers no assessment of the likelihood that candidates *preferred* by African-Americans succeed. Minority voters sometimes prefer candidates of other races, even to candidates of their own group. Professor Katz offers no analysis of the ability of African-Americans to elect their preferred candidates.

115. My analysis of the "ability to elect," in paragraphs 149-157 of my Expert Report, is of likelihood of vote share won by candidates preferred by African-American voters. That analysis is specific to the 12 Challenged Districts in question. I concluded that in none of the HDs was a 55% threshold necessary to have an expected vote in excess of 55%. In fact, simply by adding population to make each HD majority BVAP, I calculated that the lowest vote share for candidates preferred by African-Americans in any of these districts would be 57%.

116. Dr. Hofeller, Professor Hood, and Professor Katz do not dispute that analysis.

117. Second, Professor Katz's analysis is of all districts in the Commonwealth of Virginia and is not specific to the Challenged Districts. His report offers no explanation as to why or how the *other* districts in the Commonwealth are informative about the racial voting patterns in the Challenged Districts. This approach, moreover, is at odds with his EI analysis, which indicates varying levels of racial polarization in the various Challenged Districts. By his estimates HDs 79, 71, 74, and 95 are not polarized, but HDs 75, 80, and 90 are polarized. This suggests that the analysis of the likelihood of success for African-American candidates and candidates preferred by African-Americans is not one-size-fits-all. Candidates preferred by African-Americans may be more likely to succeed in some areas of the Commonwealth than in other areas because of the rate at which White voters support candidates preferred by African-Americans.

118. My analysis of racial voting patterns suggests that the VTDs in the area of the Challenged Districts differ from the other areas of the Commonwealth in significant ways that may make this analysis invalid. Specifically, there is much less cohesion among Whites

in the areas in which the Challenged Districts are located than in the other parts of the Commonwealth, and there are lower rates of polarization. Additionally, even among the Challenged Districts, there are different levels of racial polarization, suggesting a blanket approach is inappropriate.

119. Third, the observed elections in the Challenged Districts contradict Professor Katz's analysis. Under the Benchmark Map, the candidates preferred by African-Americans won the general election in every seat, even in seats with BVAP less than 55%. Typically those elections were uncontested.

120. Importantly, in HD 71, the African-American-preferred (and African-American) candidate won in every House of Delegates race under the Benchmark Map even though the district was not majority BVAP.

121. Professor Katz's own EI analysis implies that even with a 50% BVAP the Challenged Districts would almost surely elect a candidate preferred by African-American voters. To see this, I used his estimates of the voting behavior of each racial group from EI, multiplied by the estimated percent of each racial group to derive an EI-Based Predicted Vote with the current configuration of the district. I further constructed the EI-Based Predicted Vote if the BVAP were 50% and the White VAP was increased accordingly.

122. As is shown in Table 6, in every one of the contested districts the candidate preferred by African-Americans is predicted to win by a substantial margin, even if the BVAP is reduced to 50% and the White VAP is increased accordingly. If the BVAP were lowered to 50% in each of the Challenged Districts, the predicted percent of vote won by candidates preferred by African-Americans would fall by only 2.6 percentage

points on average. In no seat would the contest have been a close election.

Table 6. Predicted Vote for African-American Preferred Candidates Based on EI Estimates with the Current Racial Configuration of the HD and a BVAP of 50%			
HD	Year of EI Estimate	EI-Based Predicted Vote with Current BVAP	EI-Based Predicted Vote with 50% BVAP
69	2007	83.5	82.0
69	2013	86.8	85.4
71	2009	84.3	83.0
71	2013	88.4	87.2
74	2009	77.5	74.5
75	2011	67.8	65.1
75	2013	64.8	61.8
80	2009	67.7	63.9
90	2009	69.0	64.7
95	2011	78.3	74.4
95	2013	78.4	75.5

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 24th day of April, 2015.

/s/ Stephen D. Ansolabehere
Stephen D. Ansolabehere

Report of John B. Morgan Regarding Plaintiffs' Alternative Plan and the Enacted Plan

Page v. State Board of Elections

Background Information

My name is John B. Morgan. I have been retained by the defendants to offer an expert opinion regarding Plaintiffs' Alternative Plan and the Enacted Plan. I hold a B.A. in History from the University of Chicago. As detailed in my CV, attached as Exhibit A, I have extensive experience in the field of redistricting, working on redistricting plans in the redistricting efforts following the 1990 Census, the 2000 Census, and the 2010 Census. I have testified as an expert witness in demographics and redistricting. I am being compensated at a rate of $250 per hour for my services in this case.

In preparing this analysis, I considered the following: the legal briefs submitted to the court, reports by Dr. Michael McDonald and Dr. Thomas Brunell, court cases mentioned in the briefs and reports, relevant portions of the Sec. 5 preclearance submissions to the Department of Justice, various maps and datasets from the current and previous congressional districts, the Plaintiffs' Alternative Plan maps and data, the 2010 redistricting PL94-171 data and Census geography data from the Census Bureau, political and redistricting data from the Department of Legislative Services and the Virginia State Board of Elections, and the Maptitude for Redistricting geographic information system (GIS) software and manuals from Caliper Corporation.

The redistricting geographic information system (GIS) software package used for this analysis is Maptitude for Redistricting from Caliper Corporation. The

redistricting software was loaded with the census PL94-171 data from the Census and the Census geography as well as available redistricting and political data from Department of Legislative Services and the Virginia State Board of Elections. The full suite of census geography was available, including Census Places, Voting Districts, water bodies, and

Executive Summary

In his several reports, Dr. McDonald offers many criticisms of the Enacted Plan and contends that it was drawn as an unconstitutional racial gerrymander. Based on a review and analysis of the available data, I conclude that the Enacted Plan is not a racial

gerrymander, that politics rather than race predominated, and that the Alternative Plan would not be an appropriate substitute for the Enacted Plan.

The Alternative Plan was not before the General Assembly at the time it adopted the Enacted plan, but was instead offered for the first time in connection with this litigation in February 2014. The Alternative Plan therefore says little, if anything, about the General Assembly's purpose in enacting the Enacted Plan.

The Alternative Plan is at least as race-conscious as, perhaps even more race-conscious than, the Enacted Plan. The Alternative Plan retains most of the Benchmark District 3 that Dr. McDonald criticized as "constitutionally suspect," and replicates many of the geographic trades between District 3 and surrounding districts that Dr. McDonald previously argued were predominantly racial, including the move of the City of Petersburg into District 3. In fact, the only difference between the Enacted Plan and the Alternative Plan is the placement of the boundary between Districts 2 and 3. The Alternative Plan moves that boundary to achieve its avowed racial goal of achieving a barely "majority-minority district." 2/21/14 McDonald, page 9.

Second, Dr. McDonald does not even attempt to suggest that race, rather than politics, was the predominant reason for the Enacted Plan's treatment of the District 2 and 3 population trades. Such political concerns readily explain the drawing of District 2, where Republican Congressman Scott Rigell was serving in his first term after defeating a Democratic incumbent in this closely-divided district. District 2 in the Enacted Plan, as enacted by the Republican-controlled General Assembly, provides an obvious

political benefit to Republicans by preserving the prospects for the re-election of now-incumbent Congressman Rigell. This refutes the notion that race was the predominant factor in the population trades in this area.

Third, the Alternative Plan and Dr. McDonald's reports fail to show that the General Assembly could have achieved its political goals through a plan that was comparably consistent with traditional redistricting principles as the Enacted Plan and that brought about "significantly greater racial balance." The Alternative Plan undermines rather than advances the presumed political goals of the General Assembly because it replaces the political strengthening of Congressman Rigell in District 2 with a plan that weakens his electoral prospects relative not only to the Enacted Plan, but even the prior district. While Dr. McDonald argues that the Alternative Plan marginally outperforms the Enacted Plan on certain traditional redistricting principles, he does not even mention other principles where the Alternative Plan performs worse than the Enacted Plan — such as preserving the cores of existing districts, protecting incumbents, and complying with the Voting Rights Act. Indeed, by lowering District 3's Black VAP to a barely majority level that would also be lower than the Benchmark level, the Alternative Plan would have presented obstacles to preclearance that the Enacted Plan did not present. Finally, since Alternative District 3 maintains a black majority that is 6% different in Black VAP than the Enacted District 3, it does not bring about a "greater racial balance."

Under Dr. McDonald's Own Analysis, the Alternative Plan is Just as Race-conscious as the Enacted Plan

Under Dr. McDonald's own approach, the Alternative Plan is at least as race conscious as the Enacted Plan. First, Dr. McDonald criticizes both the District 3 drawn after the Moon v. Meadows case and the Benchmark District 3 as "constitutionally suspect" under Shaw and the Supreme Court's racial gerrymandering cases – but the Alternative Plan retains most of the population, shape and geography of Benchmark District 3. With respect to changes to Benchmark District 3, the Alternative Plan replicates many of the trades between District 3 and surrounding districts – such as the addition of Petersburg to District 3 – that Dr. McDonald concluded in his first report were predominantly racial. McDonald states that the Virginia General Assembly "strategically traded populations in and out of the Third Congressional District so as to *increase* the Black Voting Age Population of the District." McDonald 12/6/13 Report, page 1, with emphasis in original. Applying Dr. McDonald's own analysis, the Alternative Plan strategically trades populations in and out of the Third Congressional District so as to *decrease* the Black Voting Age Population of the District.

Alternative District 3 Retains Portions of Benchmark District 3 Which Dr. McDonald and Plaintiffs Allege is Unconstitutional.

In his 1/20/14 report, McDonald states that: "There is no reason to believe that race was not also the predominant factor in the creation of the Remedial and Benchmark Third Districts." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 6. He concluded that both the Remedial version of District 3 adopted after *Moon v. Meadows* and the

Benchmark District 3 adopted in 2001 are "constitutionally suspect" for this reason. McDonald further notes that "the constitutionality of the Benchmark District was never upheld by a court" 1/20/14 McDonald, page 9. Yet despite these misgivings about the constitutionality of the predecessor districts, Alternative District 3 retains most of Benchmark District 3, including its population, shape and geography. In his 12/16/13 Report, Dr. McDonald applies the geographically descriptive language of District 3 from the *Moon* case to analyze District 3 of the Enacted Plan. In that same fashion, much of this geographically descriptive language applies to Alternative District 3. Just like the Remedial and Benchmark and Enacted District 3, Alternative District 3:

- "is anchored in the tidewater" region of Virginia and encompasses "Suffolk [,] Portsmouth[,] Hampton [and] Newport News,"
- "us[es] only the open water of...the James River" to connect areas of the district,
- "crosses the James River into largely rural Surry County, recrossing the James River to take in all of the African-American majority Charles City County,"
- "to the south...runs through Prince George County,"
- "to the east...takes in part of rural southeastern Henrico county before reaching the more built up and heavily black eastern suburbs of Richmond, racially dividing the capital city... before terminating in a sma!l black neighborhood in northern Henrico County." McDonald 12/6/13 Report, page 6

Thus, on Dr. McDonalds own analysis, Alternative District 3 is "constitutionally suspect" because "[t]here is no reason to believe that race was not also the predominant factor in [its] creation." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 6.

The Alternative Plan Replicates the Trades between Districts 4 and 7 and District 3 That Dr. McDonald Identified as Predominantly Racial

With respect to the 2012 changes to Benchmark District 3, Alternative District 3 makes virtually all of the major changes made by Enacted District 3 that Dr. McDonald concluded were predominantly driven by race.

First, Dr. McDonald criticized the Enacted Plan's population trades between District 3 and District 4 because "the primary result of these trades was to move the entirety of the densely African-American community of Petersburg from the Benchmark Fourth to the adopted Third District." 12/6/14 McDonald Report, page 22. Dr. McDonald concluded that the "assignment of Petersburg to the adopted Third District is similar to the unconstitutional district at issue in *Moon vs. Meadows*." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 23. He also concluded that race explains the General Assembly's movement of whiter populations in Prince George County from Benchmark District 3 to Enacted District 4.

The Alternative Plan precisely replicates these trades between Districts 3 and 4. The Alternative Plan moves "the entirety of the densely populated African-American community of Petersburg from the Benchmark Fourth to the [Alternative] Third District," and it makes the same trades in Prince George County from the benchmark District 3 to District 4 that Dr. McDonald

objected to in his first report. 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 22. Thus, according to Dr. McDonald's own analysis, the Alternative Plan's "assignment of Petersburg to the adopted Third District is similar to the unconstitutional district at issue in Moon vs. Meadows." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 23.

Second, Dr. McDonald criticizes the Enacted Plan because population trades between District 7 and District 3 involved "shifting lower Black VAP New Kent and one Richmond VTD form the benchmark Third District to the adopted Seventh District in exchange for much higher Black VAP VTDs moved from the benchmark Seventh District to the adopted Third District." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 24. Dr. McDonald concluded that these moves showed that "Virginia chose to further racially segregate localities", including "Richmond." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 26. Dr. McDonald further stated that Enacted District 3 "takes in rural eastern Henrico County before reaching the more built up and heavily black eastern suburbs of Richmond, racially dividing the capital city nearly in half before terminating in a black neighborhood in northern Henrico County." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 6.

Again, the Alternative Plan makes exactly these same trades between Districts 3 and 7. The Alternative Plan moves predominantly white New Kent County from Benchmark 3 to District 7 and the "much higher Black VAP VTDs" in Henrico and Richmond from Benchmark District 7 to District 3. 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 24. Thus, in Dr. McDonald's own view the choice of population moves in the Alternative Plan serves "to further racially segregate localities," including "Richmond," 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 26, such that the Alternative Plan "takes

in rural eastern Henrico County before reaching the more built up and heavily black eastern suburbs of Richmond, racially dividing the capital city nearly in half before terminating in a black neighborhood in northern Henrico County." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, page 6.

The Alternative Plan's Trades between Districts 1 and 2 and District 3 Strategically Decrease the Black VAP in District 3

The Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 1, 2 and 3 involve a much smaller population and have a significantly smaller impact on District 3's racial composition than the Alternative Plan's trades between those districts. The Enacted Plan moves 84,057 total people back and forth between Districts 1, 2 and 3 from the Benchmark Plan. Given the ideal congressional district size of 727,366, these changes equal 11.6% of a district. The Alternative Plan moves 287,015 people back and forth between Districts 1, 2 and 3 from the Benchmark Plan, which is almost four times as many people moved as were shifted in these districts in the Enacted Plan. Given the ideal congressional district size of 727,366, these changes equal 39.5% of a district.

Table 4.Population Affected by Trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3

Benchmark to Enacted District	Population	VAP	Benchmark to Alternative District	Population	VAP
1-to-3	23,288	17,806	1-to-3	106,886	83,523
3-to-1	7,351	5,106	3-to-1	7,351	5,106
1&3 Subtotal	30,639	22,911	1&3 Subtotal	114,237	88,629
2-to-3	27,917	20,543	2-to-3	45,798	35,556
3-to-2	25,501	20,049	3-to-2	126,980	97,432

2&3 Subtotal	53,418	40,692	2&3 Subtotal	172,778	182,988
Total Affected	84,057	63,503	Total Affected	287,015	221,617
Ideal District Size	727,366		Ideal District Size	727,366	
% Affected	11.6%		% Affected	39.5%	

In the Enacted Plan the net result of these trades between Districts 1, 2, and 3 add 9,399 Black VAP (exclusive) and 9,658 Black VAP (inclusive) to Enacted District 3. The Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 1 and 3 had a minimal racial impact on District 3 because the Black VAP of the areas moved into and out of district were virtually the same – at approximately 44% Black VAP. In fact, these trades slightly decreased the overall Black VAP of District 3 as compared to the Benchmark District 3. Indeed, Dr. McDonald recognizes that "a slightly higher BVAP percentage was transferred into the First District." 12/6/13 McDonald, page 18. Moreover, the area transferred into District 3 has a lower Black VAP, 43.4% (exclusive) or 44.6% (inclusive), than the Benchmark District 3's Black VAP of 53.1% (exclusive) or 53.9% (inclusive).

The Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 2 and 3 also bring an area into District 3 that has a lower Black VAP – 36.7% (exclusive) and 37.9% (inclusive) – than the rest of Benchmark District 3. The area transferred out of District 3 has a Black VAP of 18.3% (exclusive) and 18.8% (inclusive), meaning that the difference between these two areas is 18.4% (exclusive) and 19.1% (inclusive). But the net number of Black VAP moved into District 3 is only 3,887 (exclusive) or 4,011 (inclusive).

Table 5. Population Trades between Benchmark and Enacted Plan in Districts 1, 2 and 3

Benchmark to Enacted District	Population	VAP	Black VAP (exclusive method)	Black VAP (inclusive method)	% Black VAP (exclusive method)	% Black VAP (inclusive method)
1-to-3	23,288	17,805	7,736	7,933	43.4%	44.6%
3-to-1	7,351	5,106	2,224	2,286	43.6%	44.8%
Net to 3 from 1	15,937	12,699	5,512	5,647		
2-to-3	27,917	20,543	7,548	7,785	36.7%	37.9%
3-to-2	25,501	20,049	3,661	3,774	18.3%	18.8%
Net to 3 from 2	2,416	494	3,887	4,011		
Net to 3 from 1&2	18,353	13,193	9,399	9,658		

By contrast, the Alternative Plan's trades between Districts 1, 2 and 3 are far more sweeping and have a much greater racial effect on the Black VAP of District 3. The net result of these trades between Districts 1, 2, and 3 serve to *decrease* the Black VAP of Alternative District 3 by 23,293 Black VAP (exclusive) and 23,232 Black VAP (inclusive).

The Alternative Plan causes this overall decrease by moving higher Black VAP areas out of District 3 and moving much lower Black VAP areas into District 3. The Alternative Plan's trades between 1 and 3 move a 43.6% (exclusive) or 44.8% (inclusive) Black VAP area out of District 3 and a 29.6% (exclusive) of (30.3%) inclusive Black VAP area into District 3 – a difference of 14.0% (exclusive) or 14.5% (inclusive) Black VAP. This populous area of more than 106,000 people moved into District 3 has a much lower Black VAP than Benchmark District 3.

The Alternative Plan's trades between District 2 and 3 move a 56.8% (exclusive) and 57.6% (inclusive)

Black VAP area out of District 3 and a 27.0% (exclusive) or 27.7% (inclusive) Black VAP area into District 3 – a difference of 29.8% (exclusive) or 29.9% (inclusive) Black VAP. The populous area of more than 126,000 people moved out of District 3 has a higher Black VAP than the Benchmark District 3.

None of the Alternative Plan's trades between Districts 1, 2 and 3 are explained on non-racial grounds, such as politics and incumbency protection. Thus, the Alternative Plan is at least as race-conscious, and arguably even more race-conscious, than the Enacted Plan.

Table 6. Population Trades between Benchmark and Alternative Plan in Districts 1, 2 and 3

Benchmark to Alternative District	Population	VAP	Black VAP (exclusive method)	Black VAP (inclusive method)	% Black VAP (exclusive method)	% Black VAP (inclusive method)
1-to-3	106,886	83,523	24,714	25,349	29.6%	30.3%
3-to-1	7,351	5,106	2,224	2,286	43.6%	44.8%
Net to 3 from 1	99,535	78,417	22,490	23,063		
2-to-3	45,798	35,556	9,599	9,866	27.0%	27.7%
3-to-2	126,980	97,432	55,382	56,161	56.8%	57.6%
Net to 3 from 2	-81,182	-61,876	-45,783	-46,295		
Net to 3 from 1&2	18,353	16,541	-23,293	-23,232		

Looked at another way, the Alternative Plan's trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3 would have reduced the Black VAP of District 3 to a minority-Black VAP level below 50% from the 53.1% (exclusive) or 53.9% (inclusive) of the Benchmark District 3. This strategic decrease in Black VAP caused by the Alternative Plan's trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3, requires a strategic increase in Black VAP on the northern end of

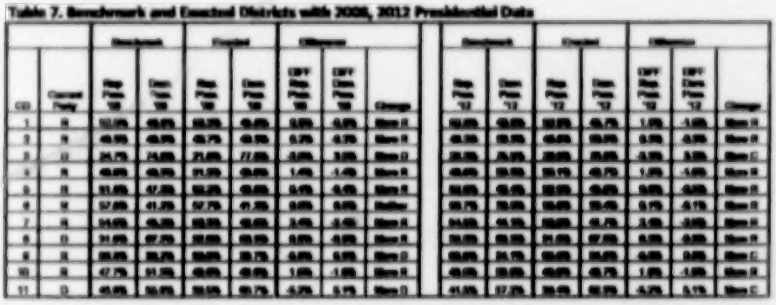
District 3 in order to achieve the avowed racial goal of preserving District 3 as a barely "majority-minority district." These necessary strategic trades to *increase* the Black VAP in the north of Alternative District 3 caused by the Alternative Plan's trades to *decrease* the Black VAP in Districts 1, 2 and 3 are exactly the trades Dr. McDonald concluded were predominantly racial: adding Petersburg into Alternative District 3 and "shifting lower Black VAP New Kent and one Richmond VTD form the benchmark Third District to the adopted Seventh District in exchange for much higher Black VAP VTDs moved from the benchmark Seventh District to the adopted Third District." 12/6/13 McDonald Report, pages 22-24.

Dr. McDonald offers No Proof That Race Rather than Politics Predominated in the Enacted Plan

In the *Easley vs. Cromartie* case, the court discusses that because "race and political affiliation" often are "highly correlated," Plaintiffs bear the "demanding burden" to show that race rather than politics predominated in the drawing of the challenged plan and district within the that plan. *Easley v. Cromartie,* 532 U.S. 234, 258 (2001). Similarly in this case, it is my understanding Plaintiffs must show that "race rather than politics" predominated in the drawing of the Enacted Plan and Enacted District 3. It is my understanding that if changes to District 3 in the Enacted Plan are equally consistent with politics as they are with race, then the Plaintiffs' efforts would be insufficient to require a change in the Virginia congressional districts enacted by the General Assembly. Dr. McDonald does not even mention the political considerations in the Enacted Plan, much less separate those considerations from race and show that race predominated in the Enacted Plan.

The Enacted Plan, when viewed as a whole, preserves the cores of the Benchmark districts while achieving the necessary equality and politically strengthening incumbents of both parties. This bears out especially in the key metric of the 2008 Presidential race, which was available to the Republican-controlled General Assembly at the time of the redistricting, as well as the metric of the later 2012 race, which essentially validates the conclusion that politics explain the Enacted Plan. On these metrics, 2 of the 3 Democratic districts, including District 3, became more Democratic while 7 of the 8 Republican districts, including District 1, 2, 4 and 7 that surround District 3, became more Republican. (This number includes heavily Republican District 6, which becomes more Republican on the 2012 metric and no more Democratic on the 2008 metric.) The exceptions are heavily Democratic District 8 ad heavily Republican District 9, but the changes there not significant in light of the overall political composition of those districts.

Table 7. Benchmark and Enacted Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data



The changes to District 3 in the Enacted Plan had the effect of not only slightly increasing the Black VAP of District 3, while increasing the Democratic strength of the District 3, but also of making the surround districts stronger for the incumbent congressman. This was true in District 2, where the evenly divided

political composition and election history would have provided a Republican-controlled General Assembly with a reason to strengthen one-term incumbent Republican Congressman Scott Rigell. According to the 2008 Presidential results, District 2 was the most closely divided of all the districts, with Democrat Barack Obama and Republican John McCain each capturing 49.5% of the vote. That same year Democrat Glenn Nye defeated a two-term Republican incumbent Congresswoman Thelma Drake to win election to Congress from Benchmark District 2. Scott Rigell first won election from District 2 in 2010 when he defeated then incumbent Congressman Nye.

Thus, when the General Assembly considered the Enacted Plan in 2011 and 2012, Congressman Rigell was a freshman Member of Congress from a closely-divided district that had voted out the incumbents in two consecutive elections. The General Assembly made trades between adjacent Districts 1 and 3 that improved the re-election prospects of Congressman Rigell. This is clear not only from the fact that District 2 became slightly more Republican in the enacted plan, but also from the political composition of the Enacted Plan's trades between Districts 2 and 3. The Enacted Plan trades a 64% (2008) or 69% (2012) Democratic area for a nearly identically-sized 52% (2008) or 50% (2012) Republican area, which has the effect of making District 2 more Republican. Even with the need to gain over 11% population in Benchmark District 2, the changes resulting in Enacted District 2 serve to improve the electoral prospects of incumbent Congressman Scott Rigell and result in a district that is essentially evenly divided politically on the 2008 presidential political data.

Table 8. Population Movement Between Benchmark and Enacted Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data

Benchmark to Enacted District	Population	Rep. Pres. '08 %	Dem. Pres. '08%	Oth. Pres. '08 %		Rep. Pres. 12%	Dem. Pres. 12%	Oth. Pres. '12
1-to-3	23,288	39%	60%	1%		33%	66%	1%
3-to-1	7,351	24%	75%	0%		23%	76%	1%
2-to-3	27,917	35%	64%	1%		30%	69%	1%
3-to-2	25,501	52%	47%	1%		50%	48%	1%
4-to-3	35,447	13%	86%	1%		11%	88%	1%
3-to-4	5,713	46%	53%	1%		44%	55%	1%
3-to-7	20,217	63%	36%	1%		64%	34%	1%
7-to-3	36,106	14%	85%	1%		13%	86%	1%

Indeed, the trades involving District 3 that Dr. McDonald concludes are racially-motivated are just as readily, and perhaps more readily, explained by politics than by race because they make District 3 more Democratic and surrounding Districts more Republican. Dr. McDonald, however, does not discuss the political effects of these trades, much less refute this non-racial explanation for them.

The Alternative Plan Does not Prove That The Enacted Plan Was A Racial Gerrymander

I understand that "in a case such as this one where majority-minority districts (or the approximate equivalent) are at issue and where racial identification correlates highly with political affiliation, the party attacking the legislatively drawn boundaries must show at least that the legislature could have achieved its legitimate political objectives in alternative ways that are comparably consistent with the traditional districting principles. That party must also show that those districting alternatives would have brought

about significantly greater racial balance." *Easley*, 532 U.S. at 258.

I have been asked to analyze whether the Alternative Plan achieves the General Assembly's political goals in the Enacted Plan, is as consistent with traditional redistricting principles as the Enacted Plan, and brings about a "significantly greater racial balance" than the Enacted Plan. I conclude that the Alternative Plan does not achieve any of these results.

The Alternative Plan Undermines, Rather Than Achieves, The General Assembly's Political Goals, Including the Goal to Strengthen the Incumbent in District 2.

The Alternative Plan fails rather than serves the General Assembly's political goals, especially to strengthen Congressman Rigell in District 2. The Alternative Plan not only fails to strengthen Congressman Rigell politically, it weakens him politically, and appears to be drawn to turn District 2 into a Democratic district. While Republican presidential candidate John McCain captured 49.5% of the vote in Benchmark District 2 in 2008 and he would have captured 49.7% of the vote in the area covered by the Enacted District 2, he would have received only 44.3% of the vote in the area covered by Alternative District 2. In other words, the Alternative Plan would swing the closely-divided District 2 approximately 5.3% more Democratic than Benchmark District 2 and 5.5% more Democratic than Enacted District 2, to the obvious disadvantage of Congressman Rigell and the obvious advantage of Democrats. The Republican-controlled General Assembly would have had ample political reason not to adopt the Alternative Plan, and instead to adopt the Enacted Plan that strengthened

Congressman Rigell and did not advance the electoral prospects of his next Democratic challenger.

Indeed, the change in the presidential 2008 political performance in Alternative Plan District 2 from the Benchmark District 2 stands out as the greatest change of any district in the Alternative Plan and it is *against* the political party of the incumbent. The second-most changed district is District 11, which shows a change of 5.2% in the 2008 presidential vote, and this change is *in favor of* incumbent Democrat Congressman Gerry Connolly, who had just won a close re-election in 2010.

The Alternative Plan's trades in Districts 1, 2 and 3 undermine the political goals of the General Assembly to unify the districts politically and to strengthen incumbents of both parties. The trades that the Alternative Plan makes involving District 3 that Dr. McDonald claims are necessary to remedy an alleged racial gerrymander in fact turn closely-divided District 2 into a Democratic district. This is exactly contrary to the effect of the Enacted Plan passed by the General Assembly. The Alternative Plan caused this result by moving an 81% (2008) or 81% (2012) Democratic area of more than 126,000 people in to District 2, and a much smaller, relatively more

Republican area which is 50% (2008) or 55% (2012) Democratic out of District 2 and into District 3.

In addition, the Alternative Plan takes populous territory from Benchmark District 1 which could have strengthened Congressman Rigell in District 2 (and indeed was moved to District 2 in the Enacted Plan) and moves it to District 3. This also has the effect of undermining Congressman Rigell and making District 3 less Democratic.

Table 10. Population Movement Between Benchmark and Alternative Districts with 2008, 2012 Presidential Data

Benchmark to Alternative District	Population	Rep. Pres. '08%	Dem. Pres. '08%	Oth. Pres. '08%		Rep. Pres. 12%	Dem. Pres. 12%	Oth. Pres. 12 %
1-to-3	106,886	45%	54%	1%		41%	57%	1%
3-to-1	7,351	24%	75%	0%		23%	76%	1%
2-to-3	45,798	49%	50%	1%		43%	55%	2%
3-to-2	126,980	19%	81%	1%		18%	81%	1%
4-to-3	35,447	13%	86%	1%		11%	88%	1%
3-to-4	5,713	46%	53%	1%		44%	55%	1%
7-to-3	36,106	14%	85%	1%		13%	86%	1%
3-to-7	20,217	63%	36%	1%		64%	34%	1%

The Alternative Plan is Not as Consistent with Traditional Redistricting Principles as the Enacted Plan

When compared to the Enacted Plan, the Alternative Plan is not as consistent with traditional redistricting principles. While the Alternative Plan may have a marginal effect on two principles, it is significantly worse with respect to a number of others including preservation of cores and communities of interest, protection of incumbents, and compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

Compactness

Dr. McDonald asserted in his 12/6/13 report that Enacted District 3 "is an extreme district" and the least compact of the Virginia congressional districts on three measures, the Reock test, the Polsby-Popper test, and the Schwartzberg test. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 7. Dr. McDonald, however, provides no standard for determining when a district is acceptably compact or unacceptably non-compact. McDonald identifies only marginal differences in District 3's compactness scores in the Enacted and Alternative Plans. Enacted District 3 scores a 0.19 on the Reock test, 0.08 on the Polsby-Popper test and 3.07 on the Schwartzberg test. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 7. Alternative District 3 scores 0.22 on the Reock test, only 0.03 points better than Enacted District 3; 0.11 on the Polsby-Popper test, again only 0.03 points better than the Enacted District 3; and 2.61 on the Schwartzberg test. (In the 2/21/14 McDonald Report Table 4, Dr. McDonald lists the value for District 3 as 2.04, while the compactness reports I ran for the Schwartzberg Test show it to be 2.61.) Dr. McDonald does not suggest that these small numerical differences have real-world significance, or are meaningful under some professionally accepted standard. He does not suggest that Alternative District 3 meets a professionally accepted standard for minimally acceptable compactness, which Enacted District 3 does not satisfy and Alternative District 3 does. I am not aware of any such standard.

In his reports, Dr. McDonald fails to mention at least two other compactness measures under which Enacted District 3 is *more* compact than Alternative District 3. On the Ehrenburg test – which computes the ratio of the largest inscribed circle divided by the area of the district and treats higher numbers as more

compact than lower numbers – Enacted District 3 scores 0.25, or better than Alternative District 3's score of 0.23. Likewise, on the Population Polygon test – which computes the ratio of the district population to the approximate population of the convex hull of the district and treats higher numbers as more compact than lower numbers – Enacted District 3 scores 0.54, or better than Alternative District 3's score of 0.53.

Table 11. Compactness of Enacted and Alternative Congressional Districts

	Enacted Plan		Alternative Plan	
District	Population Polygon	Ehrenburg	Population Polygon	Ehrenburg
1	0.63	0.28	0.63	0.28
2	0.57	0.31	0.84	0.32
3	0.54	0.25	0.53	0.23
4	0.62	0.29	0.62	0.29
5	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.30
6	0.81	0.23	0.81	0.23
7	0.59	0.30	0.59	0.30
8	0.88	0.34	0.88	0.34
9	0.73	0.24	0.73	0.24
10	0.50	0.22	0.50	0.22
11	0.68	0.15	0.68	0.15

Dr. McDonald also suggests that whereas Enacted District 3 was the least compact under all three of his preferred measures, Alternative District 3 is the "second least compact" district on the Reock and Polsby-Popper tests and the "third least compact" district on the Schwartzberg test. 2/21/14 McDonald, pages 6-7. This means little because compactness scores are often at odds with each other. For example, District 9 is the least compact district and is slightly less compact then Alternative District 3, on the Reock test, but District 9 is more compact than Alternative

District 3 on the Polsby-Popper test. Likewise, compactness scores show that District 11 is the least compact on the Polsby-Popper test, but is more compact than Alternative District 3 on the Reock test.

Locality and VTD splits

One traditional redistricting criterion is the respect for municipal boundaries. The Virginia Senate in its redistricting criteria also suggested that VTDs should be preserved, but for both boundaries, the Virginia Senate treated them on par with the criterion of preserving other communities of interest. The Senate Criteria V. Communities of Interest state that:

> "Districts shall be based on legislative consideration of the varied factors that can create or contribute to communities of interest. These factors may include, among others, economic factors, social factors, cultural factors, geographic features, *governmental jurisdictions* and service delivery areas, *political beliefs,* voting trends and *incumbency considerations.* It is inevitable that some interests will be advanced more than others by the choice of particular district configurations. Public comment has been invited, has been and continues to be received, and will be considered. The discernment, weighing, and balancing of the varied factors that contribute to communities of interest is an intensely political process best carried out by elected representatives of the people. Local government jurisdiction and precinct lines may reflect communities of interest to be balanced, but they are entitled to no greater weight as a matter of state policy than other identifiable communities

of interest." Senate Criteria V. (emphasis added).

Dr. McDonald criticized the Enacted Plan in his first report because it splits "17 localities" into different districts across the state. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 9. But 3 of the localities are only "technically split" because all of the population "is in one district while one or more water blocks without population are in another district." Section 5 Submission, Statement of Change, page 11.

Dr. McDonald, moreover, has used two different methods for counting "splits" in localities. Whereas Dr. McDonald criticized the number of *split* localities in the Enacted Plan in his first report, his latest report does not mention that number, but instead counts the number of *times* localities are *split*. Thus, Dr. McDonald's first report counted a locality split into two districts as one "split locality," his latest report counts it as two "locality splits." Dr. McDonald's preference for "locality splits" masks the fact that the Alternative Plan splits *only one fewer locality* than the Enacted Plan.

Table 12. Split Localities in Enacted Plan and Alternative Plan

Split Localities affecting population	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Bedford	(5, 6)	(5, 6)
Chesterfield	(4, 7)	(4, 7)
Fairfax	(8,10,11)	(8,10,11)
Fauquier	(1,5)	(1,5)
Hampton	(2,3)	
Henrico	(3,7)	(3,7)
Henry	(5,9)	(5,9)
Newport News	(1,2,3)	(1,3)
Norfolk	(2,3)	
Prince George	(3,4)	(3,4)
Prince William	(1,10,11)	(1,10,11)
Richmond	(3,7)	(3,7)
Roanoke	(6,9)	(6,9)
Spotsylvania	(1,7)	(1,7)
Portsmouth		(2,3)
Total	14	13

Split Localities affecting no population	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Isle of Wight	(3,4)	(3,4)
James City	(1,3)	(1,3)
Suffolk	(3,4)	(3,4)
Total	3	3

There is no reason to conclude that this marginal difference in split localities is significant. The Enacted Plan fares much better than the Benchmark Plan on split localities because the Benchmark Plan split 19 localities affecting population as described in Section 5 Submission, Statement of Change, page 11. Dr. McDonald previously brushed aside this improvement because "the constitutionality of the Benchmark district was never upheld by a court" and in his view, "[n]or does the constitutionality of the [Enacted] Third District hinge on how it compares to the Benchmark District." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 9. Thus, Dr. McDonald suggested that "[e]ven if it improves to some degree upon aspects of the Benchmark District, the fact remains that like the *Moon v. Meadows* Unconstitutional District, the [Enacted] Third District has more splits than any other district." 1/20/14 McDonald, page 9. By the same analysis, the Alternative Plan's marginal improvement over the Enacted Plan on split localities – which are smaller than the Enacted Plan's improvement over the Benchmark Plan's splits – are irrelevant because the Alternative Plan's District 3 also creates more splits than any other district.

Moreover, contrary to Dr. McDonald's report, the Alternative Plan does not improve on the number of split VTDs – or even the number of VTD splits – when only splits affecting population are considered as was done in the Section5 Submission. Dr. McDonald criticized the Enacted Plan in his first report because it splits "20 VTDs" into different districts across the state. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 10. However, "[The Enacted Plan] splits 10 precincts across the state to meet the criteria adopted by the Committee, a significant reduction from the 26 split precincts in the current plan. (As in the case of split localities, these numbers exclude technically split precincts where all

of the precinct's population is in one district and there is no population in the other district)." Section 5 Submission. Statement of Change, page 11. Once again, Dr. McDonald criticized the number of *split* VTDs in the Enacted Plan in his first report, but his latest reports does not mention that number and instead counts he number of *times* VTDs re *split*. Thus, Dr. McDonald's first report counted a VTD split into two districts as one "split VTD," his latest report counts it as two "VTD splits."

Table 13. Split VTDs in Enacted Plan and Alternative Plan

Split VTDs affecting population [Locality]	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Remington [Fauquier]	(1, 5)	(1, 5)
Lee Hill [Spotsylvania]	(1, 7)	(1, 7)
Buckland Mills [Prince William]	(1, 10)	(1, 10)
Machen [Hampton]	(2, 3)	
Rives [Prince George]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
404 [Richmond City]	(3, 7)	(3, 7)
New London Academy [Bedford]	(5, 6)	(5, 6)
Mount Olivet [Henry]	(5, 9)	(5, 9)
Saint Albans [Fairfax County]	(8, 11)	(8, 11)
Old Mill [Fairfax County]	(10, 11)	(10, 11)
One [Portsmouth]		(2, 3)
Total	10	10

Split VTDs affecting no population [Locality]	Enacted Plan (Districts)	Plaintiffs Alternative Plan (Districts)
Roberts B [James City]	(1, 3)	(1, 3)
Riverside [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Warwick [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Hilton [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Deep Creek [Newport News]	(2, 3)	
Bartlett [Isle of Wight]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Carrollton [Isle of Wight]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Rushmere [Isle of Wight]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Ebenezer [Suffolk]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Bennetts Creek [Suffolk]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Harbour View [Suffolk]	(3, 4)	(3, 4)
Magarity [Fairfax County]	(8, 11)	(8, 11)
Five [Portsmouth]		(2,3)
Total	12	9

Even using Dr. McDonald's preferred measure of VTD splits, the Alternative Plan does not improve on the Enacted Plan. Dr. McDonald counts 44 VTD splits in the Enacted Plan and 38 VTD splits in the Alternative Plan. He hails this purported difference of 6 such splits as a significant factor in claiming that "these Alternative Districts better conform to traditional redistricting principles." 2/21/14 McDonald, page 5. In fact, however, a net of 6 such splits that Dr. McDonald identifies as different between the plans are in the "technically split" precincts involving no population. Where population is concerned, the numbers of split VTDs and VTD splits in the Enacted Plan *are the*

same as the numbers of split VTDs and VTD splits in the Alternative Plan.

Even if the numbers supported Dr. McDonald's conclusion that the Alternative Plan meaningfully improves on the Enacted Plan with respect to splits, Dr. McDonald elevates localities and VTDs above other communities of interest that the Senate criteria directed should be treated on par with localities and VTDs. Under the Senate Criteria, the Benchmark Districts are "governmental jurisdictions" just like the localities and VTDs and communities of interest formed around congressional districts and communities of interest are entitled to the same "weight" as localities and VTDs. Senate Criteria V.

Dr. McDonald also disregards that the vast majority of the split localities in the Enacted Plan merely preserve preexisting split localities from the Benchmark Plan. The Enacted Plan's splits, therefore, respect communities of interest formed around the Benchmark Districts. By contrast, the Alternative Plan creates a new split dividing a portion of Portsmouth – which was not split in the Benchmark Plan – away from both the rest of Portsmouth and the rest of Benchmark District 3, where it formed part of a community of interest.

Contiguity

There is no dispute that the Enacted Plan satisfied the traditional redistricting criterion that the districts be contiguous. In drawing the Enacted Plan, the General Assembly decided that "contiguity by water" even without a connecting bridge "is sufficient" to satisfy the contiguity requirement. Senate Criteria III. Dr. McDonald indicated in his first report that contiguity by water without a connecting bridge was

not sufficient, but instead indicative of a racial gerrymander. 12/6/13 McDonald, page 8. Alternative District 3 is contiguous across the James River without a connection in two places." 2/21/14 McDonald, page 7. The Alternative Plan thus achieves contiguity in District 3 exactly the same way as the Enacted Plan.

The Alternative Plan is Less Consistent with Certain Traditional Redistricting Principles Than the Enacted Plan

Dr. McDonald does not mention several traditional redistricting criteria identified by the Virginia Senate – including preservation of cores of districts, incumbency protection and compliance with the Voting Rights Act – under which the Alternative Plan performs worse than the Enacted Plan.

Preservation of Cores and Uniting of Political Communities of Interest

Preserving the cores of benchmark districts maintains communities of interest, facilitates better communication between citizens and their elected representatives, and protects incumbent representatives. Preservation of cores can be measured as a percentage of voters in a benchmark district who remain in the enacted district.

Table 14. Preservation of Cores of the Benchmark Districts

Enacted Plan		Plaintiffs Alternative Plan	
District	Percent Retained	District	Percent Retained
1	76.5	1	76.5
2	85.0	2	82.5
3	83.1	3	69.2
4	96.2	4	96.2

5	89.8	5	89.8
6	91.5	6	91.5
7	88.1	7	88.1
8	85.4	8	85.4
9	90.2	9	90.2
10	89.2	10	89.2
11	71.2	11	71.2
Average	86.0	Average	84.5

The Enacted Plan preserves between 71% and 96% of the cores of the Benchmark districts, and preserves 83% or more of the cores of 9 of the 11 districts, including District 3. The Enacted Plan preserves 85% of the core of District 2 and 83% of the core of District 3.

The Alternative Plan performs significantly worse than the Enacted Plan on this criterion. The Alternative Plan preserves only 69.2% of the core of District 3, down from 83% in the Enacted Plan. In other words, Alternative District 3 would be the *worst performing* district in terms of preservation of cores in either the Enacted or the Alternative Plan. Dr. McDonald offers no explanation as to why the only majority-minority district in Virginia should be entitled to less continuity and respect for incumbency protection than every other district.

Protection of Incumbents

The Senate Criteria included the factor of "incumbency considerations." Senate Criteria V. This factor encompasses not just preserving the cores of districts but also strengthening incumbents politically. As explained, the Enacted Plan respects this factor significantly, while the Alternative Plan undermines it, particularly in District 2, where Congressman

Rigell would be gravely weakened in his re-election prospects.

Compliance with the Voting Rights Act

The Senate Criteria treated compliance with the Voting Rights Act, "including compliance with protections against unwarranted retrogression or dilution of racial or ethnic minority voting strength," as the highest priority for the Enacted Plan after compliance with the Constitutional equal-population requirement. Senate Criteria II. I understand that a redistricting plan complies with Section 5 only if it does not diminish the ability of minority voters to elect their candidates of choice.

The Enacted Plan increased District 3's Black VAP on both of Dr. McDonalds' preferred measures 3.2% (exclusive) and 3.3% (inclusive). 2/21/14 McDonald, page 8. The Enacted Plan thus did not diminish the ability of black voters to elect their candidates of choice. The Enacted Plan received preclearance from the Department of Justice.

In 2011, Virginia was one of the first states to complete its statewide legislative redistricting and seek Section 5 preclearance from the Department of Justice. The General Assembly passed a redistricting plan for the House of Delegates which required preclearance for the 2011 elections. The benchmark House of Delegates plan had 12 districts in which African-Americans formed a majority of the total and voting age populations. Many of those districts were located in the geography covered by Congressional District 3. During the redistricting process, the House of Delegates considered a number of proposed plans that preserved the 12 majority-black districts. Some of these alternative plans had Black VAP below 55%.

House of Delegates Section 5 Submission, Statement of Minority Impact, page 5.

But the House of Delegates plan that the General Assembly enacted had a Black VAP of above 55% in all 12 majority-black districts – including the districts within Congressional District 3. This required increasing the Black VAP in some of the 12 majority-black benchmark districts from the Black VAP level at the time of the 2010 census. Eight of the 12 members of the House of Delegates Black Caucus voted in favor of the Enacted House of Delegates plan. House of Delegates Section 5 Submission, Statement of Minority Impact, page 5.

Thus, the General Assembly enacted, with strong support of bipartisan and black legislators, a House of Delegates redistricting plan with a 55% Black VAP as the floor for black-majority districts subject to Justice Department preclearance under Section 5, including districts within the geography covered by Congressional District 3. The General Assembly therefore had ample reason to believe that legislators of both parties, including black legislators, viewed the 55% black VAP for the House of Delegates districts as appropriate to obtain Section 5 preclearance, even if it meant raising the Black VAP above the levels in the benchmark plan. The General Assembly acted in accordance with that view for the congressional districts and adopted the Enacted Plan with the District 3 Black VAP at 56.3%

The Alternative Plan, by contrast, decreases District 3's Black VAP by 2.9% and drops it to a razor-thin majority of 50.2% (exclusive) and 51% (inclusive). These levels are below the 55% that the General Assembly found appropriate to comply with Section 5 for House Districts.

Dr. McDonald states that "a racial bloc voting analysis" is required to prove what Black VAP is necessary to comply the Voting Rights Act. 1/20/14 McDonald, page 11. Dr. McDonald provides no such analysis of the Alternative Plan. Thus Dr. McDonald cannot — and does not — opine that the Alternative Plan could or would have received preclearance under Section 5.

Therefore the Alternative Plan would have presented obstacles to obtaining Section 5 preclearance that the Enacted Plan did not present. The Alternative Plan drops District 3's Black VAP well below the 55% that the General Assembly believed was appropriate to obtain preclearance for House Districts and decreases District 3's Black VAP to a razor-thin majority below the Benchmark Black VAP level. Had the Alternative Plan been before it, the General Assembly had ample reason to prefer the Enacted Plan, which increased District 3's Black VAP above 55% and faced none of these hurdles to achieving Section 5 preclearance.

The Alternative Plan Does Not Bring About Significantly Greater Racial Balance Than the Enacted Plan

I have been asked to analyze whether the Alternative plan brings about "significantly greater racial balance" than the Enacted Plan. As I understand it, the purpose of this requirement is to cure the alleged racial gerrymander and turn the gerrymandered district into one that is not racially identifiable. The Alternative Plan fails that purpose because it preserves District 3 as a racially identifiable majority-black district on both of Dr. McDonald's Black VAP measurements. The Alternative Plan District 3

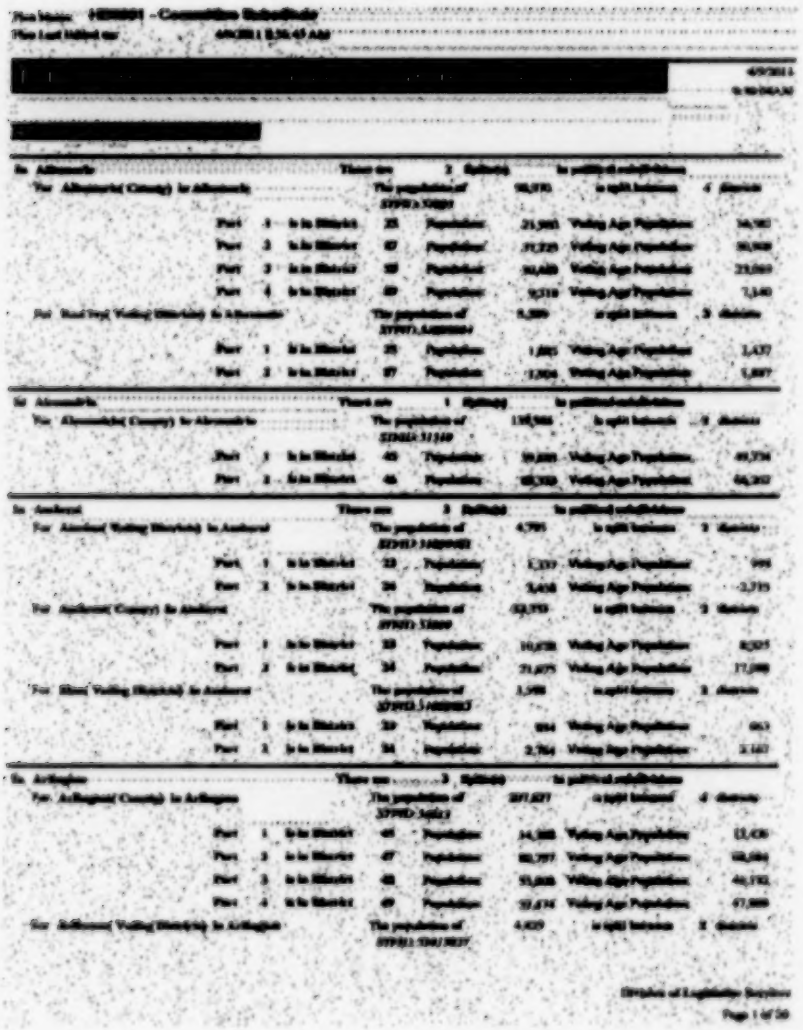
replaces a black-majority district with a black-majority district and in doing so would not seem to cure the alleged racial predominance that Dr. McDonald criticizes in the Enacted Plan, including the changes to the Benchmark District 3 that the Alternative Plan replicates.

The Enacted Plan is not a Racial Gerrymander

Based on my review and analysis of the available data discussed throughout this report, I also conclude that the Enacted Plan is not a racial gerrymander. In my opinion, politics rather than race predominated and the Enacted Plan is consistent with traditional redistricting principles, including the criteria identified by the Virginia Senate and followed by the General Assembly.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Executed on March 14, 2014 in Fairfax, Virginia.

John B. Morgan



	Part	1	is in District	07	Population:	1,618	Voting Age Population:	1,170	
	Part	2	is in District	09	Population:	3,019	Voting Age Population:	2,433	
For	Oakridge (Voting District)		in Arlington		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	5,216	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	05	Population:	1,705	Voting Age Population:	1,496	
	Part	2	is in District	09	Population:	3,511	Voting Age Population:	2,976	

In	Augusta			There are	3	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For	Augusta (County)		in Augusta		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	73,370	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	20	Population:	36,485	Voting Age Population:	19,100	
	Part	2	is in District	24	Population:	17,272	Voting Age Population:	13,812	
	Part	3	is in District	25	Population:	21,592	Voting Age Population:	25,079	
For	Hickoreville (Voting District)		in Augusta		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	4,811	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	20	Population:	707	Voting Age Population:	563	
	Part	2	is in District	25	Population:	4,104	Voting Age Population:	3,349	
For	White Hill (Voting District)		in Augusta		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	2,488	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	20	Population:	1,157	Voting Age Population:	920	
	Part	2	is in District	24	Population:	2,331	Voting Age Population:	1,743	

In	Bedford			There are	3	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For	Bedford (County)		in Bedford		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	68,676	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	19	Population:	33,948	Voting Age Population:	30,887	
	Part	2	is in District	23	Population:	18,780	Voting Age Population:	22,284	
	Part	3	is in District	25	Population:	16,948	Voting Age Population:	13,107	
For	Liberty High School (Voting District)		in Bedford		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	2,550	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	19	Population:	838	Voting Age Population:	644	
	Part	2	is in District	25	Population:	2,132	Voting Age Population:	1,761	
For	Thaxton Elem School (Voting District)		in Bedford		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	2,019	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	19	Population:	763	Voting Age Population:	621	
	Part	2	is in District	25	Population:	1,843	Voting Age Population:	1,550	

In	Botetourt			There are	1	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For	Botetourt (County)		in Botetourt		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	33,148	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	17	Population:	4,140	Voting Age Population:	3,395	
	Part	2	is in District	19	Population:	28,889	Voting Age Population:	22,190	

In	Campbell			There are	1	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	
For	Campbell (County)		in Campbell		The population of ZZ-ZZ-ZZZZZ	54,842	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	22	Population:	17,334	Voting Age Population:	13,500	
	Part	2	is in District	29	Population:	30,644	Voting Age Population:	22,935	
	Part	3	is in District	60	Population:	7,824	Voting Age Population:	5,430	

In	Caroline			There are	1	Split(s)		in political subdivisions	

For Carrollton(County) in Carrollton			The population of 3FIPS3:13033		28,545	is split between	3	districts
Part	1	is in District	94	Population:	2,484	Voting Age Population:		1,939
Part	2	is in District	95	Population:	19,744	Voting Age Population:		14,788
Part	3	is in District	99	Population:	6,319	Voting Age Population:		4,997

In Chesapeake			There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Chesapeake(County) in Chesapeake			The population of 3FIPS3:51550		222,209	is split between	6	districts
Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	5,000	Voting Age Population:		3,850
Part	2	is in District	76	Population:	33,223	Voting Age Population:		24,110
Part	3	is in District	77	Population:	62,884	Voting Age Population:		43,956
Part	4	is in District	78	Population:	80,477	Voting Age Population:		60,410
Part	5	is in District	80	Population:	6,050	Voting Age Population:		4,732
Part	6	is in District	81	Population:	34,575	Voting Age Population:		25,629
For Georgetown(Voting District) in Chesapeake			The population of 3FIPS3:5153012		5,643	is split between	2	districts
Part	1	is in District	77	Population:	5,643	Voting Age Population:		4,339
Part	2	is in District	78	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0
For Glenn End(Voting District) in Chesapeake			The population of 3FIPS3:5153047		3,650	is split between	2	districts
Part	1	is in District	78	Population:	1,339	Voting Age Population:		1,080
Part	2	is in District	81	Population:	2,308	Voting Age Population:		1,557

In Chesterfield			There are	9	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Bailey Bridge(Voting District) in Chesterfield			The population of 3FIPS3:5104313		5,910	is split between	2	districts
Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	4,333	Voting Age Population:		3,146
Part	2	is in District	68	Population:	1,557	Voting Age Population:		1,823
For Birdi(Voting District) in Chesterfield			The population of 3FIPS3:5104385		4,028	is split between	3	districts
Part	1	is in District	62	Population:	2,413	Voting Age Population:		1,771
Part	2	is in District	78	Population:	1,615	Voting Age Population:		1,170
For Bichfield(Voting District) in Chesterfield			The population of 3FIPS3:5104317		4,148	is split between	2	districts
Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	63	Voting Age Population:		51
Part	2	is in District	68	Population:	4,077	Voting Age Population:		2,942
For Chesterfield(County) in Chesterfield			The population of 3FIPS3:51041		316,236	is split between	8	districts
Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	79,301	Voting Age Population:		58,160
Part	2	is in District	62	Population:	46,786	Voting Age Population:		34,970
Part	3	is in District	63	Population:	13,302	Voting Age Population:		10,678
Part	4	is in District	65	Population:	33,390	Voting Age Population:		23,830
Part	5	is in District	66	Population:	61,920	Voting Age Population:		44,940
Part	6	is in District	68	Population:	48,280	Voting Age Population:		38,274
Part	7	is in District	69	Population:	5,404	Voting Age Population:		3,885
Part	8	is in District	70	Population:	33,332	Voting Age Population:		25,934

For Shrieval Voting District(s) in Chesterfield — The population of 337921:3304313 — 5,555 — is split between 3 districts

Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	1,833	Voting Age Population: 1,617
Part	2	is in District	69	Population:	3,456	Voting Age Population: 2,384
Part	3	is in District	78	Population:	626	Voting Age Population: 447

For Pine Pocket Voting District(s) in Chesterfield — The population of 337921:3304319 — 5,577 — is split between 3 districts

Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	752	Voting Age Population: 588
Part	2	is in District	62	Population:	4,779	Voting Age Population: 3,372

For Stonebrook Voting District(s) in Chesterfield — The population of 337921:3301400 — 4,533 — is split between 2 districts

Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	2,858	Voting Age Population: 2,176
Part	2	is in District	69	Population:	1,968	Voting Age Population: 1,619

For Millbrook Voting District(s) in Chesterfield — The population of 337921:3304205 — 8,483 — is split between 3 districts

Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	533	Voting Age Population: 458
Part	2	is in District	65	Population:	6,432	Voting Age Population: 4,668
Part	3	is in District	68	Population:	1,508	Voting Age Population: 1,276

For Westlake Voting District(s) in Chesterfield — The population of 337921:3304314 — 4,977 — is split between 2 districts

Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	1,842	Voting Age Population: 1,540
Part	2	is in District	68	Population:	3,135	Voting Age Population: 2,504

In Clarke — There are 1 Split(s) in political subdivisions

For Clarke County in Clarke — The population of 337921:3304 — 14,034 — is split between 2 districts

Part	1	is in District	38	Population:	4,387	Voting Age Population: 3,499
Part	2	is in District	39	Population:	9,647	Voting Age Population: 7,314

In Culpeper — There are 1 Split(s) in political subdivisions

For Culpeper County in Culpeper — The population of 337921:3304 — 48,909 — is split between 2 districts

Part	1	is in District	38	Population:	13,801	Voting Age Population: 9,681
Part	2	is in District	39	Population:	35,758	Voting Age Population: 25,119

In Shorehills — There are 3 Split(s) in political subdivisions

For Shorehills County in Shorehills — The population of 337921:3401 — 28,109 — is split between 3 districts

Part	1	is in District	63	Population:	18,117	Voting Age Population: 14,912
Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	9,884	Voting Age Population: 7,630

For Shorehills Voting District(s) in Shorehills — The population of 337921:3302149 — 2,583 — is split between 3 districts

Part	1	is in District	63	Population:	1,426	Voting Age Population: 1,101
Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	1,157	Voting Age Population: 918

For Ridgefield Voting District(s) in Shorehills — The population of 337921:3401201 — 2,010 — is split between 3 districts

Part	1	is in District	63	Population:	1,521	Voting Age Population: 1,194
Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	479	Voting Age Population: 334

For Pine Chapel Voting District(s) in Shorehills — The population of 337921:3402302 — 4,540 — is split between 3 districts

	Part 1	is in District	43	Population:	3,681	Voting Age Population:	2,565	
	Part 2	is in District	75	Population:	1,467	Voting Age Population:	1,092	
For Bakula (Voting District)	is in Randolph		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003191		1,917	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	43	Population:	1,007	Voting Age Population:	836	
	Part 2	is in District	75	Population:	910	Voting Age Population:	675	

In Fairfax			There are	27	districts	in political subdivision:		
For Ballwyn (Voting District)	in Fairfax		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003049		7,077	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	38	Population:	4,167	Voting Age Population:	3,257	
	Part 2	is in District	49	Population:	2,910	Voting Age Population:	2,083	
For Belle Haven (Voting District)	in Fairfax		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003067		5,411	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	44	Population:	5,232	Voting Age Population:	3,431	
	Part 2	is in District	45	Population:	179	Voting Age Population:	147	
For Belmont (Voting District)	in Fairfax		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003029		5,583	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	43	Population:	3,167	Voting Age Population:	2,383	
	Part 2	is in District	44	Population:	2,316	Voting Age Population:	1,418	
For Chesterbrook (Voting District)	in Fairfax		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003022		3,388	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	39	Population:	1,381	Voting Age Population:	1,079	
	Part 2	is in District	53	Population:	607	Voting Age Population:	318	
For Fairfax (County)	in Fairfax		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003039		1,081,726	is split between	17	districts
	Part 1	is in District	34	Population:	53,260	Voting Age Population:	38,541	
	Part 2	is in District	35	Population:	85,213	Voting Age Population:	62,243	
	Part 3	is in District	36	Population:	79,346	Voting Age Population:	61,859	
	Part 4	is in District	37	Population:	57,690	Voting Age Population:	43,587	
	Part 5	is in District	38	Population:	88,413	Voting Age Population:	63,360	
	Part 6	is in District	39	Population:	86,799	Voting Age Population:	61,944	
	Part 7	is in District	40	Population:	66,826	Voting Age Population:	48,360	
	Part 8	is in District	41	Population:	85,392	Voting Age Population:	60,503	
	Part 9	is in District	42	Population:	79,864	Voting Age Population:	58,005	
	Part 10	is in District	43	Population:	88,662	Voting Age Population:	62,244	
	Part 11	is in District	44	Population:	85,796	Voting Age Population:	59,151	
	Part 12	is in District	45	Population:	6,519	Voting Age Population:	5,405	
	Part 13	is in District	46	Population:	24,484	Voting Age Population:	17,895	
	Part 14	is in District	47	Population:	25,198	Voting Age Population:	18,645	
	Part 15	is in District	53	Population:	67,504	Voting Age Population:	50,762	
	Part 16	is in District	47	Population:	70,636	Voting Age Population:	51,639	
	Part 17	is in District	86	Population:	68,709	Voting Age Population:	50,271	
For Glen Hills (Voting District)	in Fairfax		The population of ZIP/ED:3/003083		5,553	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	30	Population:	2,655	Voting Age Population:	1,948	
	Part 2	is in District	36	Population:	3,897	Voting Age Population:	3,775	

For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		4,758	is split between	2	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	07	Population:	1,220	Voting Age Population:		957
	Part	2	is in District	06	Population:	3,530	Voting Age Population:		2,554
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		3,836	is split between	3	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	03	Population:	650	Voting Age Population:		459
	Part	2	is in District	04	Population:	3,178	Voting Age Population:		2,395
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		5,531	is split between	3	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	28	Population:	5,359	Voting Age Population:		4,980
	Part	2	is in District	49	Population:	162	Voting Age Population:		120
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		5,784	is split between	3	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	43	Population:	5,464	Voting Age Population:		4,855
	Part	3	is in District	48	Population:	320	Voting Age Population:		269
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		6,314	is split between	2	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	47	Population:	3,186	Voting Age Population:		2,184
	Part	3	is in District	08	Population:	3,128	Voting Age Population:		2,136
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		6,505	is split between	2	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	20	Population:	388	Voting Age Population:		296
	Part	3	is in District	45	Population:	6,417	Voting Age Population:		4,680
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		5,322	is split between	3	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	20	Population:	2,011	Voting Age Population:		1,504
	Part	3	is in District	45	Population:	3,311	Voting Age Population:		2,527
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		5,640	is split between	3	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	07	Population:	3,177	Voting Age Population:		[redacted]
	Part	2	is in District	06	Population:	2,463	Voting Age Population:		[redacted]
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		5,844	is split between	2	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	4,019	Voting Age Population:		3,086
	Part	2	is in District	48	Population:	1,825	Voting Age Population:		1,387
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		4,357	is split between	2	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	42	Population:	9	Voting Age Population:		0
	Part	3	is in District	43	Population:	4,353	Voting Age Population:		2,995
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		9,834	is split between	2	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	35	Population:	2,986	Voting Age Population:		2,441
	Part	2	is in District	37	Population:	6,934	Voting Age Population:		5,595
For [redacted]			The population of [redacted]		3,792	is split between	3	districts	
	Part	1	is in District	45	Population:	3,303	Voting Age Population:		2,603
	Part	2	is in District	42	Population:	2,489	Voting Age Population:		1,918

For Auburn(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 5163934		5,633	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	34	Population:	1,736	Voting Age Population:			950
Part	2	is in District	48	Population:	3,987	Voting Age Population:			1,680
For Grant(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 523 ID: 1393917		9,954	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	5,032	Voting Age Population:			3,277
Part	2	is in District	47	Population:	2,982	Voting Age Population:			2,095
For Yale(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3303004		4,031	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	36	Population:	987	Voting Age Population:			695
Part	2	is in District	47	Population:	3,094	Voting Age Population:			2,305
For Van Buren(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3402932		5,613	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	39	Population:	1,393	Voting Age Population:			1,043
Part	2	is in District	42	Population:	4,220	Voting Age Population:			3,416
For Woodlawn(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3203523		3,016	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	38	Population:	2,739	Voting Age Population:			2,133
Part	2	is in District	53	Population:	277	Voting Age Population:			330
For Waynesdale(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3302974		6,152	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	36	Population:	3,130	Voting Age Population:			3,730
Part	2	is in District	39	Population:	1,022	Voting Age Population:			980
For Willow Springs(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3303853		7,091	is split between	3	districts	
Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	3,327	Voting Age Population:			2,350
Part	2	is in District	48	Population:	3,764	Voting Age Population:			2,738
For Woodson(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3302977		7,514	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	37	Population:	4,938	Voting Age Population:			4,089
Part	2	is in District	43	Population:	2,576	Voting Age Population:			1,912
For Woodyard(Voting Districts) in Fulcher			The population of 359 ID: 3303033		2,747	is split between	3	districts	
Part	1	is in District	40	Population:	1,301	Voting Age Population:			942
Part	2	is in District	42	Population:	1,446	Voting Age Population:			1,374

In Pamplin			There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions			
For Pamplin(County) in Pamplin			The population of 227 ID: 31061		45,203	is split between	3	districts	
Part	1	is in District	38	Population:	48,913	Voting Age Population:			30,330
Part	2	is in District	31	Population:	15,101	Voting Age Population:			11,119
Part	3	is in District	30	Population:	9,187	Voting Age Population:			6,911

In Florence			There are	2	Split(s)	in political subdivisions			
For Florence(County) in Florence			The population of 359 ID: 32045		25,691	is split between	2	districts	
Part	1	is in District	58	Population:	18,460	Voting Age Population:			14,191
Part	2	is in District	43	Population:	7,231	Voting Age Population:			5,500

In Franklin					There are	1	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Franklin (County) in Franklin					The population of ZIFID:14047			58,139	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	9	Population:	44,630	Voting Age Population:			30,903
	Part	2	is in District	23	Population:	9,509	Voting Age Population:			7,555
In Franklin city					There are	3	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Franklin city (County) in Franklin city					The population of ZIFID:14628			8,582	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	44	Population:	3,035	Voting Age Population:			2,442
	Part	2	is in District	78	Population:	5,547	Voting Age Population:			4,074
For Precinct 2-3 (Voting District) in Franklin city					The population of ZIFID:14628201			1,685	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	44	Population:	894	Voting Age Population:			697
	Part	2	is in District	78	Population:	791	Voting Age Population:			545
For Precinct 6-3 (Voting District) in Franklin city					The population of ZIFID:14628601			1,411	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	44	Population:	815	Voting Age Population:			648
	Part	2	is in District	78	Population:	596	Voting Age Population:			458
In Frederick					There are	3	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Frederick (County) in Frederick					The population of ZIFID:14469			78,395	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	10	Population:	13,313	Voting Age Population:			9,658
	Part	2	is in District	29	Population:	44,383	Voting Age Population:			33,885
	Part	3	is in District	33	Population:	20,647	Voting Age Population:			15,337
For Perkins Mill (Voting District) in Frederick					The population of ZIFID:14469083			8,305	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	10	Population:	3,151	Voting Age Population:			2,139
	Part	2	is in District	29	Population:	5,054	Voting Age Population:			3,888
In Fredericksburg					There are	2	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For District 4 (Voting District) in Fredericksburg					The population of ZIFID:14430401			2,221	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	28	Population:	698	Voting Age Population:			500
	Part	2	is in District	88	Population:	1,523	Voting Age Population:			993
For Fredericksburg (County) in Fredericksburg					The population of ZIFID:14430			24,598	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	28	Population:	8,930	Voting Age Population:			7,713
	Part	2	is in District	88	Population:	15,738	Voting Age Population:			11,393
In Goochland					There are	2	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Goochland Court House (Voting District) in Goochland					The population of ZIFID:14472501			4,170	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	56	Population:	2,525	Voting Age Population:			2,148
	Part	2	is in District	65	Population:	1,645	Voting Age Population:			1,339
For Goochland (County) in Goochland					The population of ZIFID:14471			31,777	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	is in District	56	Population:	11,228	Voting Age Population:			9,323
	Part	2	is in District	65	Population:	10,191	Voting Age Population:			7,594

In Hampton				There are	4	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Bryan(Voting Districts) in Hampton				The population of ZIPED:31678282			5,385	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	91	Population:		5,385	Voting Age Population:	4,319
	Part	2	in Ira District	888	Population:		0	Voting Age Population:	0
For Hampton(County) in Hampton				The population of ZIPED:31839			137,436	is split between	4 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	91	Population:		43,583	Voting Age Population:	33,782
	Part	2	in Ira District	92	Population:		79,389	Voting Age Population:	62,004
	Part	3	in Ira District	93	Population:		14,464	Voting Age Population:	11,366
	Part	4	in Ira District	888	Population:		0	Voting Age Population:	0
For Kensington(Voting Districts) in Hampton				The population of ZIPED:31678177			4,701	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	91	Population:		420	Voting Age Population:	299
	Part	2	in Ira District	92	Population:		4,281	Voting Age Population:	3,351
For Plainfield(Voting Districts) in Hampton				The population of ZIPED:31678120			1,830	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	91	Population:		1,450	Voting Age Population:	1,160
	Part	2	in Ira District	92	Population:		0	Voting Age Population:	0

In Hanover				There are	1	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Hanover(County) in Hanover				The population of ZIPED:31893			99,863	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	91	Population:		50,481	Voting Age Population:	37,861
	Part	2	in Ira District	97	Population:		49,382	Voting Age Population:	36,973

In Hawley				There are	10	Split(s)		In political subdivisions	
For Belmont(Voting Districts) in Hawley				The population of ZIPED:31893284			3,429	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	72	Population:		1,239	Voting Age Population:	1,024
	Part	2	in Ira District	74	Population:		2,190	Voting Age Population:	1,631
For Brookland(Voting Districts) in Hawley				The population of ZIPED:31893284			1,041	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	73	Population:		834	Voting Age Population:	661
	Part	2	in Ira District	74	Population:		207	Voting Age Population:	167
For Dutchshire(Voting Districts) in Hawley				The population of ZIPED:31893482			2,178	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	73	Population:		915	Voting Age Population:	399
	Part	2	in Ira District	74	Population:		1,663	Voting Age Population:	1,220
For Harrys(Voting Districts) in Hawley				The population of ZIPED:31893582			2,927	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	62	Population:		2,380	Voting Age Population:	1,750
	Part	2	in Ira District	74	Population:		747	Voting Age Population:	594
For Hazen(Voting Districts) in Hawley				The population of ZIPED:31893780			3,713	is split between	2 districts
	Part	1	in Ira District	62	Population:		924	Voting Age Population:	697
	Part	2	in Ira District	74	Population:		2,143	Voting Age Population:	2,556
For Rosemont(Voting Districts) in Hawley				The population of ZIPED:31893482			2,297	is split between	2 districts

	Part	1	in the District	68	Population:	651	Voting Age Population:	647	
	Part	2	in the District	73	Population:	1,696	Voting Age Population:	1,169	
For Shanlea (County) in Shanlea				The population of ZZ-ID-33007		386,553	is split between	8	districts
	Part	1	in the District	56	Population:	39,812	Voting Age Population:	19,066	
	Part	2	in the District	62	Population:	50,136	Voting Age Population:	9,019	
	Part	3	in the District	68	Population:	4,472	Voting Age Population:	5,351	
	Part	4	in the District	70	Population:	26,378	Voting Age Population:	19,381	
	Part	5	in the District	71	Population:	3,221	Voting Age Population:	3,007	
	Part	6	in the District	72	Population:	80,754	Voting Age Population:	62,000	
	Part	7	in the District	73	Population:	80,133	Voting Age Population:	63,116	
	Part	8	in the District	74	Population:	79,829	Voting Age Population:	52,779	
For Middleford (Voting District) in Shanlea				The population of ZZ-ID-33007111		2,843	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	in the District	63	Population:	333	Voting Age Population:	169	
	Part	2	in the District	70	Population:	2,668	Voting Age Population:	1,040	
For Shanlea Voting District in Shanlea				The population of ZZ-ID-33007210		1,544	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	in the District	71	Population:	938	Voting Age Population:	781	
	Part	2	in the District	74	Population:	504	Voting Age Population:	439	
For Sullivans (Voting District) in Shanlea				The population of ZZ-ID-33007214		2,674	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	in the District	68	Population:	71	Voting Age Population:	59	
	Part	2	in the District	70	Population:	2,603	Voting Age Population:	1,709	

In Henry				There are	3	districts	in political subdivisions		
For Acton (Voting District) in Henry				The population of ZZ-ID-33008202		5,135	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	in the District	64	Population:	333	Voting Age Population:	288	
	Part	2	in the District	66	Population:	1,702	Voting Age Population:	1,313	
For Henry (County) in Henry				The population of ZZ-ID-33009		54,151	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	in the District	9	Population:	13,434	Voting Age Population:	13,378	
	Part	2	in the District	14	Population:	15,348	Voting Age Population:	13,390	
	Part	3	in the District	16	Population:	23,369	Voting Age Population:	18,489	

In Haywood				There are	3	districts	in political subdivisions		
For Haywood (County) in Haywood				The population of ZZ-ID-33039		33,591	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	in the District	62	Population:	14,333	Voting Age Population:	11,780	
	Part	2	in the District	63	Population:	7,376	Voting Age Population:	5,139	
For Wood (Voting District) in Haywood				The population of ZZ-ID-33039061		2,943	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	in the District	62	Population:	2,086	Voting Age Population:	1,527	
	Part	2	in the District	63	Population:	857	Voting Age Population:	590	

In Isle of Wight				There are	3	districts	in political subdivisions		
For Change ABR (Voting District) in Isle of Wight				The population of ZZ-ID-33093102		782	is split between	2	districts

	Part	1	In the District	64	Population:	259	Voting Age Population:	159	
	Part	2	In the District	75	Population:	533	Voting Age Population:	454	
For	Carrsville (Voting District)		In Isle of Wight		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	1,217	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	64	Population:	911	Voting Age Population:	699	
	Part	2	In the District	75	Population:	282	Voting Age Population:	237	
For	Isle of Wight (County)		In Isle of Wight		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	35,270	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	In the District	64	Population:	34,645	Voting Age Population:	26,955	
	Part	2	In the District	75	Population:	825	Voting Age Population:	631	

In	James City			There are	1	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For	James City (County)		In James City		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	67,009	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	93	Population:	50,856	Voting Age Population:	38,705	
	Part	2	In the District	96	Population:	16,153	Voting Age Population:	28,139	

In	King William			There are	3	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For	Courthouse (Voting District)		In King William		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	3,272	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	97	Population:	2,129	Voting Age Population:	1,695	
	Part	2	In the District	98	Population:	143	Voting Age Population:	105	
For	King William (County)		In King William		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	15,930	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	97	Population:	11,571	Voting Age Population:	8,705	
	Part	2	In the District	98	Population:	4,360	Voting Age Population:	3,277	

In	Loudoun			There are	8	Split(s)	In political subdivisions		
For	Belmont Ridge (Voting District)		In Loudoun		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	7,950	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	89	Population:	3,024	Voting Age Population:	2,950	
	Part	2	In the District	33	Population:	4,926	Voting Age Population:	5,000	
For	Countryside (Voting District)		In Loudoun		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	2,876	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	32	Population:	948	Voting Age Population:	688	
	Part	2	In the District	87	Population:	1,928	Voting Age Population:	1,402	
For	Dulles South (Voting District)		In Loudoun		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	6,340	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	87	Population:	6,329	Voting Age Population:	3,930	
	Part	2	In the District	87	Population:	11	Voting Age Population:	10	
For	Loudoun (County)		In Loudoun		The population of (ID:[illegible]):	312,311	is split between	7	districts
	Part	1	In the District	89	Population:	62,375	Voting Age Population:	45,370	
	Part	2	In the District	33	Population:	80,268	Voting Age Population:	55,260	
	Part	3	In the District	33	Population:	50,426	Voting Age Population:	34,638	
	Part	4	In the District	34	Population:	27,425	Voting Age Population:	19,657	
	Part	5	In the District	67	Population:	8,397	Voting Age Population:	5,495	
	Part	6	In the District	68	Population:	11,918	Voting Age Population:	9,515	
	Part	7	In the District	87	Population:	70,870	Voting Age Population:	48,480	

For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Loudoun			The population of [illegible]:		4,580	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	25	Population:	3,723	Voting Age Population:	3,478
	Part	2	is in District	97	Population:	1,180	Voting Age Population:	756
For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Loudoun			The population of [illegible]:		5,102	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	86	Population:	2,336	Voting Age Population:	1,800
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population:	2,766	Voting Age Population:	2,161
For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Loudoun			The population of [illegible]:		2,397	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	30	Population:	1,114	Voting Age Population:	843
	Part	2	is in District	30	Population:	1,283	Voting Age Population:	1,089
For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Loudoun			The population of [illegible]:		4,724	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	30	Population:	2,399	Voting Age Population:	1,764
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population:	2,325	Voting Age Population:	1,549

In Lunenburg			There are	6	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Lunenburg			The population of [illegible]:		1,995	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population:	1,549	Voting Age Population:	901
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	203	Voting Age Population:	703
For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Lunenburg			The population of [illegible]:		1,989	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:	0
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	1,989	Voting Age Population:	1,603
For Lunenburg County in Lunenburg			The population of [illegible]:		12,914	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population:	8,670	Voting Age Population:	6,704
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	4,244	Voting Age Population:	3,714
For Peoples Community Center ([illegible]) in Lunenburg			The population of [illegible]:		972	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population:	725	Voting Age Population:	581
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	247	Voting Age Population:	197
For [illegible] ([illegible]) in Lunenburg			The population of [illegible]:		1,264	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population:	917	Voting Age Population:	649
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	347	Voting Age Population:	691
For Victoria Public Library ([illegible]) in Lunenburg			The population of [illegible]:		2,422	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	61	Population:	1,086	Voting Age Population:	830
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	1,336	Voting Age Population:	1,208

In Lynchburg			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Lynchburg County in Lynchburg			The population of [illegible]:		75,568	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	32	Population:	23,864	Voting Age Population:	18,337
	Part	2	is in District	28	Population:	51,704	Voting Age Population:	42,337

In Montgomery	There are	3	Split(s) in political subdivisions

For [illegible] Voting District(s) In Montgomery			The population of 51721501		11,504	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	7	Population:	10,540	Voting Age Population:		9,301
	Part	2	In the District	53	Population:	654	Voting Age Population:		498
For Montgomery(County) In Montgomery			The population of 51121		94,397	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	In the District	7	Population:	31,826	Voting Age Population:		28,472
	Part	3	In the District	9	Population:	17,599	Voting Age Population:		13,649
	Part	3	In the District	53	Population:	41,307	Voting Age Population:		37,135

In Nelson			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions			
For Nelson(County) In Nelson			The population of 51125		13,020	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	20	Population:	7,370	Voting Age Population:		6,301
	Part	2	In the District	89	Population:	7,344	Voting Age Population:		5,755

In Newport News			There are	8	Split(s)	in political subdivisions			
For Ellen Park(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517702179		8,830	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	94	Population:	8,830	Voting Age Population:		6,619
	Part	2	In the District	95	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0
For Hadlight(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517705181		6,948	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	94	Population:	3,826	Voting Age Population:		3,013
	Part	2	In the District	95	Population:	4,334	Voting Age Population:		3,150
For Epes(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517705182		7,871	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	94	Population:	994	Voting Age Population:		755
	Part	2	In the District	95	Population:	6,877	Voting Age Population:		4,598
For Jenkins(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517705183		6,646	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	94	Population:	3,522	Voting Age Population:		2,611
	Part	2	In the District	95	Population:	3,794	Voting Age Population:		2,599
For Lee Hall(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517705184		9,872	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	93	Population:	3,023	Voting Age Population:		2,389
	Part	2	In the District	94	Population:	6,789	Voting Age Population:		4,618
For Newport News(County) In Newport News			The population of 51710		180,719	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	In the District	93	Population:	35,642	Voting Age Population:		26,427
	Part	2	In the District	94	Population:	79,439	Voting Age Population:		62,412
	Part	3	In the District	95	Population:	65,648	Voting Age Population:		47,707
For Palmer(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517705213		6,313	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	94	Population:	3,252	Voting Age Population:		1,660
	Part	2	In the District	95	Population:	3,961	Voting Age Population:		3,080
For Shoreside(Voting District) In Newport News			The population of 517705186		7,836	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	In the District	93	Population:	3,318	Voting Age Population:		2,681

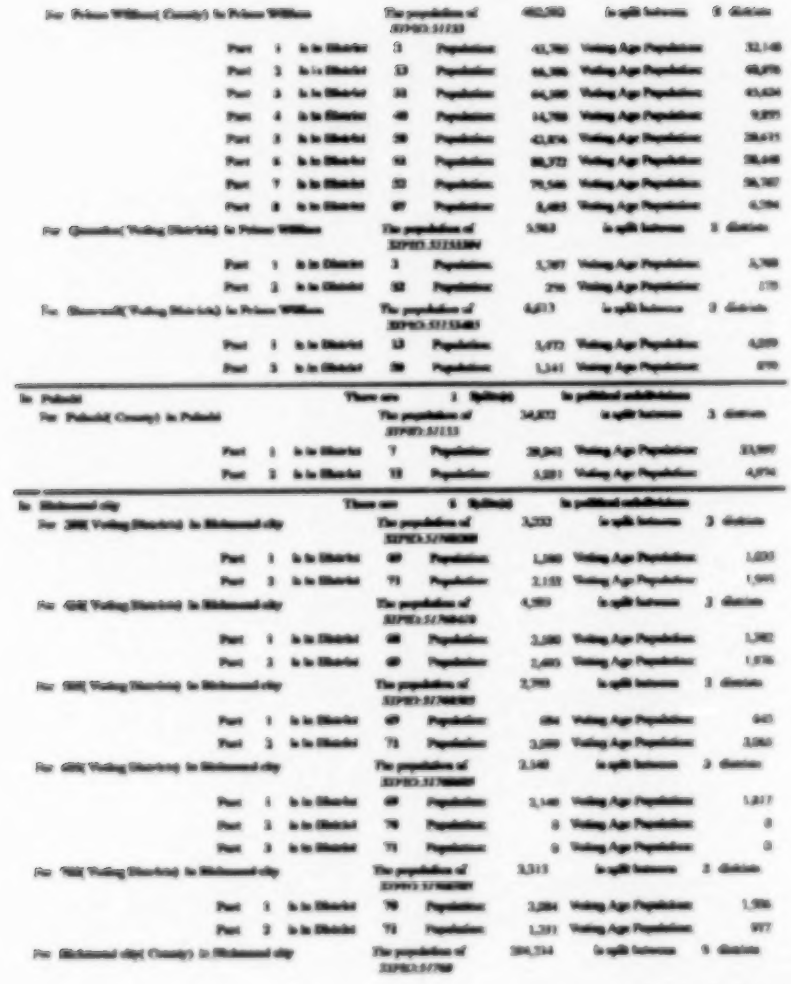
	Part 2	is in District	94	Population:	1,649	Voting Age Population:	1,294
	Part 3	is in District	95	Population:	2,669	Voting Age Population:	1,896

In Norfolk			There are	6	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Bayview School Voting District(s) in Norfolk			The population of 32VTD:51710401		5,515	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	83	Population:	5,515	Voting Age Population:		4,349
	Part 2	is in District	105	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0
For Brambleton(Voting District(s)) in Norfolk			The population of 32VTD:51710405		4,877	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	89	Population:	1,438	Voting Age Population:		856
	Part 2	is in District	90	Population:	3,603	Voting Age Population:		2,547
For Granby(Voting District(s)) in Norfolk			The population of 32VTD:51710401		6,835	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	89	Population:	3,735	Voting Age Population:		3,064
	Part 2	is in District	105	Population:	3,860	Voting Age Population:		2,280
For Norfolk(County) in Norfolk			The population of 32VTD:51710		242,803	is split between	6	districts
	Part 1	is in District	79	Population:	43,735	Voting Age Population:		37,390
	Part 2	is in District	80	Population:	3,682	Voting Age Population:		3,492
	Part 3	is in District	83	Population:	35,028	Voting Age Population:		26,837
	Part 4	is in District	89	Population:	79,784	Voting Age Population:		64,830
	Part 5	is in District	90	Population:	56,682	Voting Age Population:		37,390
	Part 6	is in District	105	Population:	33,998	Voting Age Population:		26,046
For Ultimicron Cluster(Voting District(s)) in Norfolk			The population of 32VTD:51710404		7,328	is split between	3	districts
	Part 1	is in District	79	Population:	5,516	Voting Age Population:		3,648
	Part 2	is in District	89	Population:	334	Voting Age Population:		439
	Part 3	is in District	105	Population:	1,438	Voting Age Population:		915
For Zion Grove(Voting District(s)) in Norfolk			The population of 32VTD:51710106		27,380	is split between	3	districts
	Part 1	is in District	79	Population:	23,963	Voting Age Population:		23,480
	Part 2	is in District	89	Population:	3,417	Voting Age Population:		2,738
	Part 3	is in District	105	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0

In Pittsylvania			There are	1	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Pittsylvania(County) in Pittsylvania			The population of 32VTD:51143		63,506	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	14	Population:	20,984	Voting Age Population:		16,586
	Part 2	is in District	16	Population:	42,522	Voting Age Population:		33,739

In Portsmouth			There are	2	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Nine(Voting District(s)) in Portsmouth			The population of 32VTD:517408		3,154	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	79	Population:	2,722	Voting Age Population:		2,102
	Part 2	is in District	89	Population:	432	Voting Age Population:		370
For Portsmouth(County) in Portsmouth			The population of 32VTD:51749		95,535	is split between	2	districts
	Part 1	is in District	79	Population:	38,541	Voting Age Population:		28,307

	Part	2	is in District	80	Population:	50,594	Voting Age Population:		43,702
In Prince George			There are	6	Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For Courts Bldg(Voting District) in Prince George			The population of ST9113:511 49204			5,810	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	63	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	3,431	Voting Age Population:		2,525
	Part	3	is in District	64	Population:	380	Voting Age Population:		282
For Jefferson Park(Voting District) in Prince George			The population of ST9113:511 49205			8,504	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	63	Population:	6,837	Voting Age Population:		6,005
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	2,127	Voting Age Population:		1,709
For Prince George(County) in Prince George			The population of ST9113:511 49			35,725	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	63	Population:	7,382	Voting Age Population:		6,307
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	8,387	Voting Age Population:		5,816
	Part	3	is in District	64	Population:	19,946	Voting Age Population:		15,589
For Hirst(Voting District) in Prince George			The population of ST9113:511 49104			3,780	is split between	3	districts
	Part	1	is in District	62	Population:	333	Voting Age Population:		302
	Part	2	is in District	63	Population:	2,859	Voting Age Population:		1,942
	Part	3	is in District	64	Population:	386	Voting Age Population:		299
In Prince William			There are	9	Split(s)		in political subdivisions		
For Abrey(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of ST9113:511 53409			7,157	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	68	Population:	2,244	Voting Age Population:		1,691
	Part	2	is in District	87	Population:	4,913	Voting Age Population:		3,633
For Battlefield(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of ST9113:511 53402			3,679	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	13	Population:	80	Voting Age Population:		68
	Part	2	is in District	48	Population:	5,599	Voting Age Population:		4,045
For Buckland(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of ST9113:511 51201			4,453	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	2,818	Voting Age Population:		2,155
	Part	2	is in District	91	Population:	1,805	Voting Age Population:		1,332
For Gainesville(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of ST9113:511 53003			8,139	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	3,730	Voting Age Population:		3,641
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	4,449	Voting Age Population:		3,775
For Henderson(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of ST9113:511 53007			6,580	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	3,810	Voting Age Population:		3,675
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	2,760	Voting Age Population:		1,939
For Milkenville(Voting District) in Prince William			The population of ST9113:511 53003			1,775	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	31	Population:	456	Voting Age Population:		334
	Part	2	is in District	52	Population:	4,819	Voting Age Population:		3,439



Part	1	is in District	68	Population:	35,976	Voting Age Population:	31,055
Part	2	is in District	69	Population:	73,501	Voting Age Population:	58,535
Part	3	is in District	70	Population:	17,686	Voting Age Population:	13,132
Part	4	is in District	71	Population:	34,332	Voting Age Population:	41,795
Part	5	is in District	74	Population:	1,399	Voting Age Population:	1,348

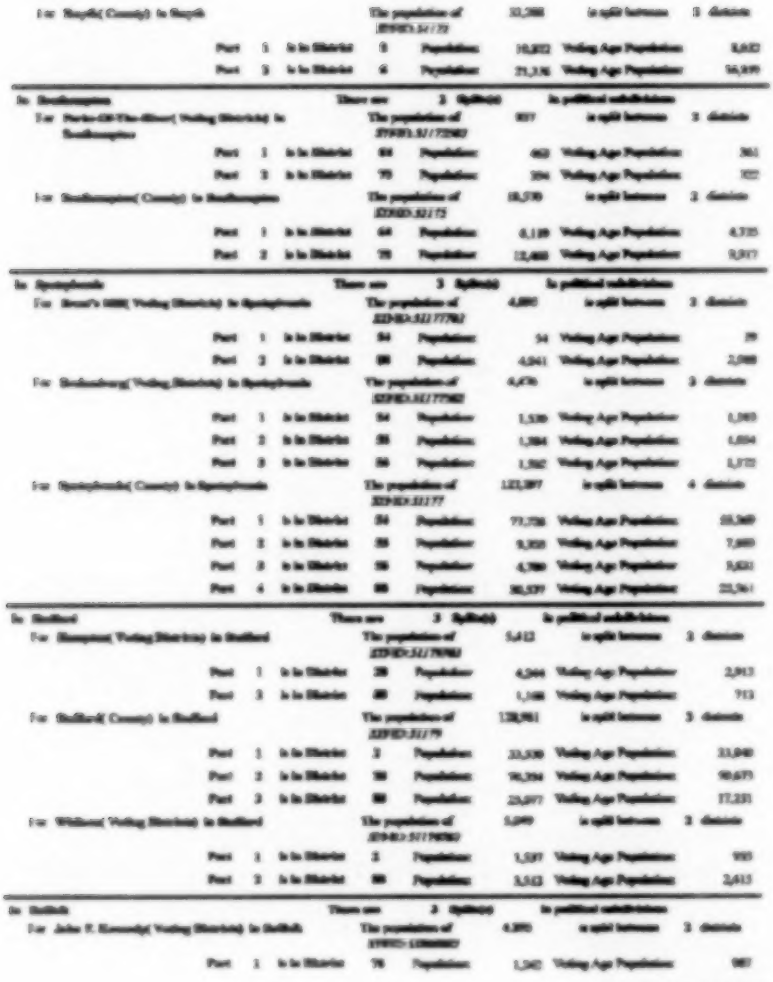
In	Hanesdo		There are	2	Split(s)	In political subdivisions	
For	Penn Forest(Voting District)	in Hanesdo	The population of ZIP(S):3		3,328	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	9	Population:	1,911	Voting Age Population:	1,517
Part	2	is in District	17	Population:	417	Voting Age Population:	313
For	Hanesdo(County)	in Hanesdo	The population of ZIP(S):3		93,776	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	8	Population:	33,884	Voting Age Population:	25,842
Part	2	is in District	17	Population:	59,282	Voting Age Population:	46,631

In	Hanesdo city		There are	1	Split(s)	In political subdivisions	
For	Hanesdo city(County)	in Hanesdo city	The population of ZIP(S):3		97,832	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	11	Population:	80,132	Voting Age Population:	62,316
Part	2	is in District	17	Population:	16,900	Voting Age Population:	13,930

In	Buckingham		There are	3	Split(s)	In political subdivisions	
For	Plains(Voting District)	in Buckingham	The population of ZIP(S):3		3,852	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	15	Population:	1,954	Voting Age Population:	1,531
Part	2	is in District	16	Population:	1,998	Voting Age Population:	1,529
For	Buckingham(County)	in Buckingham	The population of ZIP(S):3		78,114	is split between	4 districts
Part	1	is in District	15	Population:	4,900	Voting Age Population:	3,833
Part	2	is in District	33	Population:	26,599	Voting Age Population:	20,417
Part	3	is in District	26	Population:	33,774	Voting Age Population:	34,000
Part	4	is in District	90	Population:	12,975	Voting Age Population:	9,970
For	Silver Lake(Voting District)	in Buckingham	The population of ZIP(S):3		4,902	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	20	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:	0
Part	3	is in District	26	Population:	4,902	Voting Age Population:	3,347

In	Bassell		There are	1	Split(s)	In political subdivisions	
For	Bassell(County)	in Bassell	The population of ZIP(S):3		28,897	is split between	3 districts
Part	1	is in District	3	Population:	3,803	Voting Age Population:	3,039
Part	2	is in District	4	Population:	11,867	Voting Age Population:	9,436
Part	3	is in District	5	Population:	13,227	Voting Age Population:	10,317

In	Smyth		There are	3	Split(s)	In political subdivisions	
For	Royal Oak Ward(Voting District)	in Smyth	The population of ZIP(S):3		1,259	is split between	2 districts
Part	1	is in District	5	Population:	254	Voting Age Population:	197
Part	2	is in District	6	Population:	1,005	Voting Age Population:	820

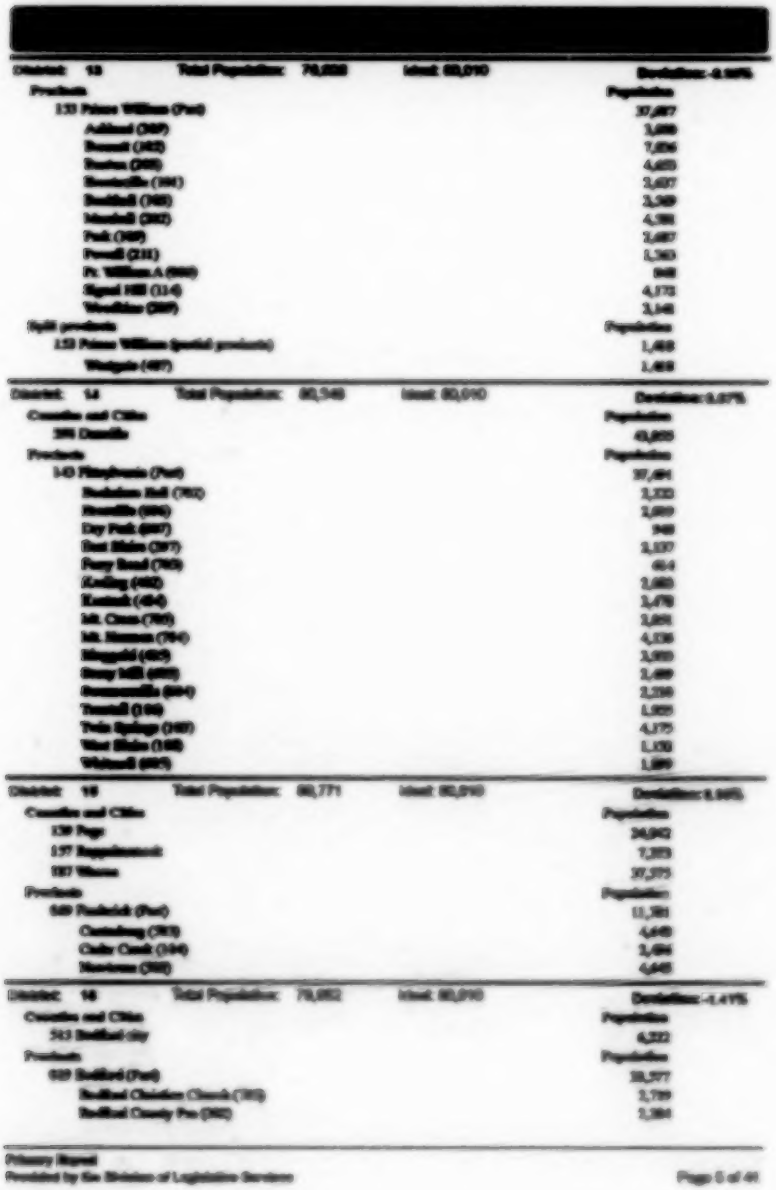


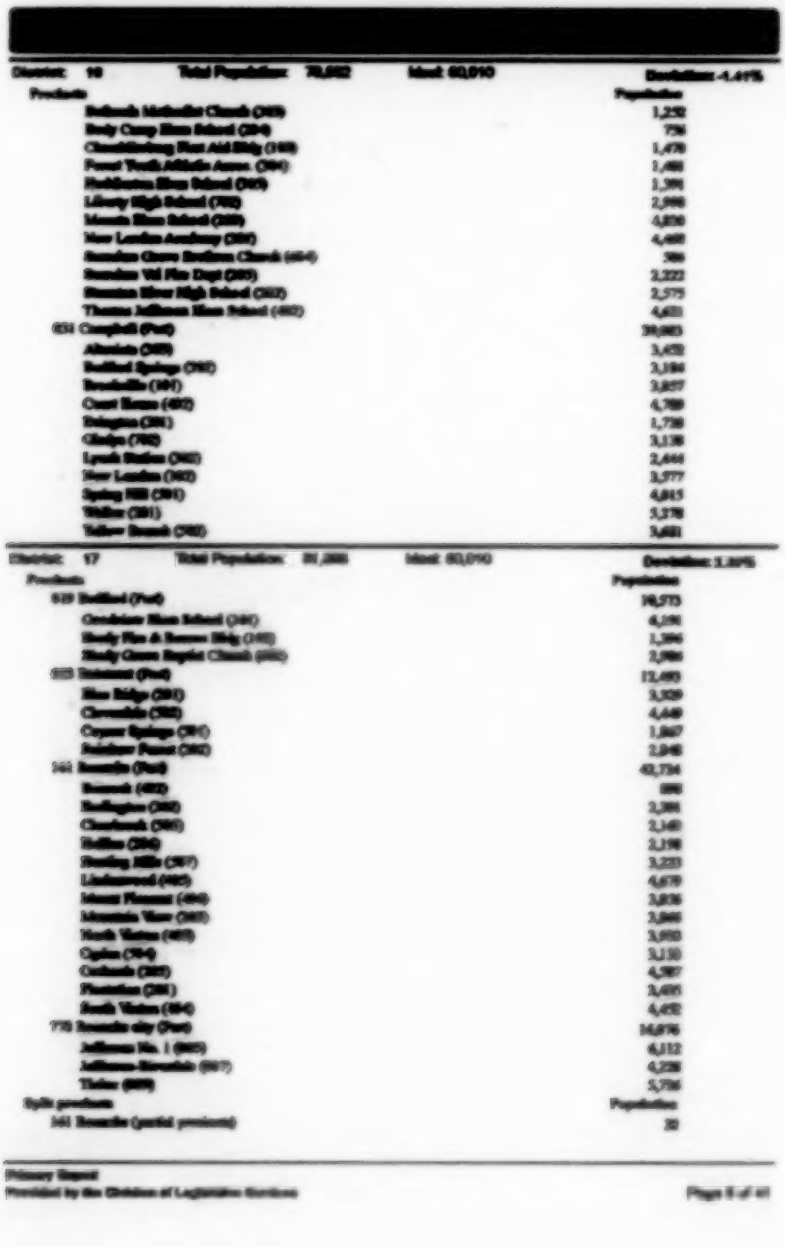
	Part	2	is in District	77	Population:	3,633	Voting Age Population:		2,532
For Lakeside (Voting District) in Suffolk				The population of 5371[illegible]		4,376	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	76	Population:	3,313	Voting Age Population:		2,523
	Part	2	is in District	77	Population:	1,063	Voting Age Population:		793
For Suffolk (County) in Suffolk				The population of 537[illegible]		94,395	is split between	4	districts
	Part	1	is in District	64	Population:	7,112	Voting Age Population:		5,502
	Part	2	is in District	76	Population:	42,095	Voting Age Population:		33,634
	Part	3	is in District	77	Population:	34,543	Voting Age Population:		11,997
	Part	4	is in District	80	Population:	11,439	Voting Age Population:		9,340

In Sussex				There are	3	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Sussex (County) in Sussex				The population of 537103		12,087	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	64	Population:	1,644	Voting Age Population:		1,203
	Part	2	is in District	75	Population:	10,443	Voting Age Population:		8,705

In Virginia Beach				There are	4	Split(s)	in political subdivisions		
For Aragona (Voting District) in Virginia Beach				The population of 537[illegible]		7,280	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	65	Population:	3,426	Voting Age Population:		4,160
	Part	2	is in District	90	Population:	1,844	Voting Age Population:		1,379
For Chesapeake Beach (Voting District) in Virginia Beach				The population of 537[illegible]		8,310	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	83	Population:	8,310	Voting Age Population:		6,633
	Part	2	is in District	000	Population:	0	Voting Age Population:		0
For Old Dominion (Voting District) in Virginia Beach				The population of 537[illegible]		5,616	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	60	Population:	4,413	Voting Age Population:		3,599
	Part	2	is in District	69	Population:	1,203	Voting Age Population:		935
For Shore (Voting District) in Virginia Beach				The population of 537[illegible]		3,722	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	85	Population:	964	Voting Age Population:		687
	Part	2	is in District	90	Population:	2,758	Voting Age Population:		1,910
For Shrift (Voting District) in Virginia Beach				The population of 537[illegible]		4,334	is split between	2	districts
	Part	1	is in District	80	Population:	1,040	Voting Age Population:		977
	Part	2	is in District	90	Population:	3,460	Voting Age Population:		2,585
For Virginia Beach (County) in Virginia Beach				The population of 537[illegible]		437,594	is split between	8	districts
	Part	1	is in District	21	Population:	34,578	Voting Age Population:		34,005
	Part	2	is in District	82	Population:	45,230	Voting Age Population:		34,204
	Part	3	is in District	83	Population:	59,482	Voting Age Population:		43,348
	Part	4	is in District	83	Population:	46,500	Voting Age Population:		36,981
	Part	5	is in District	84	Population:	60,280	Voting Age Population:		38,742
	Part	6	is in District	85	Population:	68,000	Voting Age Population:		42,108
	Part	7	is in District	90	Population:	38,312	Voting Age Population:		27,476

District: 1	Total Population: 81,010	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.25%
Counties and Cities				Population
165 Lee				25,587
720 Wayne				3,978
169 Scott				23,177
Precincts				Population
195 Wise (Part)				28,287
Appalachia (191)				2,825
Big Stone Gap (501)				4,027
Dunbarton (502)				1,629
East Pound (503)				2,584
East Stone Gap (502)				4,377
Guest River (505)				1,596
West Pound (504)				3,375
Wise (502)				3,884
District: 2	Total Population: 82,055	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 2.56%
Counties and Cities				Population
027 Buchanan				24,098
051 Dickenson				15,903
147 Russell				26,897
Precincts				Population
195 Wise (Part)				13,155
Clinch Valley (401)				4,389
North Coeburn (504)				2,459
South Coeburn (407)				3,889
St. Paul (403)				1,414
District: 3	Total Population: 81,157	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.41%
Counties and Cities				Population
021 Bland				6,824
185 Tazewell				45,078
197 Wythe				29,255
District: 4	Total Population: 81,101	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.55%
Counties and Cities				Population
520 Bristol				17,835
191 Washington				34,876
Precincts				Population
173 Smyth (Part)				3,887
Chilhowie (501)				3,887
Split precincts				Population
173 Smyth (partial precincts)				4,503
Rich Valley (502)				899
Saltville (501)				3,981
Seven Mile Ford (501)				333
District: 5	Total Population: 78,111	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -4.13%
Counties and Cities				Population
035 Carroll				29,842
640 Galax				7,042
077 Grayson				15,533
Precincts				Population
141 Patrick (Part)				3,676
Ararat (501)				1,264
Willis Gap (503)				1,413





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District: 17	Total Population: 81,888	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 2.35%
Split precincts				Population
Retainer Springs (304)				32
District: 18	Total Population: 79,450	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -0.73%
Counties and Cities				Population
043 Clarke				14,854
Precincts				Population
001 Frampton (Part)				35,253
Antlin (302)				3,226
Round Elm (703)				3,510
Crestbourne (301)				4,532
Leeds (402)				3,130
Marshall (401)				3,845
New Baltimore (702)				4,478
The Plains (701)				3,234
Warrenton (304)				3,987
Winslow (403)				5,291
069 Paxbrook (Part)				7,878
Clear Brook (304)				3,486
Mills Town (302)				5,392
107 Loudoun (Part)				22,360
Aldie (309)				1,230
Middleburg (307)				1,685
Philomont (305)				2,397
Purcellville One (308)				4,173
Purcellville Two (310)				4,721
Round Hill (302)				2,933
St. Louis (302)				1,863
Woodgrove (311)				3,133
District: 19	Total Population: 81,183	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.46%
Counties and Cities				Population
230 Buena Vista				4,659
678 Lexington				7,042
163 Rockbridge				22,307
Precincts				Population
019 Bedford (Part)				34,556
Big Island Elem School (702)				1,184
Boonsboro Elem School (703)				2,763
Boonsboro Realtor Club (704)				2,869
Forest Elem School (401)				3,455
Goode Rescue Squad (701)				2,636
Knights Of Columbus Bldg (405)				3,371
Montvale Elem School (601)				3,197
Old Pellums Mill (704)				514
Pleasant View (307)				438
Bedville Center (303)				1,326
Salt Springs (704)				882
Thomas Elem School (603)				2,499
023 Botetourt (Part)				38,405
Amsterdam (101)				3,319
Asbury (102)				3,851
Barbours (201)				2,371
Crestbourne (402)				2,678
Eagle Rock (405)				1,391
Glen Wilton (404)				1,881
Mill Creek (303)				1,380

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District: 10	Total Population: 81,182	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.46%
Precincts				Population
Quinbury (405)				94
Running Bear (303)				742
Springwood (304)				1,451
Town Hall (404)				1,787
Tremville (104)				1,384
District: 20	Total Population: 78,843	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.23%
Counties and Cities				Population
005 Hunterburg				48,914
Precincts				Population
143 Rockingham (Part)				30,929
Bridgewater (401)				5,644
Dayton (404)				1,539
Mountville Springs (305)				7,139
Montezuma (402)				2,612
Mt. Clinton (204)				2,810
Mt. Crawford (403)				417
North River (303)				1,788
Onishine (207)				3,934
Silver Lake (403)				4,962
District: 21	Total Population: 80,279	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 4.34%
Precincts				Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)				80,279
Bellamy (940)				3,253
Brandon (942)				4,833
Centerville (944)				4,777
Colonial (903)				4,354
Glenwood (908)				4,383
Hunstwood (932)				3,727
Indian Lakes (978)				3,963
Lake Christopher (909)				3,873
Larkspur (934)				3,233
Lexington (991)				3,257
Manor (902)				3,714
Pinewood Hill (979)				4,374
Providence (927)				3,930
Rosemont Forest (964)				5,733
Round Hill (971)				7,288
Shannon (933)				3,338
Stratford Chase (954)				3,979
Tallwood (954)				5,459
District: 22	Total Population: 78,274	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -0.92%
Counties and Cities				Population
011 Appomattox				14,973
037 Charlotte				12,586
135 Nottoway				15,853
147 Prince Edward				23,568
Precincts				Population
031 Campbell (Part)				11,317
Brookneal (701)				2,824
Concord (803)				4,849
Movie Church (703)				1,862
Three Forks (401)				3,391
033 Danville (Part)				1,177
White Oak (302)				1,177

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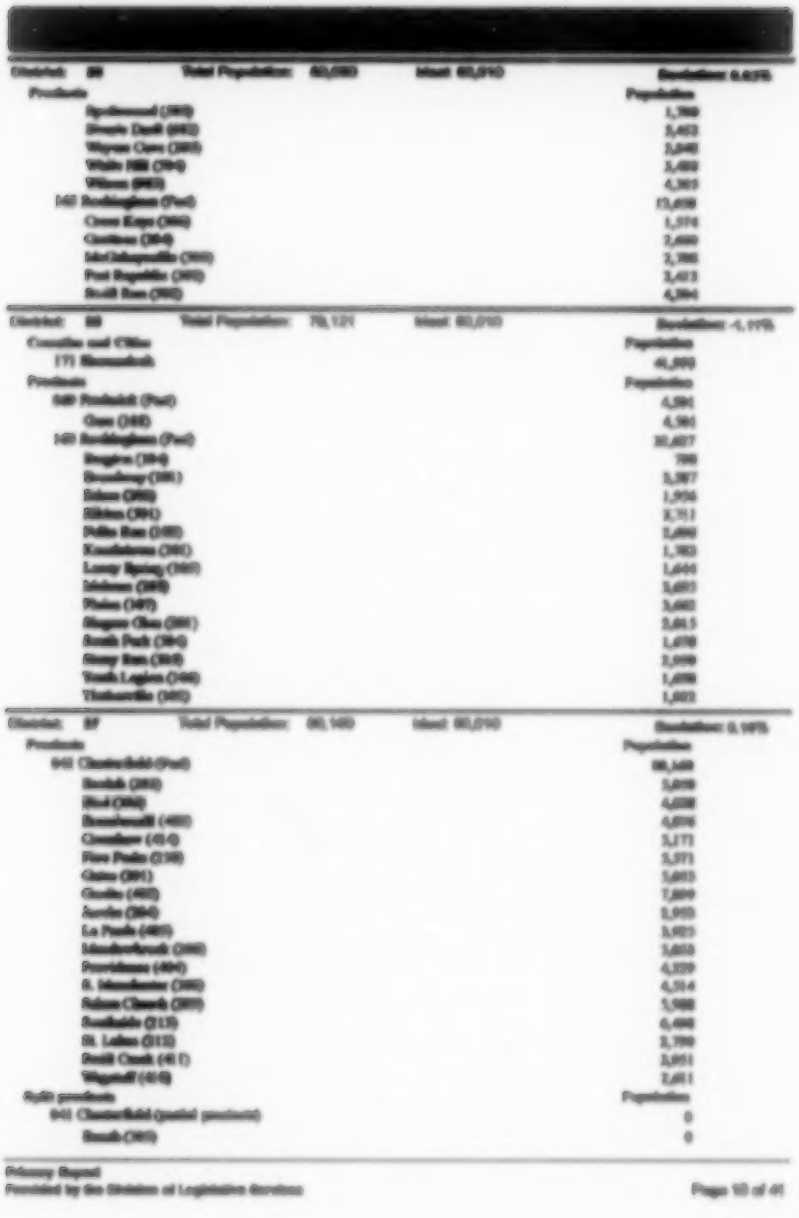
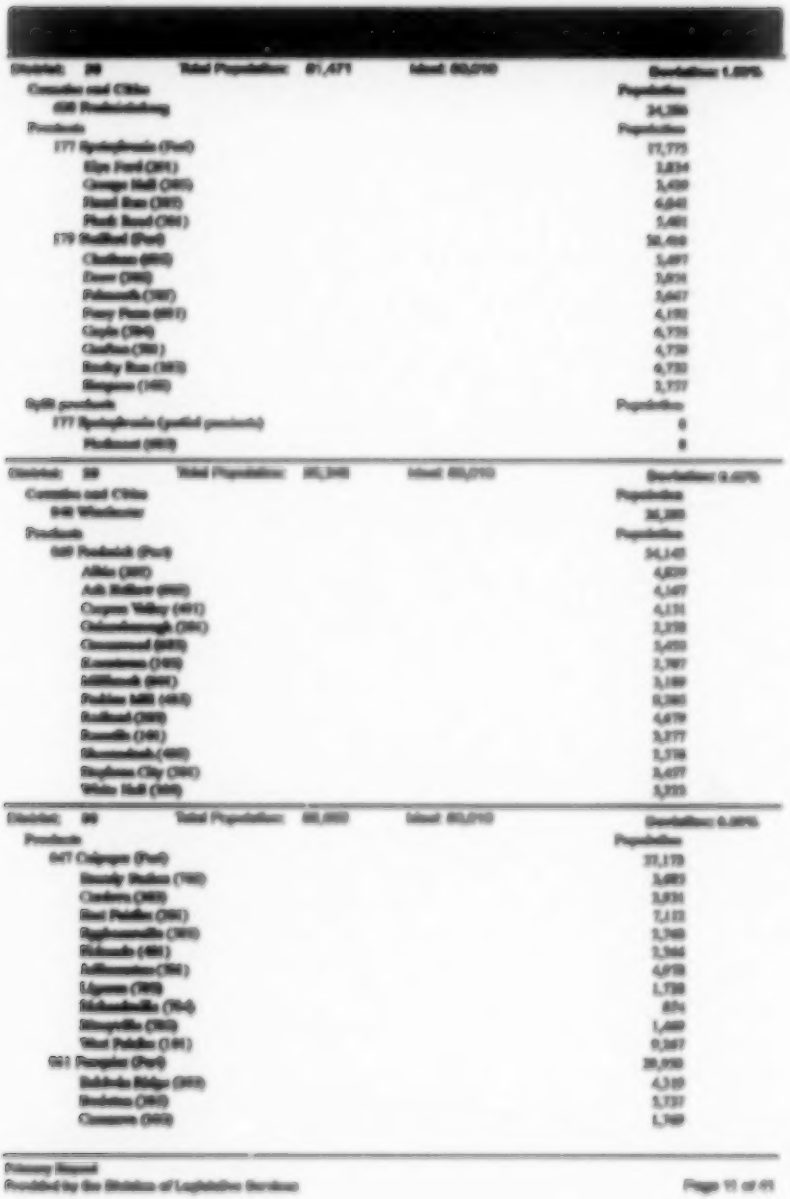
District: 20	Total Population: 80,010	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.00%
Precincts			Population	
051 Campbell (Part)			4,442	
Airport (051)			2,378	
Kings (052)			2,064	
089 Lynchburg (Part)			75,434	
First Ward Fifth Precinct (107)			2,169	
First Ward First Precinct (101)			7,491	
First Ward Fourth Precinct (104)			2,139	
First Ward Second Precinct (102)			3,815	
First Ward Third Precinct (103)			2,942	
Fourth Ward First Precinct (401)			6,817	
Fourth Ward Fourth Precinct (404)			4,671	
Fourth Ward Second Precinct (402)			2,379	
Fourth Ward Third Precinct (403)			6,734	
Second Ward First Precinct (201)			7,396	
Second Ward Third Precinct (203)			2,429	
Third Ward Fifth Precinct (305)			4,325	
Third Ward First Precinct (301)			3,686	
Third Ward Fourth Precinct (304)			9,107	
Third Ward Second Precinct (302)			2,804	
Third Ward Third Precinct (303)			2,987	
Split precincts			Population	
089 Lynchburg (partial precincts)			3,143	
Second Ward Second Precinct (202)			3,143	

District: 24	Total Population: 78,920	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.36%
Counties and Cities			Population	
009 Amherst			32,353	
125 Nelson			13,839	
Precincts			Population	
003 Albemarle (Part)			31,533	
Brownsville (003)			4,642	
Cale (002)			8,185	
Country Green (001)			2,913	
Monticello (002)			2,469	
Porter's (003)			2,304	
Red Hill (002)			4,010	
Scottsville (001)			2,432	
Stone Robinson (004)			3,616	
Yellow Mountain (003)			951	
Split precincts			Population	
089 Lynchburg (partial precincts)			0	
Second Ward Second Precinct (202)			0	

District: 25	Total Population: 80,080	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.09%
Counties and Cities			Population	
029 Waynesboro			21,006	
Precincts			Population	
015 Augusta (Part)			43,344	
Crimora (201)			4,839	
Dooms (205)			3,944	
Expo (202)			3,178	
Fishersville (002)			4,831	
Greenville (001)			3,890	
Lyndhurst (003)			2,495	
New Hope (202)			2,633	
Shenandoah (005)			2,533	



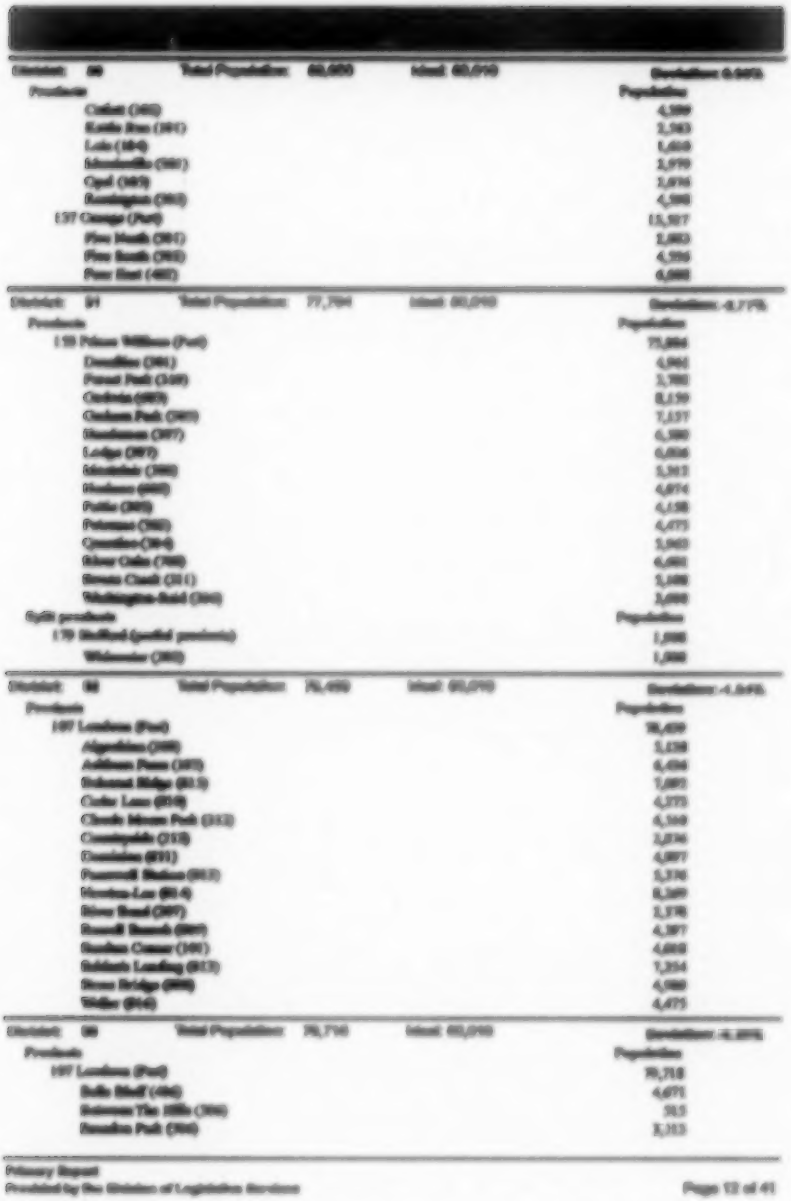
District:	39	Total Population:	Ideal:	Deviation:
Precincts				Population
District:	40	Total Population:	Ideal:	Deviation:
Counties and Cities				Population
Precincts				Population
District:	37	Total Population:	Ideal:	Deviation:
Precincts				Population
Split precincts				Population



District:	39	Total Population:	81,471	Ideal: 80,010
Counties and Cities				Population
038 Fredericksburg				24,286
Precincts				Population
177 Spotsylvania (Part)				17,775
Elys Ford (301)				3,834
Orange Hall (401)				3,459
Rapid Run (302)				4,643
Plank Road (304)				5,481
179 Stafford (Part)				30,410
Chatham (602)				5,497
Dixon (306)				3,816
Falmouth (107)				3,647
Ferry Farm (601)				4,151
Gayle (304)				4,715
Garfield (303)				4,739
Rocky Run (305)				4,733
Shiloam (105)				3,727
Split precincts				Population
177 Spotsylvania (partial precincts)				0
Piedmont (403)				0

District:	38	Total Population:	80,348	Ideal: 80,010
Counties and Cities				Population
840 Winchester				26,203
Precincts				Population
049 Frederick (Part)				34,147
Albin (305)				4,839
Ash Hollow (602)				4,147
Cayuse Valley (401)				4,131
Cedarbrough (304)				2,370
Crestwood (603)				3,453
Evanstown (103)				2,787
Hillbrook (601)				3,189
Perkins Mill (403)				5,380
Rutland (303)				4,679
Russells (101)				3,277
Shenandoah (402)				1,376
Stephens City (302)				3,427
White Hall (306)				3,703

District:	36	Total Population:	80,889	Ideal: 80,010
Precincts				Population
047 Culpeper (Part)				37,179
Brandy Station (702)				3,083
Cedarra (303)				3,931
East Fodder (304)				7,113
Eggbornsville (301)				3,749
Richards (401)				3,344
Jeffersonton (704)				4,918
Lignum (703)				1,739
Mitchellsville (704)				874
Stingerville (701)				1,469
West Fodder (101)				9,367
061 Fauquier (Part)				39,950
Bethesda Ridge (303)				4,319
Broadview (302)				3,737
Cassanova (303)				1,749

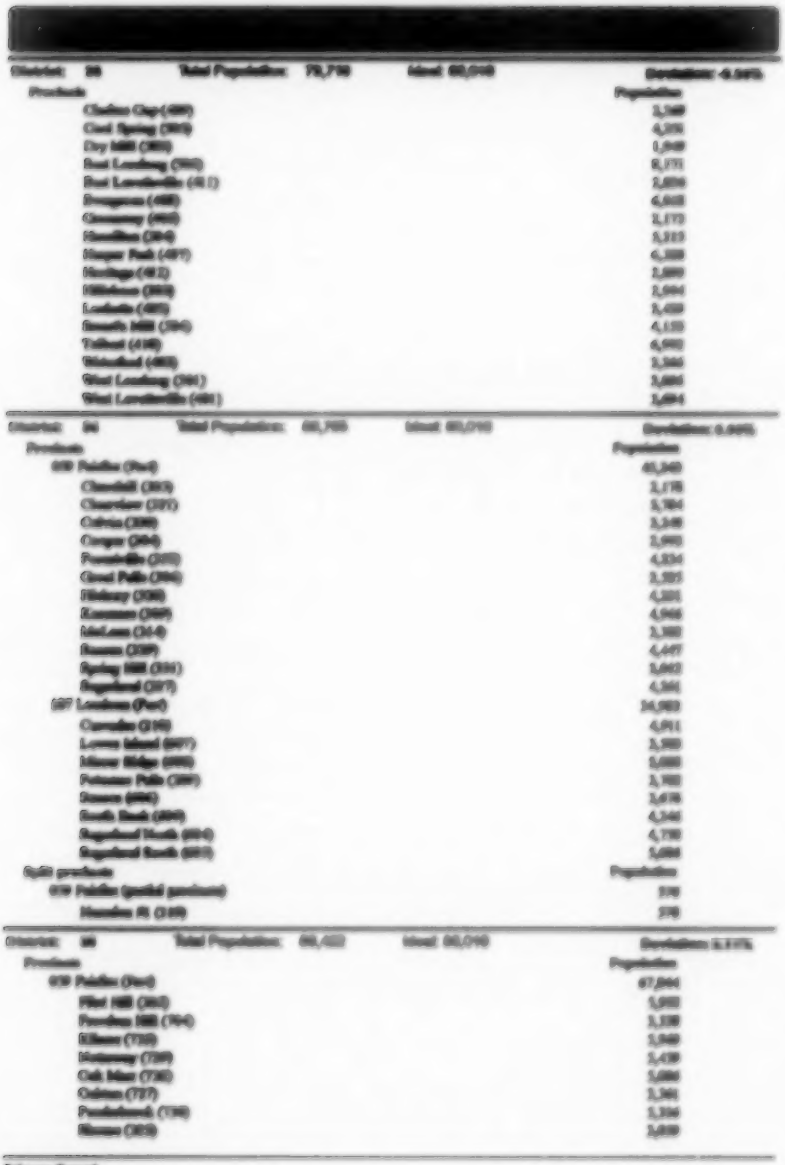


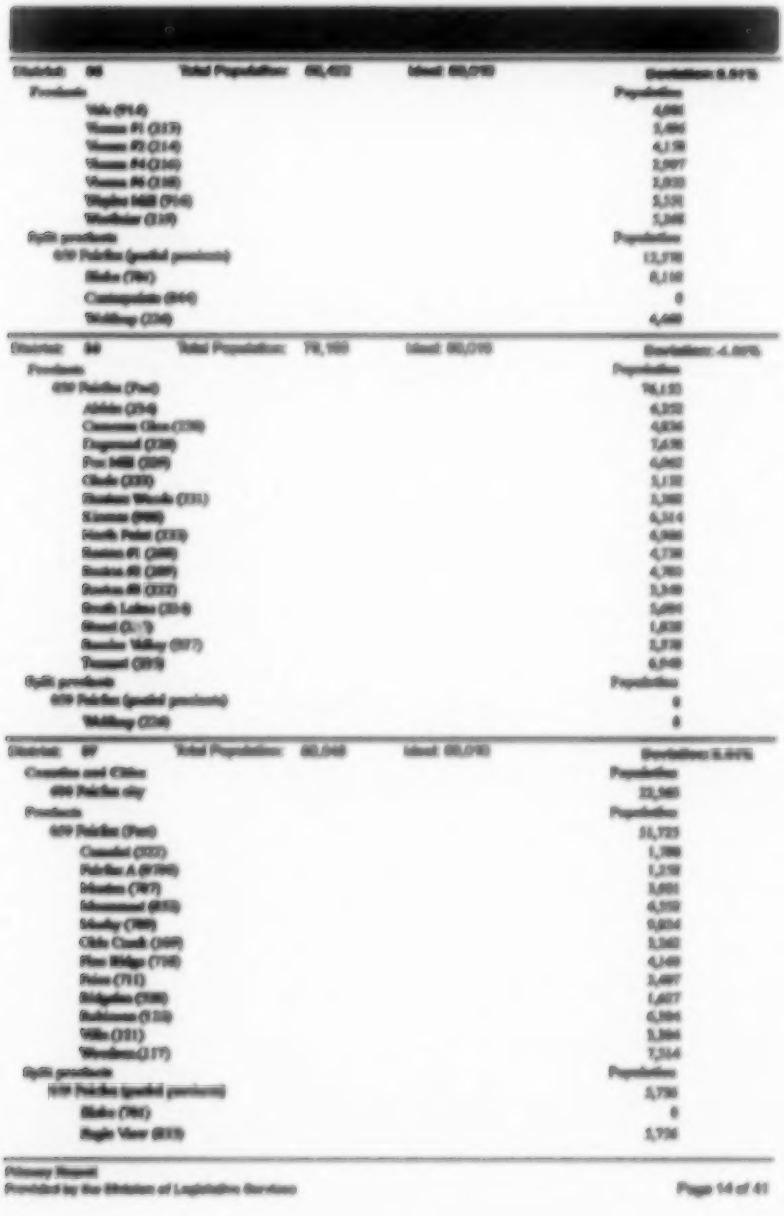
District: 90	Total Population: 60,000	Ideal: 60,010	Deviation: 0.04%
Precincts			Populations
Cabot (302)			4,599
Kettle Run (301)			2,563
Lolo (304)			1,650
Meadowlilly (303)			2,979
Opal (305)			2,976
Remington (302)			4,598
137 Orange (Part)			13,527
Pine Heath (301)			2,883
Pine South (303)			4,756
Pine East (402)			4,988

District: 91	Total Population: 77,784	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.71%
Precincts			Populations
133 Prince William (Part)			75,884
Deerlike (301)			4,966
Forest Park (309)			3,780
Gabriola (303)			8,139
Graham Park (301)			7,137
Henderson (307)			6,380
Lodge (307)			6,856
Manassas (308)			5,312
Manassas (402)			4,974
Public (305)			4,138
Potomac (302)			4,473
Quantico (304)			3,963
River Oaks (308)			6,661
Stream Creek (311)			5,488
Washington Reid (304)			3,699
Split precincts			Populations
179 Stafford (partial precincts)			1,888
Widewater (302)			1,888

District: 92	Total Population: 79,459	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.84%
Precincts			Populations
107 Loudoun (Part)			38,459
Algonkian (308)			5,038
Ashburn Farm (302)			6,456
Belmont Ridge (813)			7,897
Cedar Lane (814)			4,273
Claude Moore Park (312)			4,349
Countryside (313)			2,234
Dominion (811)			4,887
Farmwell Station (812)			5,376
Hawkes Lee (814)			8,389
River Bend (307)			3,378
Russell Branch (809)			4,387
Sanders Corner (301)			4,868
Sebbels Landing (813)			7,354
Stone Bridge (808)			4,988
Waller (814)			4,473

District: 93	Total Population: 78,710	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.63%
Precincts			Populations
107 Loudoun (Part)			78,718
Belle Bluff (406)			4,671
Between The Hills (306)			513
Meadow Park (304)			3,313

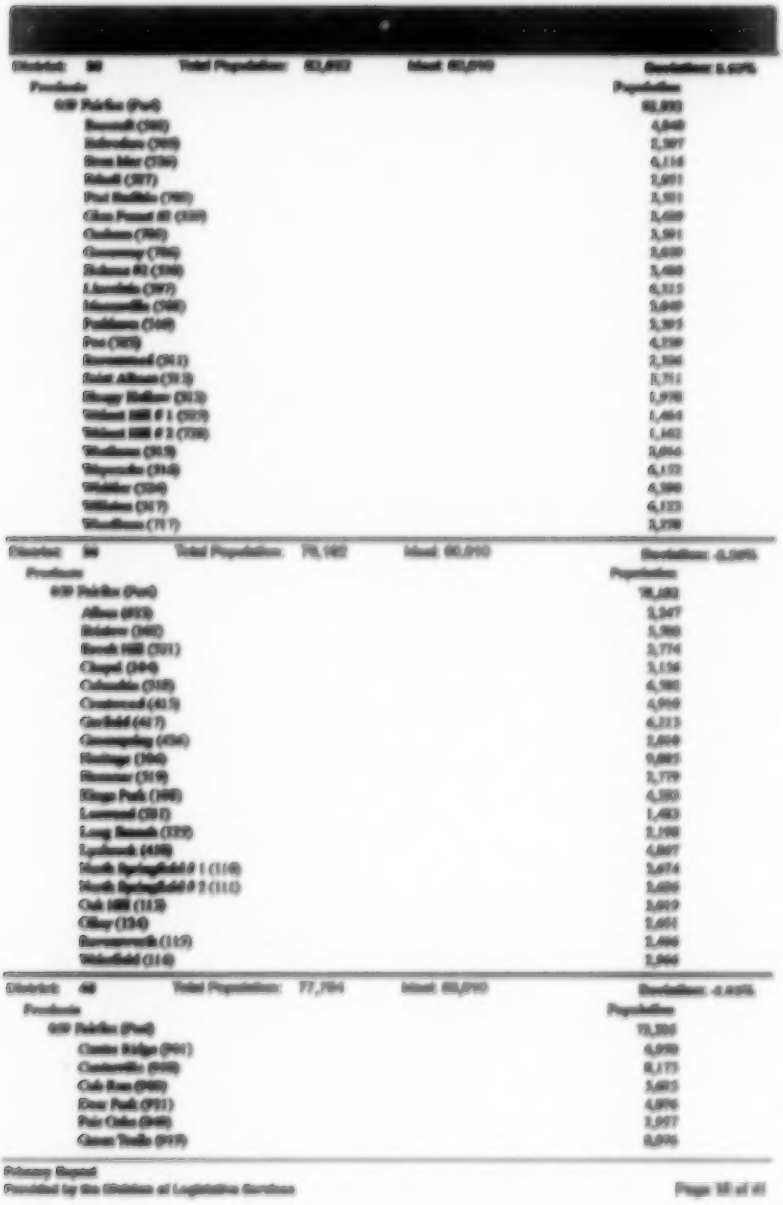


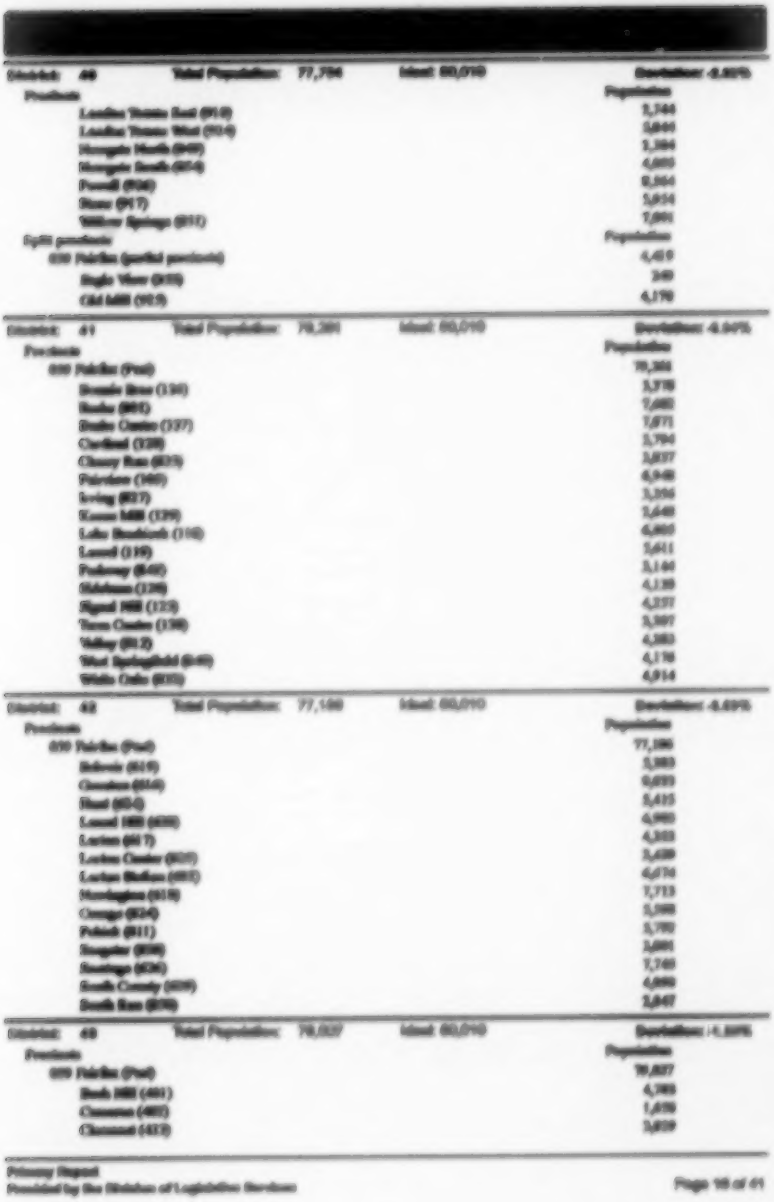


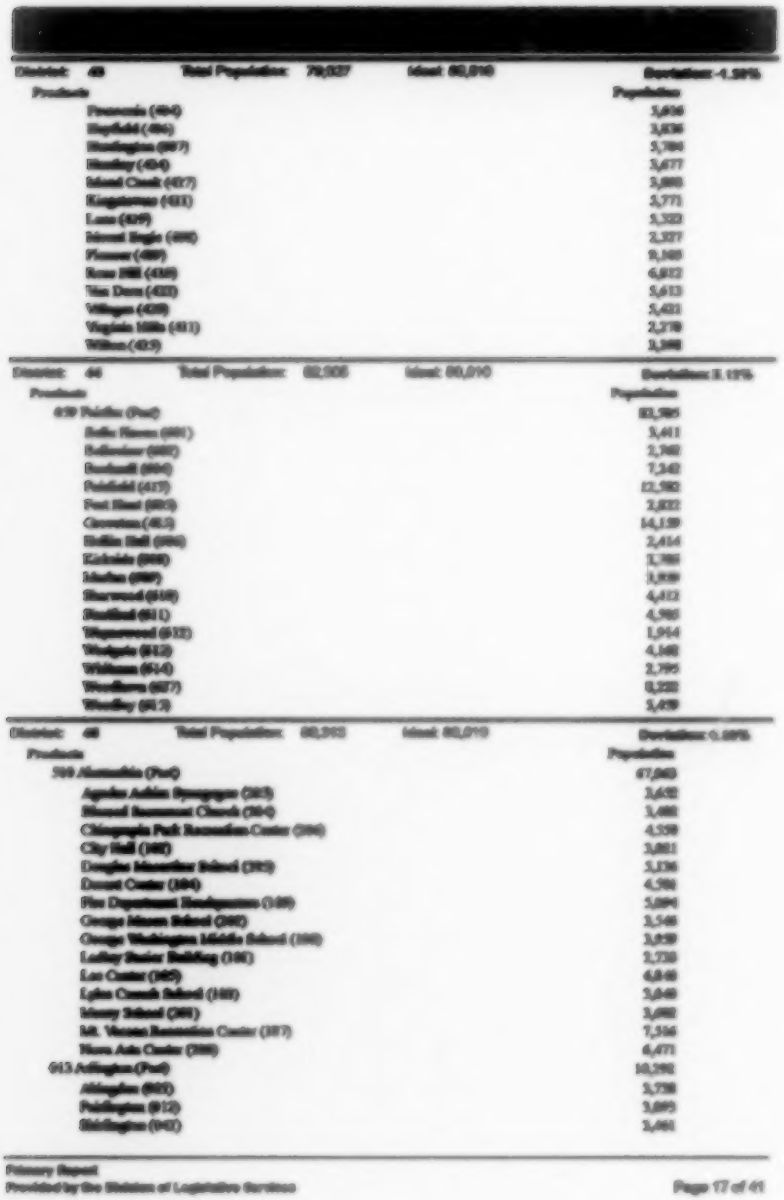
District:	66	Total Population:	69,422	Ideal: 69,010
Precincts				Population
Yale (914)				4,690
Vienna #1 (313)				3,486
Vienna #2 (314)				4,178
Vienna #4 (316)				2,997
Vienna #6 (318)				3,933
Waples Mill (914)				5,191
Westlake (319)				5,268
Split precincts				Population
619 Fairfax (partial precincts)				13,378
Blake (704)				8,116
Cunningham (644)				0
Wolftrap (334)				4,448

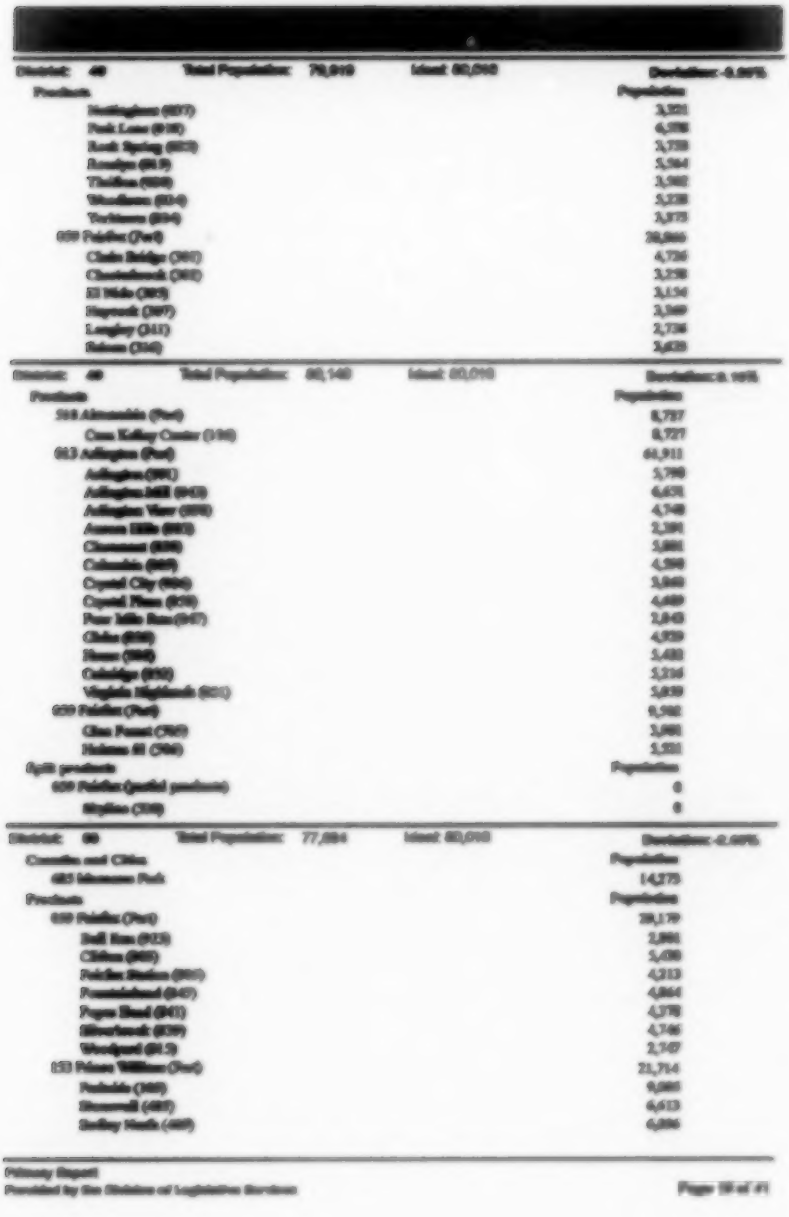
District:	84	Total Population:	78,169	Ideal: 69,010
Precincts				Population
619 Fairfax (Part)				74,133
Alpine (254)				4,332
Cameron Glen (230)				4,834
Dogwood (238)				7,478
Fox Mill (229)				4,662
Glade (233)				3,132
Hunters Woods (231)				3,302
Lismore (908)				6,314
North Point (233)				6,566
Reston #1 (208)				4,738
Reston #2 (209)				4,783
Reston #3 (232)				3,349
South Lakes (314)				5,691
Stuart (2[illegible])				1,838
Sunrise Valley (307)				3,378
Tysons (315)				6,948
Split precincts				Population
619 Fairfax (partial precincts)				0
Wolftrap (334)				0

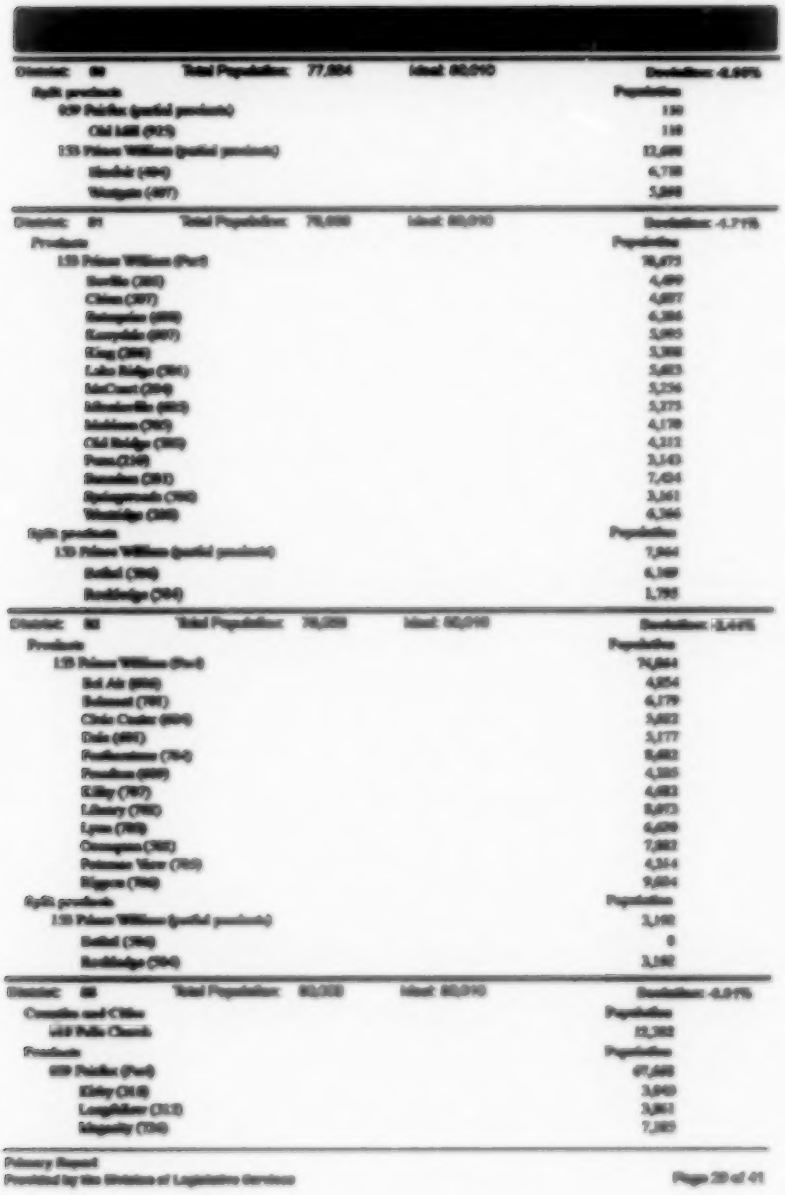
District:	87	Total Population:	80,048	Ideal: 69,010
Counties and Cities				Population
600 Fairfax city				22,565
Precincts				Population
619 Fairfax (Part)				34,725
Crossfield (322)				1,786
Fairfax A (#700)				1,318
Hunters (747)				3,851
Mosaic (852)				4,552
Mosby (788)				9,834
Olde Creek (309)				3,362
Pine Ridge (710)				4,149
Pine (711)				3,487
Ridgelea (708)				1,607
Robinson (732)				6,304
Villa (721)				3,384
Woodson (317)				7,314
Split precincts				Population
619 Fairfax (partial precincts)				3,758
Blake (704)				0
Eagle View (833)				3,758











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District: 65	Total Population: 80,000	Ideal: 80,000	Deviation: -0.01%
Precincts			Population
Marshall (700)			9,262
Marshfield (721)			7,173
Plumb (315)			3,254
Pine Spring (710)			4,635
Shore (712)			1,937
Stonewood (715)			1,367
Thorson (720)			2,382
Timber Lane (713)			5,958
Tyson (731)			5,815
Valley (714)			5,481
Washington (317)			3,895
Westmoreland (318)			2,838

District: 66	Total Population: 79,999	Ideal: 80,000	Deviation: -1.99%
Precincts			Population
177 Springbrook (Part)			73,686
Battlefield (701)			4,232
Booth Hill (703)			4,895
Brook (305)			4,998
Clarendon (304)			3,154
Confluence (704)			3,337
Fairview (705)			8,870
Fenton Glen (402)			3,337
Lee Hill (403)			3,782
Mt Silver (302)			5,633
Salem (404)			4,825
Smith Station (602)			88,238
Summit (401)			9,766
Wilkinson (202)			3,896
Split precincts			Population
177 Springbrook (partial precincts)			4,817
Piedmont (607)			4,817

District: 66	Total Population: 79,912	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.99%
Precincts			Population
665 Hanover (Part)			72,556
Ashville (105)			2,939
Ashland (101)			7,223
Atlas (304)			4,488
Beaverdam (201)			4,145
Blunts (303)			1,713
Chickahominy (302)			2,333
Coal Spring (303)			3,364
Confluence (204)			1,739
Elwood (704)			2,878
Farrington (701)			2,959
Georgetown (709)			2,996
Gyddale Hill (204)			1,483
Hanover Grove (604)			2,488
Laurel Meadow (307)			3,261
Montpelier (702)			5,489
Newtown (305)			3,836
Rockville (703)			2,786
Rural Point (303)			2,973
Shady Grove (303)			1,778
Sliding Hill (104)			3,167
Stonewall Jackson (602)			3,969

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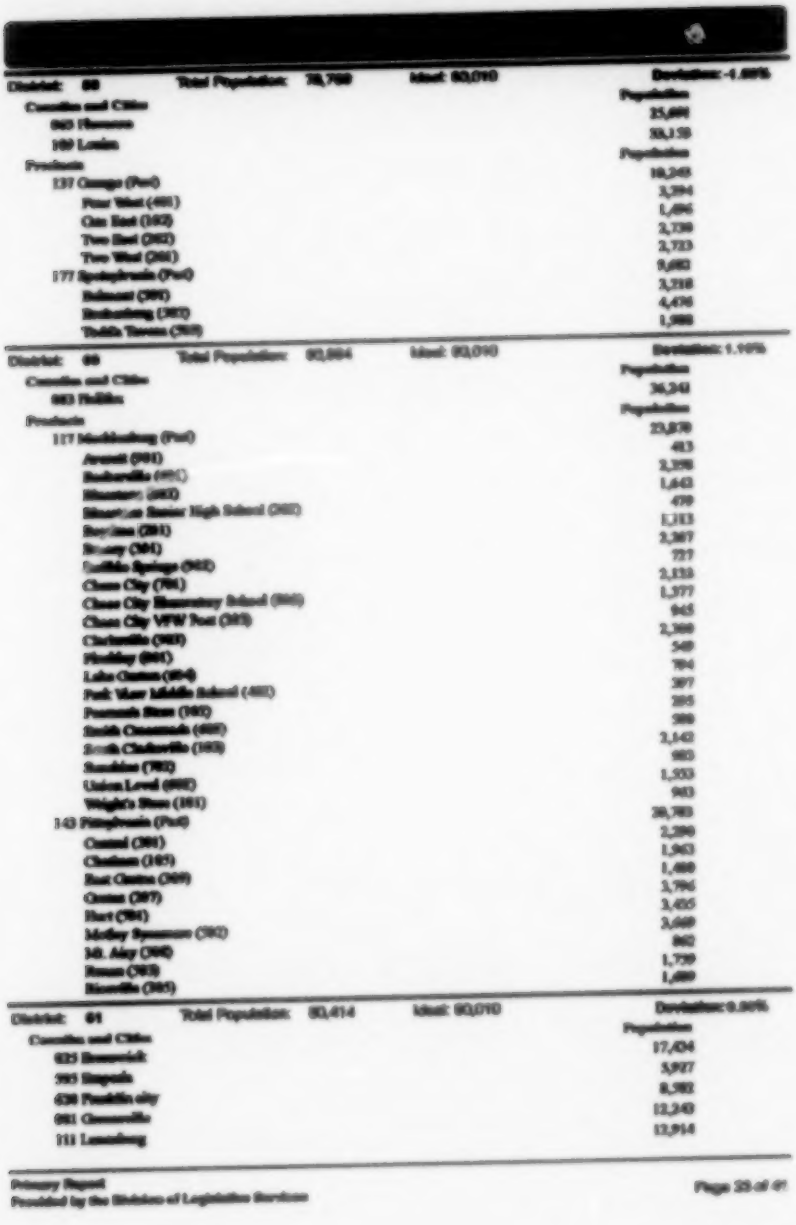
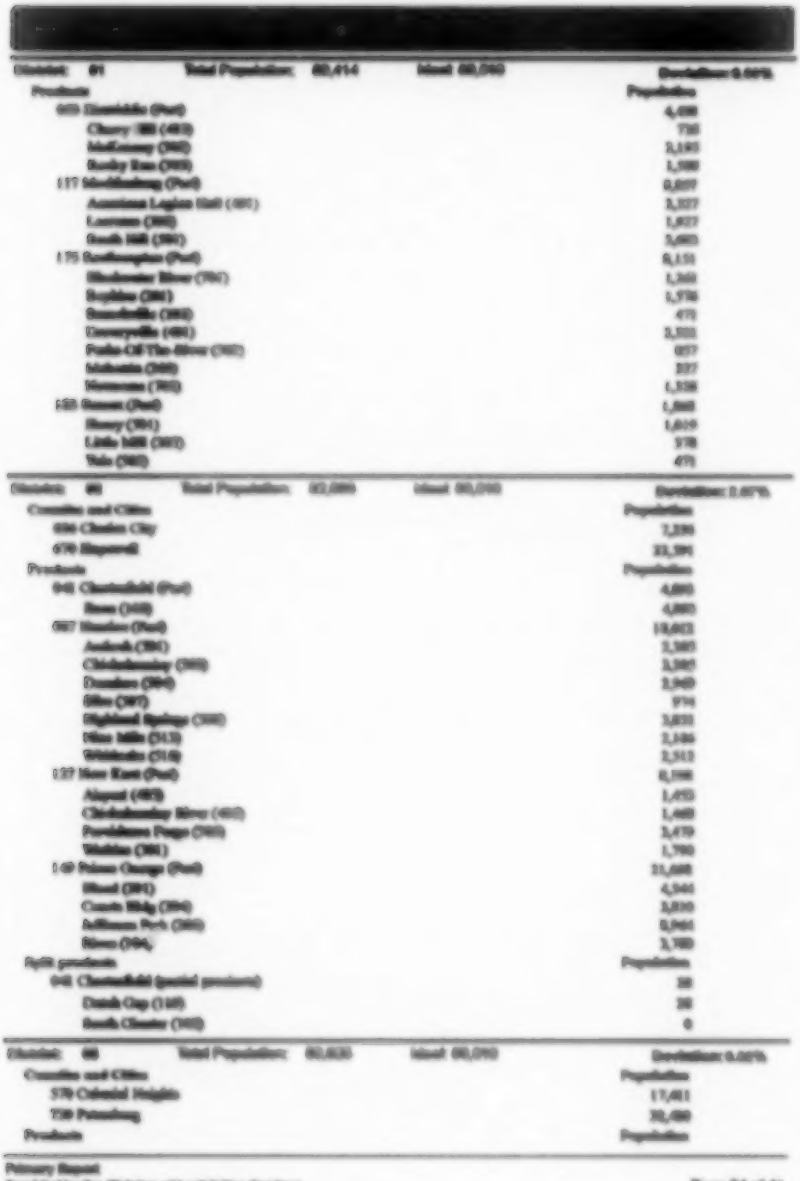


District: 68	Total Population: 78,768	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.55%
Counties and Cities				Population
063 Hanover				35,689
109 Louisa				33,139
Precincts				Population
137 Goochland (Part)				10,240
Fine Mint (401)				3,394
Gin East (102)				1,696
Two East (202)				2,139
Two West (201)				2,723
177 Spotsylvania (Part)				9,682
Belmont (301)				3,218
Brokenburg (302)				4,476
Thrifa Towne (303)				1,988

District: 69	Total Population: 82,884	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.19%
Counties and Cities				Population
083 Pulaski				34,241
Precincts				Population
117 Mecklenburg (Part)				23,838
Arcanti (501)				413
Baskerville (401)				3,378
Bluestone (402)				1,643
Bluestone Senior High School (202)				479
Boydton (201)				1,313
Bracey (301)				2,367
Buffalo Springs (502)				727
Clover City (701)				2,133
Clover City Elementary School (901)				1,377
Clover City VFW Post (303)				945
Clarksville (503)				2,369
Flexiday (801)				549
Lake Gaston (804)				784
Park View Middle School (401)				397
Prestwick Store (102)				255
Saint Crossroads (603)				388
South Clarksville (103)				2,142
Sunshine (702)				985
Union Level (602)				1,553
Wright's Store (101)				983
143 Pittsylvania (Part)				38,783
Cranal (301)				2,290
Chatham (105)				1,963
East Gretna (309)				1,488
Gretna (307)				3,796
Hurt (304)				3,455
Motley Spearson (302)				3,669
Mt. Airy (308)				862
Renan (303)				1,739
Riceville (305)				1,489

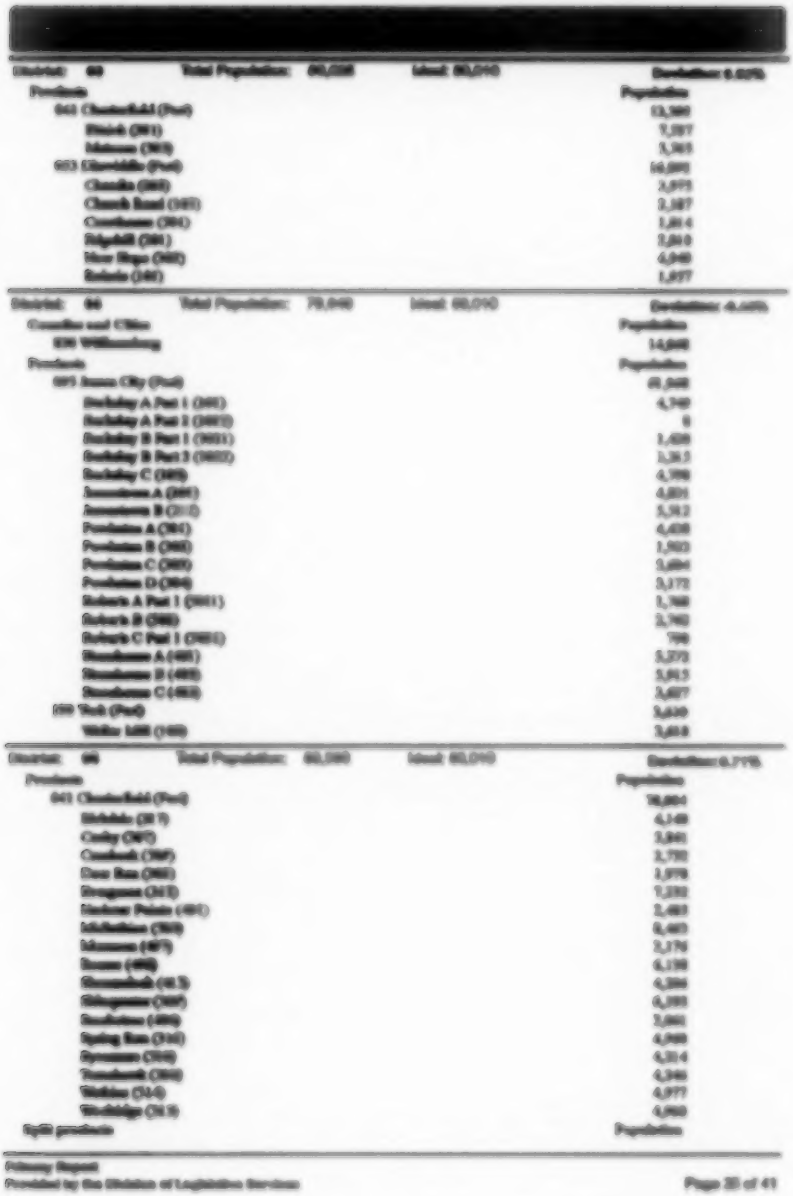
District: 61	Total Population: 80,414	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.50%
Counties and Cities				Population
025 Brunswick				17,434
595 Emporia				5,927
620 Franklin city				8,582
081 Greenville				12,243
111 Lunenburg				13,914

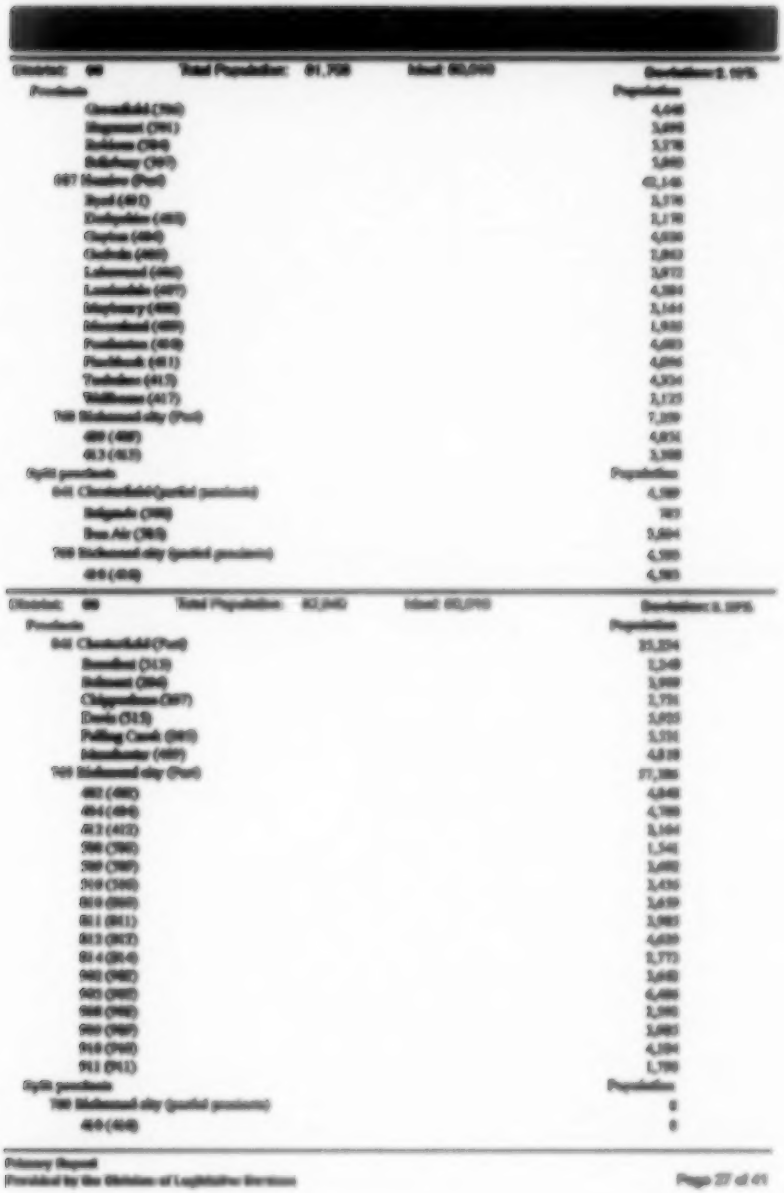


District:	01	Total Population:	60,414	Ideal: 60,040
Precincts				Population
005 Clearfield (Part)				4,498
Cherry Hill (401)				730
MacKenney (502)				3,145
Rocky Run (503)				1,500
017 Marlborough (Part)				6,037
Ascension Legion Hall (401)				3,327
Laurens (302)				1,927
South Hill (501)				3,483
175 Southampton (Part)				8,151
Shadowlake Shore (704)				1,360
Sophiba (208)				1,570
Stonebridge (101)				473
Stonepeake (401)				2,333
Parks Of The River (702)				937
Mahanta (103)				337
Wetmore (301)				1,338
185 Sussex (Part)				1,868
Ebony (701)				1,019
Little Mill (301)				578
Yale (502)				471

District:	05	Total Population:	60,089	Ideal: 60,040
Counties and Cities				Population
036 Chester City				7,336
670 Hopewell				33,391
Precincts				Population
041 Chesterfield (Part)				4,893
Bess (103)				4,893
087 Hanover (Part)				18,023
Ashwik (701)				3,385
Chesterbrooke (301)				3,385
Dundee (304)				3,949
Elm (307)				974
Highland Springs (308)				3,833
Pine Mills (513)				3,146
Whitlocks (518)				3,513
127 New East (Part)				6,198
Airport (403)				1,473
Chesterbrooke River (401)				1,469
Providence Forge (303)				3,479
Whitlow (301)				1,795
149 Prince George (Part)				31,688
Bland (201)				4,544
Courts Bldg (204)				3,830
Jefferson Park (203)				3,961
River (104)				3,780
Split precincts				Population
041 Chesterfield (partial precinct)				38
Drink Cup (145)				38
South Chester (102)				0

District:	08	Total Population:	60,830	Ideal: 60,040
Counties and Cities				Population
570 Colonial Heights				17,481
730 Petersburg				32,420
Precincts				Population





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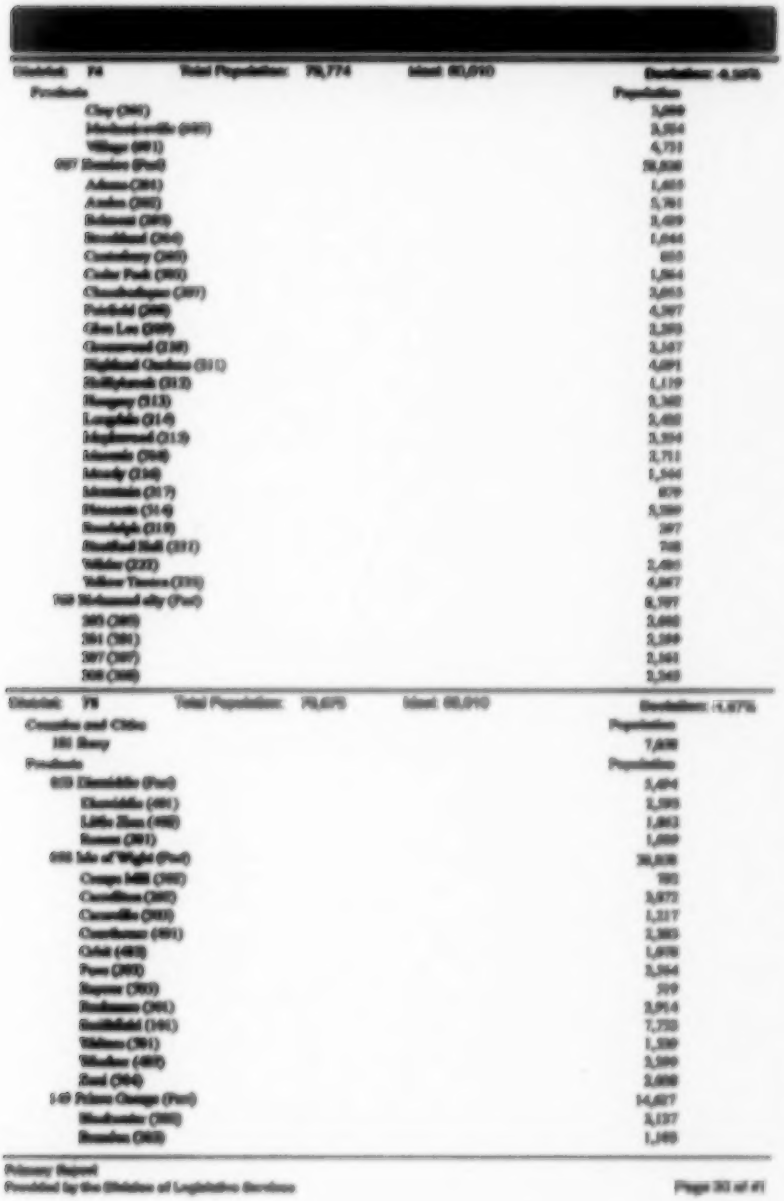

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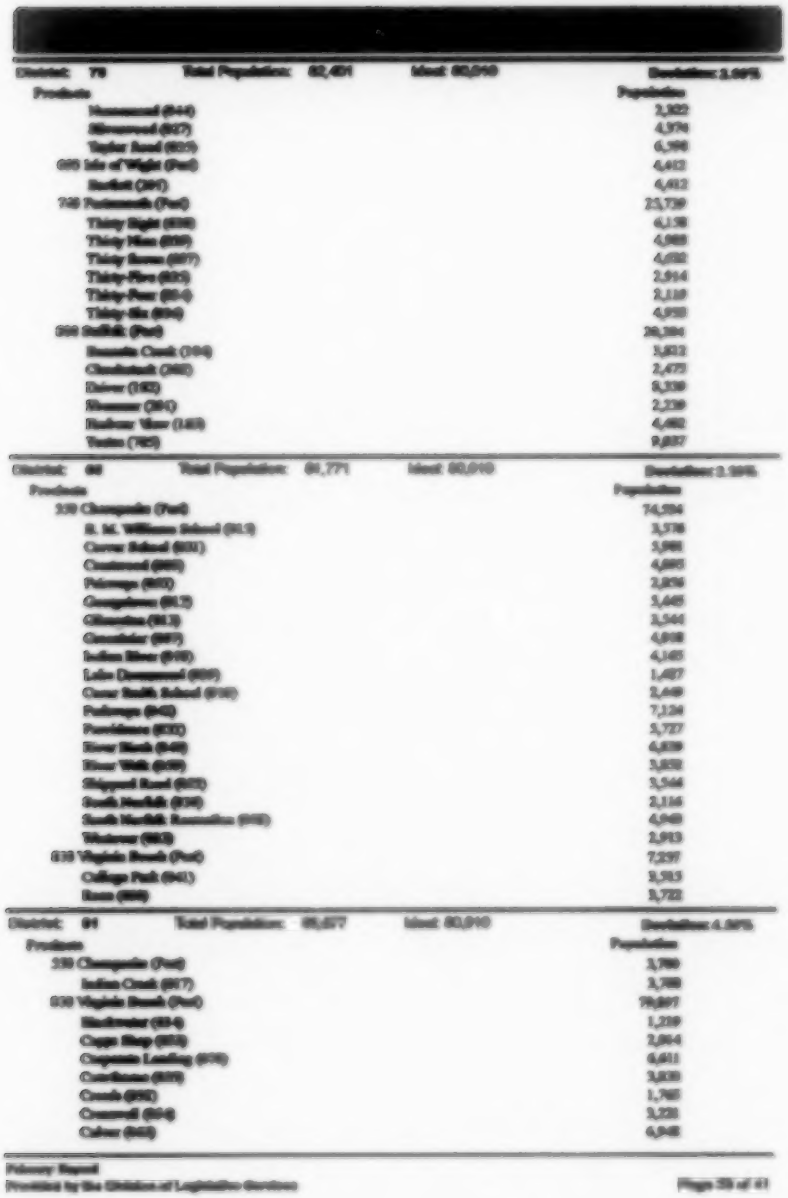
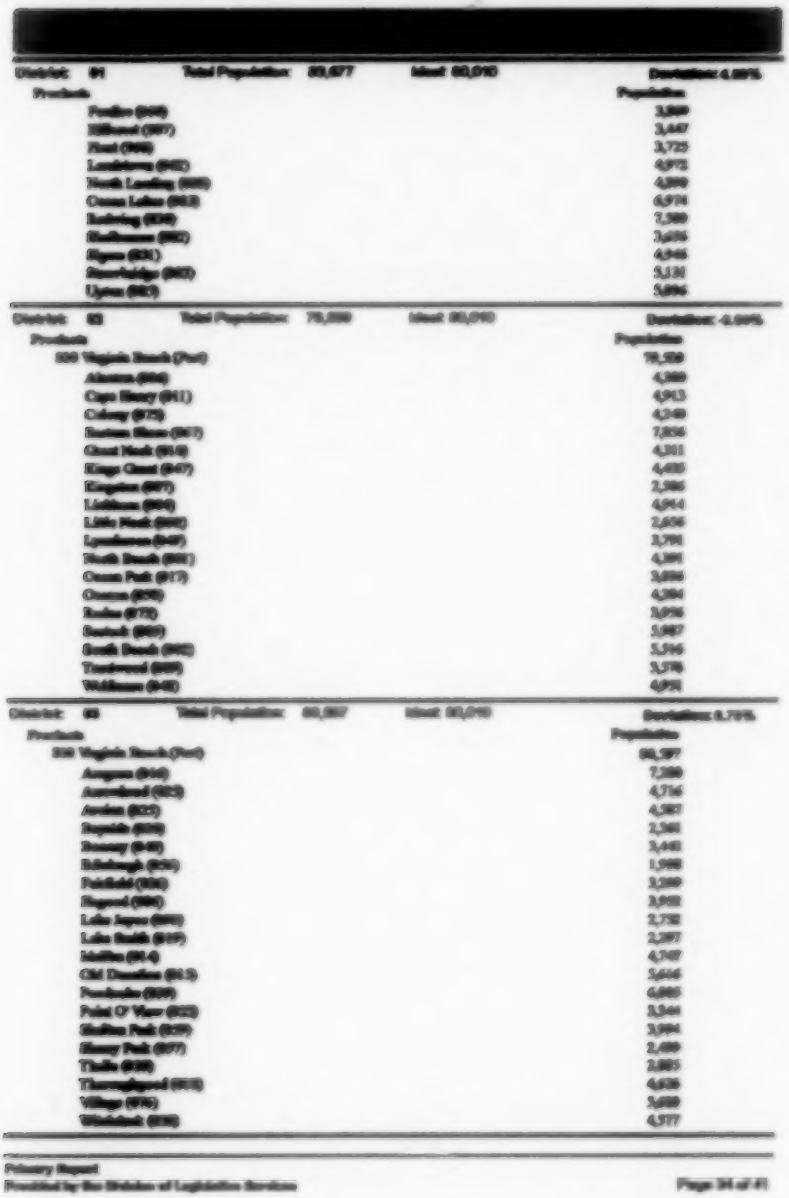
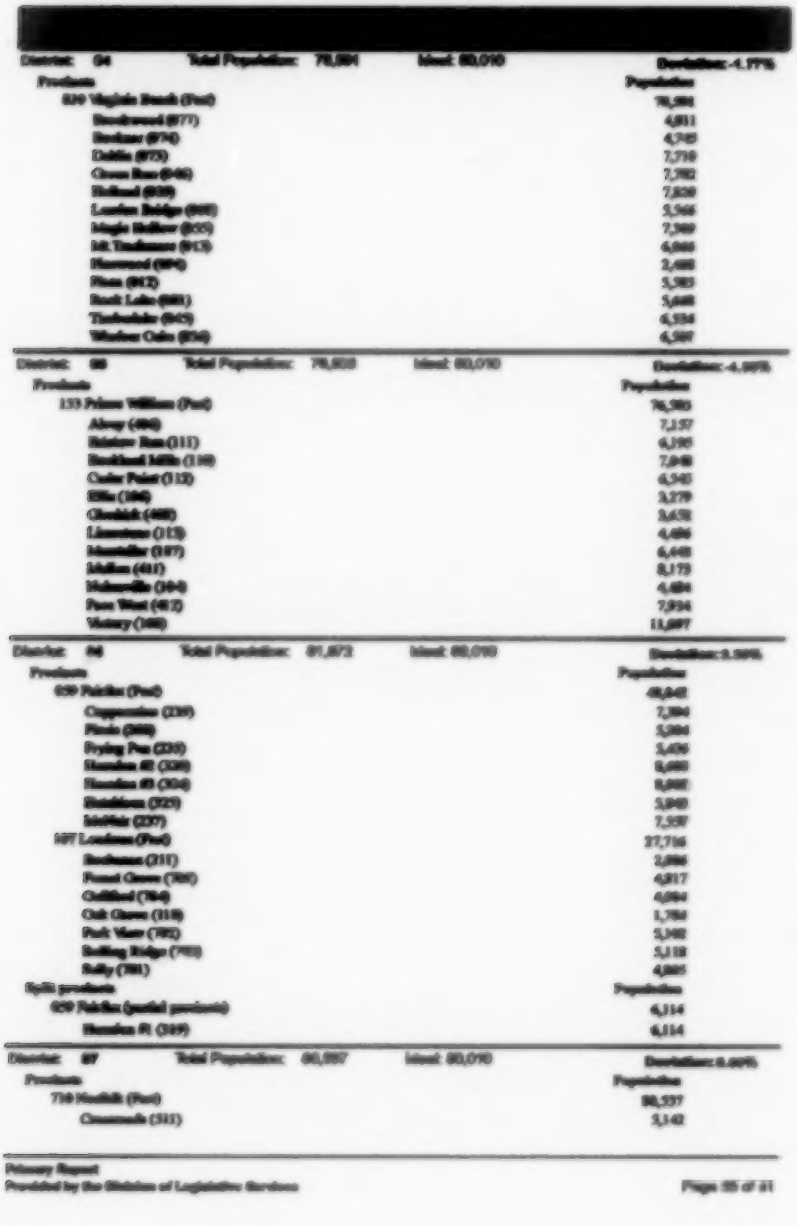




District: 81	Total Population: 83,677	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 4.59%
Precincts			Population
Pender (049)			3,849
Hillsboro (097)			3,447
Pine (098)			3,725
Lumberton (042)			4,972
North Lumberton (089)			4,899
Ocean Lakes (063)			6,974
Rudding (036)			7,389
Shallowtown (062)			3,676
Ogden (031)			4,946
Stonebridge (003)			5,131
Upton (082)			5,896

District: 82	Total Population: 79,559	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.56%
Precincts			Population
030 Virginia Beach (Part)			78,559
Alamo (004)			4,369
Cape Henry (011)			4,913
Colony (015)			4,249
Bottom Shore (017)			7,836
Great Neck (018)			4,311
Kings Grant (047)			4,455
Kingston (057)			2,386
Lishlow (061)			4,964
Little Neck (065)			2,606
Lynnhaven (067)			3,791
North Beach (081)			4,391
Ocean Park (087)			3,858
Owens (070)			4,384
Rudee (072)			3,976
Seatack (007)			5,987
South Beach (092)			5,546
Tradewind (095)			3,378
Wishbone (040)			4,971

District: 83	Total Population: 80,587	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.73%
Precincts			Population
030 Virginia Beach (Part)			66,597
Aragona (010)			7,288
Arrowhead (023)			4,716
Avalon (025)			4,587
Bayside (035)			2,581
Bonney (040)			3,440
Edinburgh (054)			1,998
Fairfield (056)			3,289
Regent (086)			3,918
Lake Joyce (060)			2,732
Lake Smith (059)			2,397
Malibu (014)			4,747
Old Donation (013)			5,644
Pembroke (029)			6,885
Point O' View (022)			3,544
Shelton Park (039)			3,994
Stoney Park (077)			2,489
Thalia (038)			2,885
Thoroughgood (053)			4,636
Village (076)			5,089
Windsbrook (078)			4,577



District: 07	Total Population: 80,557	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.69%
Precincts			Population
Crosby (101)			4,619
Northside (105)			3,854
Green View Center (201)			4,705
Green View School (102)			7,480
Crossside (206)			3,465
Silverlake Park (215)			3,379
Third Presbyterian (314)			4,886
Tinsletown Center (304)			7,330
Tudor House (305)			1,133
Valley (217)			4,948
Zion Grace (306)			27,389

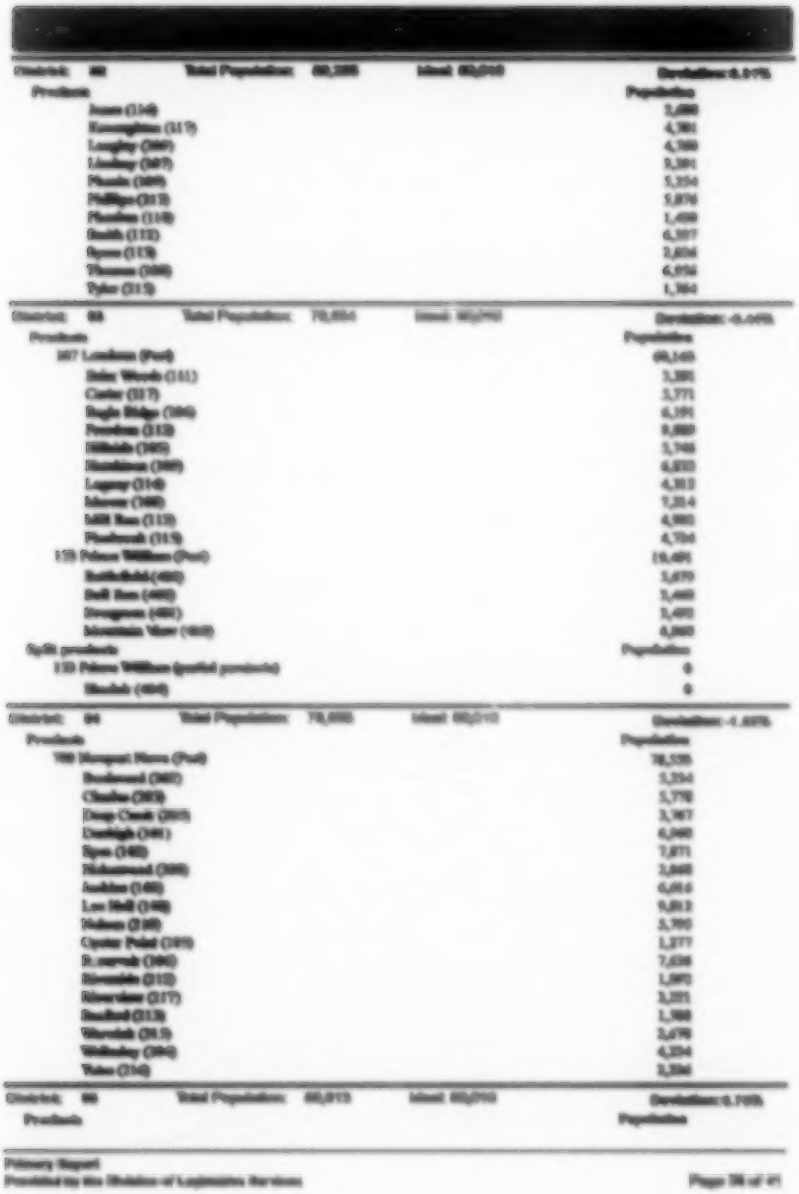
District: 08	Total Population: 82,228	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.77%
Precincts			Population
179 Bedford (Part)			75,472
Aspin (401)			7,172
Bowles (405)			7,368
Cruellmore (402)			7,425
Gillis (301)			4,711
Hampton (703)			5,412
Harbor (303)			4,193
Hazlewood (101)			6,185
Kenneth (104)			4,723
Kraft Hill (201)			4,749
Russville (302)			5,843
Ruby (203)			3,888
Stallings (204)			4,950
Whitson (702)			5,849
Woodlands (701)			3,984
Split precincts			Population
179 Bedford (partial precincts)			6,751
Wolverton (302)			6,751

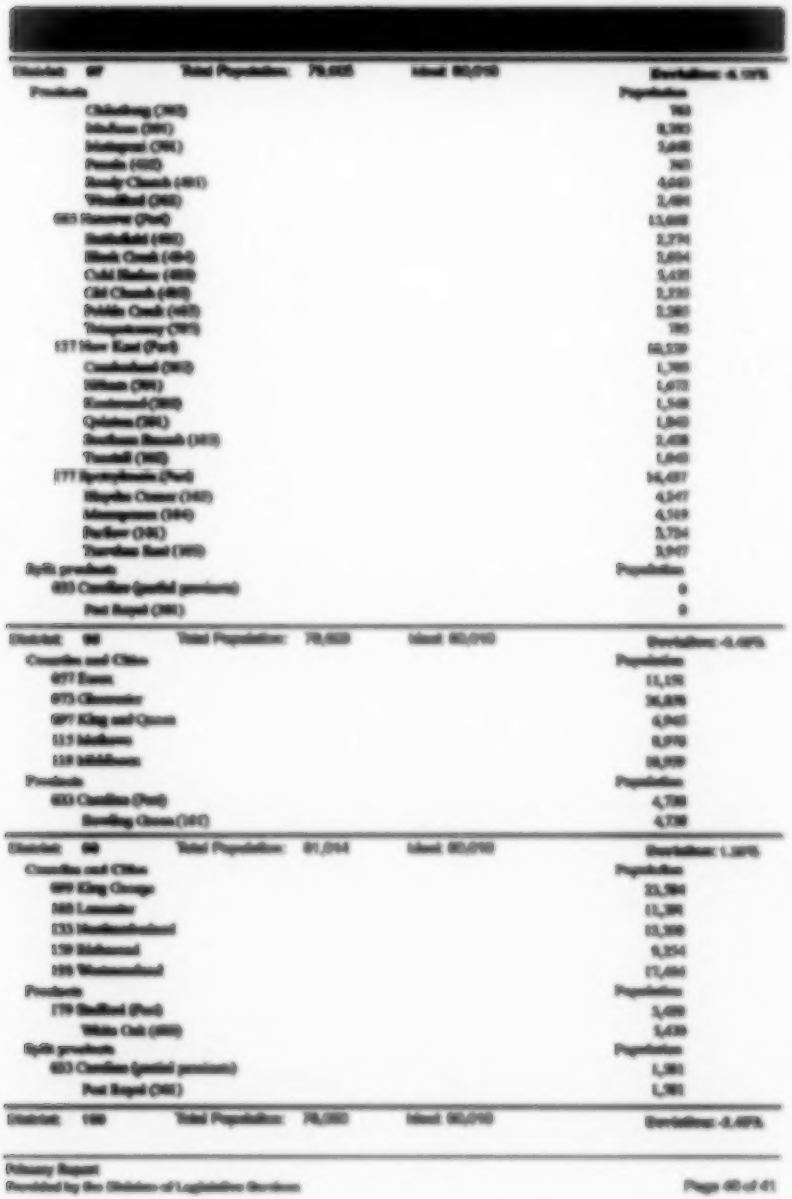
District: 09	Total Population: 83,891	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 4.84%
Precincts			Population
710 Rexhill (Part)			63,337
Belleview (301)			4,798
Coleman Place School (304)			2,914
Exeter (408)			4,688
Fairhaven (409)			3,427
Lafayette (205)			1,886
Lafayette-Warren (303)			3,265
Lawrence (504)			3,988
Mayview Methodist (308)			3,347
Mayview Middle School (305)			4,659
Poplar Hills (413)			5,114
Rosewood (310)			7,897
Rosewood Rec Center (311)			4,984
Rosewood School (313)			2,858
Tower's Creek (307)			3,589
United Way (415)			4,391
Willard (210)			2,841
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			20,544
Baker (842)			6,559
Davis Corner (821)			6,128
Norstrom (885)			3,341
Shell (849)			4,516

District: 60	Total Population: 79,928	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.08%
Precincts			Population
330 Chesapeake (Part)			11,688
Norfolk Highlands (822)			3,891
Oakdale (804)			4,834
Tanglewood (809)			3,198
710 Norfolk (Part)			66,949
Bowling Park (303)			5,155
Brookdale (402)			4,071
Chesterfield (405)			3,567
Cloyden Mowers (311)			3,682
Ghent Square (203)			1,670
Hunton Y (401)			3,273
Ironwood (204)			2,583
Ingleside (412)			3,277
Lambert's Point (207)			3,937
Larchmont Library (208)			1,266
Larchmont Recreation Center (209)			4,016
Lindenwood (306)			2,701
Mowry (718)			3,366
Old Dominion (201)			4,689
Park Place (212)			4,141
Stuart (214)			4,013
Taylor Elementary School (313)			4,233
Union Chapel (313)			3,389
Young Park (414)			3,492
Split precincts			Population
710 Norfolk (partial precincts)			1,536
Campostella (404)			1,536

District: 61	Total Population: 77,182	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.00%
Counties and Cities			Population
735 Poquoson			13,158
Precincts			Population
650 Hampton (Part)			23,257
Bethesk (203)			3,161
Cooper (304)			7,489
Idlewise (214)			7,597
Sandy Bottom (216)			2,509
700 Newport News (Part)			19,961
Deer Park (219)			8,859
Saunders (319)			6,359
Watkins (320)			5,581
199 York (Part)			21,814
Bethel (302)			9,439
Coventry (203)			8,803
Tabb (304)			3,573

District: 62	Total Population: 80,255	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.31%
Precincts			Population
650 Hampton (Part)			80,255
Aberdeen (101)			3,586
Asbury (305)			5,988
Bassette (102)			4,164
Booker (201)			5,850
Bryan (202)			5,385
City Hall (103)			4,423
East Hampton (103)			5,866
Hampton Library (111)			1,318





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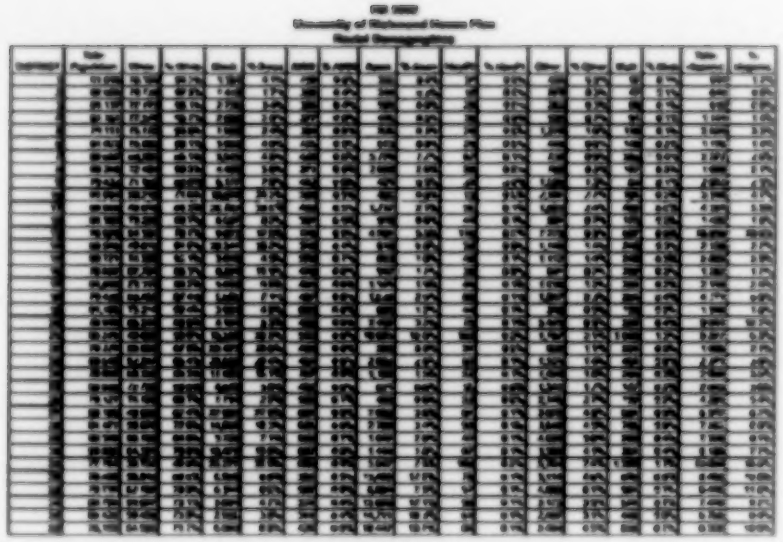
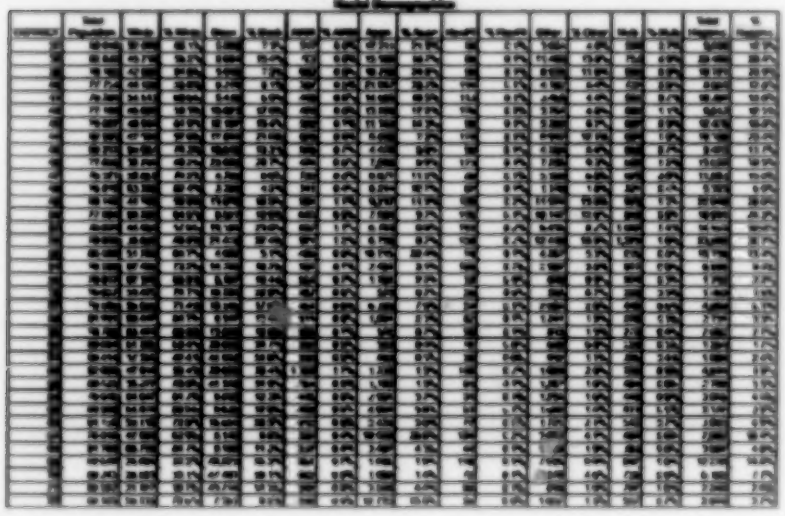
HB 5002
University of Richmond House Plan
Population Totals

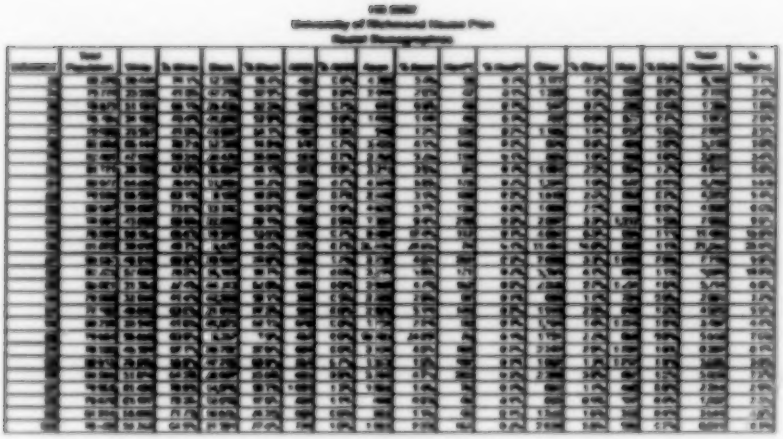
District	Total Population	Target	Difference	Deviation
1	81,019	80,010	1,009	1.3%
2	82,053	80,010	2,043	2.6%
3	81,137	80,010	1,127	1.4%
4	81,101	80,010	1,091	1.4%
5	79,111	80,010	-899	-1.1%
6	81,623	80,010	1,613	2.0%
7	80,602	80,010	592	0.7%
8	80,345	80,010	335	0.4%
9	79,422	80,010	-588	-0.7%
10	81,034	80,010	1,024	1.3%
11	80,956	80,010	946	1.2%
12	81,393	80,010	1,383	1.7%
13	76,926	80,010	-3,084	-3.9%
14	80,546	80,010	536	0.7%
15	80,771	80,010	761	1.0%
16	78,882	80,010	-1,128	-1.4%
17	81,898	80,010	1,888	2.4%
18	79,430	80,010	-580	-0.7%
19	81,180	80,010	1,170	1.5%
20	78,943	80,010	-1,067	-1.3%
21	83,279	80,010	3,269	4.1%
22	79,274	80,010	-736	-0.9%
23	80,010	80,010	0	0.0%
24	78,906	80,010	-1,104	-1.4%
25	80,030	80,010	20	0.0%
26	79,121	80,010	-889	-1.1%
27	80,160	80,010	150	0.2%
28	81,471	80,010	1,461	1.8%
29	80,348	80,010	338	0.4%
30	80,650	80,010	640	0.8%
31	77,794	80,010	-2,216	-2.8%

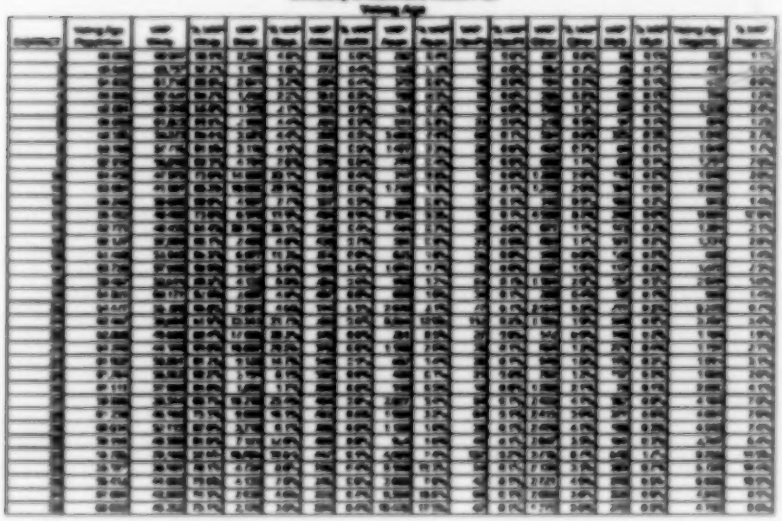
32	78,459	80,010	-1,551	-1.9%
33	79,718	80,010	-292	-0.4%
34	80,795	80,010	785	1.0%
35	80,422	80,010	412	0.5%
36	76,153	80,010	-3,857	-4.8%
37	80,046	80,010	36	0.0%
38	82,832	80,010	2,822	3.5%
39	78,182	80,010	-1,828	-2.3%
40	77,754	80,010	-2,256	-2.8%
41	79,261	80,010	-749	-0.9%
42	77,186	80,010	-2,824	-3.5%
43	79,027	80,010	-983	-1.2%
44	82,505	80,010	2,495	3.1%
45	80,313	80,010	303	0.4%
46	77,836	80,010	-2,174	-2.7%
47	79,371	80,010	-639	-0.8%
48	76,919	80,010	-3,091	-3.9%
49	80,140	80,010	130	0.2%
50	77,884	80,010	-2,126	-2.7%
51	78,639	80,010	-1,371	-1.7%
52	78,056	80,010	-1,954	-2.4%
53	80,000	80,010	-10	0.0%
54	78,503	80,010	-1,507	-1.9%
55	78,812	80,010	-1,198	-1.5%
56	79,627	80,010	-383	-0.5%
57	79,859	80,010	-151	-0.2%
58	81,991	80,010	1,981	2.5%
59	78,769	80,010	-1,241	-1.6%
60	80,894	80,010	884	1.1%
61	80,414	80,010	404	0.5%
62	82,068	80,010	2,058	2.6%
63	80,025	80,010	15	0.0%
64	79,646	80,010	-364	-0.5%
65	80,580	80,010	570	0.7%
66	81,155	80,010	1,145	1.4%
67	76,019	80,010	-3,991	-5.0%

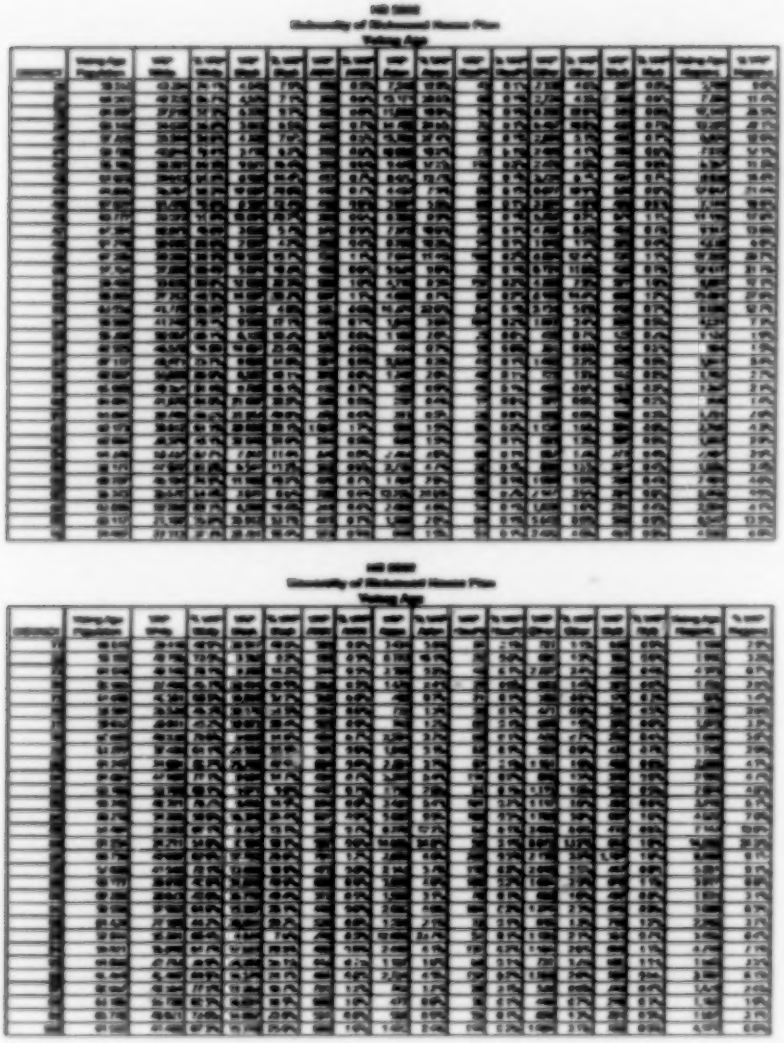
68	81,708	80,010	1,698	2.1%
69	82,640	80,010	2,630	3.3%
70	80,243	80,010	233	0.3%
71	80,522	80,010	512	0.6%
72	80,105	80,010	95	0.1%
73	80,270	80,010	260	0.3%
74	79,774	80,010	-236	-0.3%
75	78,675	80,010	-1,335	-1.7%
76	78,765	80,010	-1,245	-1.6%
77	79,695	80,010	-315	-0.4%
78	82,800	80,010	2,790	3.5%
79	82,401	80,010	2,391	3.0%
80	81,771	80,010	1,761	2.2%
81	83,677	80,010	3,667	4.6%
82	79,539	80,010	-471	-0.6%
83	80,597	80,010	587	0.7%
84	78,591	80,010	-1,419	-1.8%
85	76,503	80,010	-3,507	-4.4%
86	81,872	80,010	1,862	2.3%
87	80,537	80,010	527	0.7%
88	82,223	80,010	2,213	2.8%
89	83,881	80,010	3,871	4.8%
90	79,508	80,010	-502	-0.6%
91	77,182	80,010	-2,828	-3.5%
92	80,255	80,010	245	0.3%
93	79,654	80,010	-356	-0.4%
94	78,555	80,010	-1,455	-1.8%
95	80,613	80,010	603	0.8%
96	80,595	80,010	585	0.7%
97	79,905	80,010	-105	-0.1%
98	79,629	80,010	-381	-0.5%
99	81,014	80,010	1,004	1.3%
100	78,050	80,010	-1,960	-2.4%









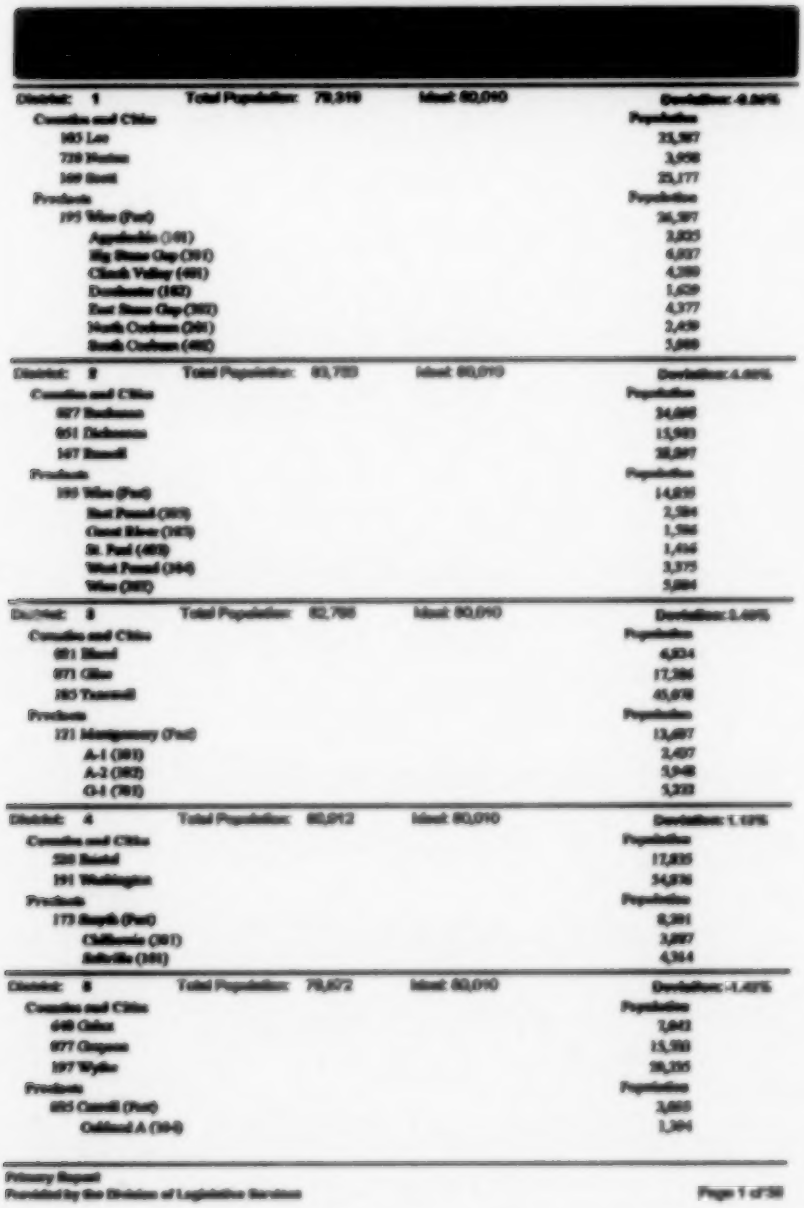


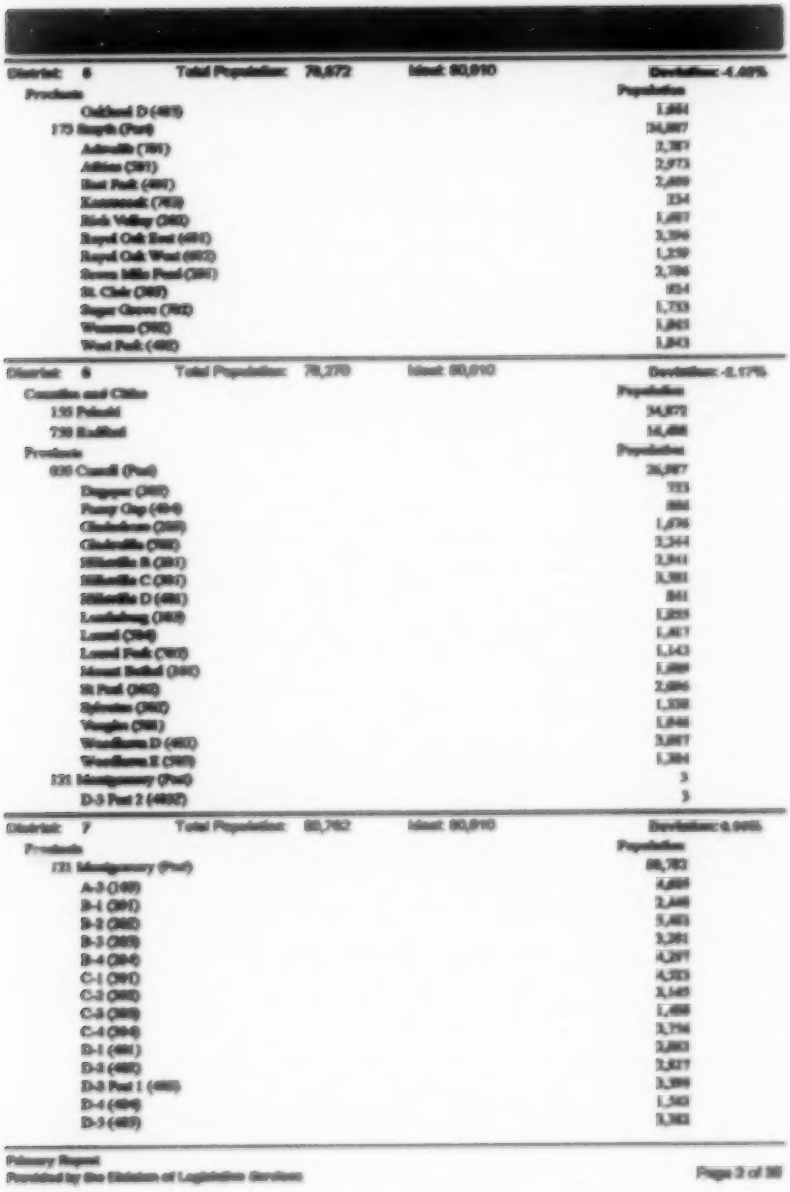
HB 5002
University of Richmond House Plan
Election Data

DISTRICT	Rep. Gov '09	Dem. Gov '09	Rep. Lt. Gov '09	Dem. Lt. Gov '09	Rep. Att. Gen. '09	Dem. Att. Gen. '09
1	73%	27%	74%	26%	73%	27%
2	65%	35%	65%	35%	63%	37%
3	73%	27%	72%	28%	71%	29%
4	74%	26%	76%	24%	75%	25%
5	72%	28%	71%	29%	71%	29%
6	64%	36%	62%	38%	63%	37%
7	52%	48%	51%	49%	52%	48%
8	67%	33%	66%	34%	68%	32%
9	69%	31%	67%	33%	68%	32%
10	62%	38%	61%	39%	61%	39%
11	47%	53%	46%	54%	48%	52%
12	57%	43%	60%	40%	62%	38%
13	65%	35%	63%	37%	64%	36%
14	64%	36%	64%	36%	65%	35%
15	69%	31%	66%	34%	66%	34%
16	76%	24%	75%	25%	76%	24%
17	70%	30%	68%	32%	70%	30%
18	65%	35%	64%	36%	64%	36%
19	67%	33%	67%	33%	69%	31%
20	68%	32%	69%	31%	70%	30%
21	62%	38%	56%	44%	60%	40%
22	66%	34%	66%	34%	67%	33%
23	63%	37%	62%	38%	63%	37%
24	58%	42%	56%	44%	57%	43%
25	76%	24%	77%	23%	77%	23%
26	77%	23%	76%	24%	76%	24%
27	60%	40%	58%	42%	60%	40%
28	63%	37%	62%	38%	61%	39%
29	71%	29%	69%	31%	69%	31%

30	71%	29%	69%	31%	70%	30%
31	51%	49%	48%	52%	49%	51%
32	61%	39%	58%	42%	59%	41%
33	62%	38%	60%	40%	60%	40%
34	57%	43%	55%	45%	54%	46%
35	52%	48%	49%	51%	46%	54%
36	44%	56%	41%	59%	41%	59%
37	52%	48%	50%	50%	49%	51%
38	43%	57%	40%	60%	40%	60%
39	51%	49%	48%	52%	48%	52%
40	57%	43%	55%	45%	55%	45%
41	54%	46%	51%	49%	51%	49%
42	53%	47%	50%	50%	51%	49%
43	46%	54%	44%	56%	43%	57%
44	47%	53%	44%	56%	44%	56%
45	38%	62%	36%	64%	36%	64%
46	35%	65%	34%	66%	33%	67%
47	33%	67%	31%	69%	31%	69%
48	39%	61%	37%	63%	36%	64%
49	33%	67%	31%	69%	32%	68%
50	63%	37%	61%	39%	61%	39%
51	55%	45%	52%	48%	53%	47%
52	48%	52%	45%	55%	46%	54%
53	43%	57%	41%	59%	40%	60%
54	67%	33%	65%	35%	64%	36%
55	75%	25%	72%	28%	74%	26%
56	72%	28%	70%	30%	72%	28%
57	36%	64%	34%	66%	35%	65%
58	63%	37%	60%	40%	62%	38%
59	66%	34%	63%	37%	65%	35%
60	64%	36%	65%	35%	66%	34%
61	53%	47%	53%	47%	54%	46%
62	62%	38%	59%	41%	62%	38%
63	51%	49%	49%	51%	51%	49%
64	63%	37%	60%	40%	61%	39%
65	71%	29%	68%	32%	71%	29%

66	72%	28%	69%	31%	72%	28%
67	58%	42%	56%	44%	56%	44%
68	67%	33%	65%	35%	67%	33%
69	29%	71%	28%	72%	30%	70%
70	32%	68%	32%	68%	34%	66%
71	18%	82%	18%	82%	20%	80%
72	70%	30%	66%	34%	68%	32%
73	62%	38%	59%	41%	61%	39%
74	38%	62%	37%	63%	38%	62%
75	62%	38%	60%	40%	62%	38%
76	45%	55%	42%	58%	45%	55%
77	41%	59%	38%	62%	40%	60%
78	72%	28%	68%	32%	71%	29%
79	58%	42%	54%	46%	56%	44%
80	46%	54%	43%	57%	46%	54%
81	70%	30%	64%	36%	68%	32%
82	67%	33%	60%	40%	64%	36%
83	66%	34%	60%	40%	64%	36%
84	56%	44%	51%	49%	55%	45%
85	65%	35%	62%	38%	63%	37%
86	50%	50%	47%	53%	47%	53%
87	53%	47%	48%	52%	51%	49%
88	68%	32%	65%	35%	65%	35%
89	36%	64%	33%	67%	35%	65%
90	34%	66%	31%	69%	33%	67%
91	63%	37%	59%	41%	61%	39%
92	42%	58%	39%	61%	41%	59%
93	65%	35%	63%	37%	63%	37%
94	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
95	37%	63%	35%	65%	36%	64%
96	62%	38%	59%	41%	60%	40%
97	70%	30%	68%	32%	69%	31%
98	69%	31%	66%	34%	67%	33%
99	66%	34%	64%	36%	65%	35%
100	59%	41%	56%	44%	57%	43%





District:	6	Total Population:	78,672	Ideal: 80,910	Deviation: -4.49%
Precincts					Population
	Oakland D (483)				1,484
175	Smyth (Part)				34,887
	Asheville (181)				2,383
	Atkins (381)				2,973
	East Fork (481)				2,489
	Kenwood (783)				334
	Rich Valley (283)				1,487
	Royal Oak East (481)				3,396
	Royal Oak West (682)				1,259
	Seven Mile Ford (281)				2,786
	St. Clair (382)				934
	Sugar Grove (782)				1,733
	Weaver (382)				1,843
	West Fork (482)				1,843

District:	6	Total Population:	78,370	Ideal: 80,910	Deviation: -0.17%
Counties and Cities					Population
155	Pulaski				34,872
730	Radford				14,498
Precincts					Population
930	Cantrill (Part)				26,997
	Dapper (380)				733
	Piney Gap (484)				886
	Gladeview (280)				1,976
	Gladeville (382)				3,344
	Hillsville B (281)				3,941
	Hillsville C (381)				3,381
	Hillsville D (481)				841
	Lambsburg (383)				1,205
	Laurel (284)				1,417
	Laurel Park (781)				1,143
	Mount Bethel (381)				1,889
	St. Paul (982)				2,896
	Sylvatus (382)				1,332
	Vaughn (381)				1,946
	Woodlawn D (481)				3,887
	Woodlawn E (387)				1,384
121	Montgomery (Part)				3
	D-3 Part 2 (4832)				3

District:	7	Total Population:	80,782	Ideal: 80,910	Deviation: 0.00%
Precincts					Population
121	Montgomery (Part)				80,782
	A-3 (189)				4,888
	B-1 (381)				2,446
	B-2 (382)				5,483
	B-3 (283)				3,381
	B-4 (284)				4,297
	C-1 (381)				4,333
	C-2 (382)				3,145
	C-3 (383)				1,488
	C-4 (384)				3,756
	D-1 (481)				2,883
	D-3 (483)				3,827
	D-3 Part 1 (483)				3,399
	D-4 (484)				1,503
	D-5 (485)				3,363

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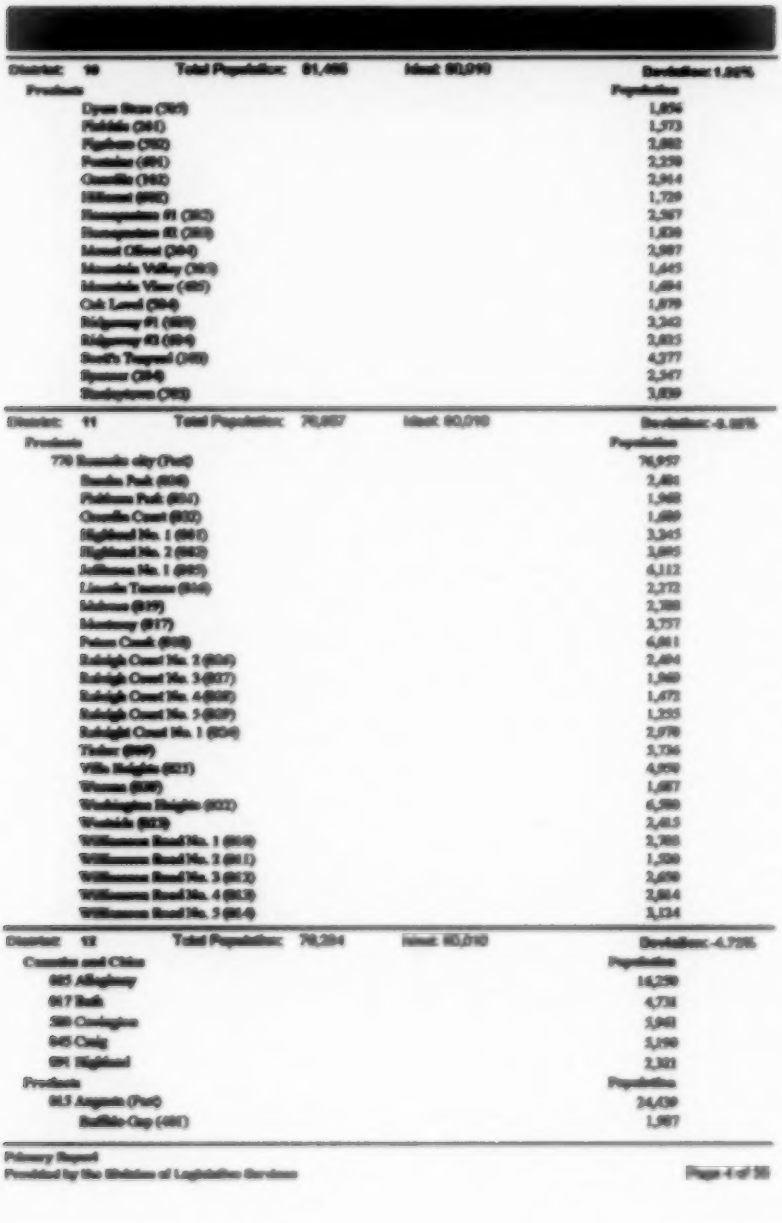
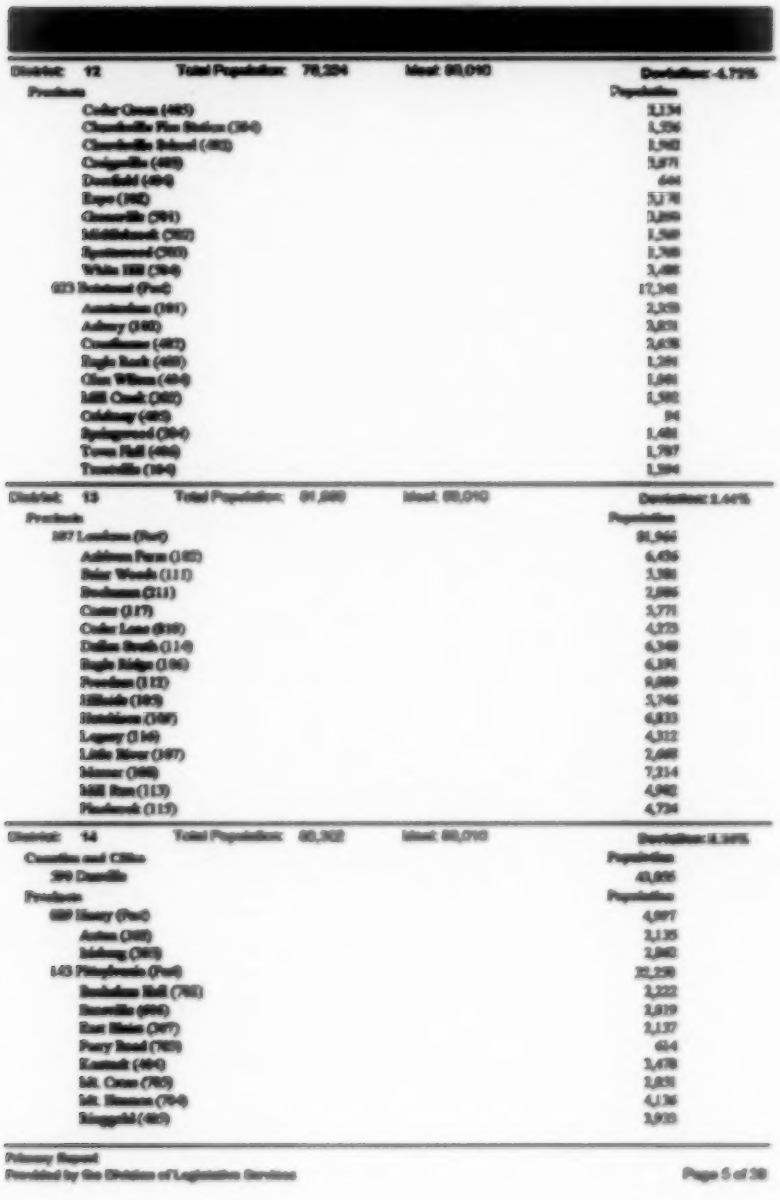
District: 7	Total Population: 80,782	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.96%
Precincts				Population
B-1 (301)				11,394
B-2 (302)				1,347
P-1 (601)				7,834
P-2 (602)				5,588
O-2 (702)				8,138
District: 9	Total Population: 81,851	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.34%
Counties and Cities				Population
775 Salem				24,892
Precincts				Population
161 Roanoke (Part)				32,785
Bennett Springs (107)				1,402
Bent Mountain (301)				849
Brushmart Springs (304)				2,992
Castle Rock (305)				4,373
Catawba (401)				1,108
Cave Spring (707)				2,385
Colton Hill (201)				2,234
Grant Mill (304)				2,667
Glenvar (103)				2,438
Green Hill (204)				5,151
Mason Valley (102)				1,688
Mount Vernon (704)				2,151
Northside (104)				2,041
Oak Grove (304)				3,943
Ogden (704)				3,170
Penn Forest (302)				2,388
Potato Creek (103)				3,972
Poages Mill (303)				3,884
Wildwood (106)				2,347
Windsor Hills (203)				2,338
770 Roanoke city (Part)				3,468
Lee-16 (003)				3,468
District: 8	Total Population: 78,880	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.41%
Counties and Cities				Population
063 Floyd				15,279
067 Franklin				56,159
Precincts				Population
143 Pilaphrania (Part)				7,442
Boondale (402)				564
Callands (201)				1,869
Climax (206)				1,436
Sandy Level (204)				1,482
Swansonville (504)				2,130
District: 10	Total Population: 81,468	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.83%
Counties and Cities				Population
690 Martinsville				13,821
141 Patrick				18,496
Precincts				Population
689 Stony (Pct)				40,154
Beaver No. 1 (301)				1,583
Beaver No. 2 (101)				1,586
Collinsville Number 1 (401)				1,889
Collinsville Number 2 (404)				3,119
Daniel's Creek (402)				2,641





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District:	14	Total Population:	80,302	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.36%
Precincts					Population
	Stony Mill (057)				2,469
	Tunnell (106)				1,955
	Twin Springs (161)				4,173
	West Blake (108)				1,132
	Whitsell (057)				1,289
District:	15	Total Population:	79,589	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.53%
Counties and Cities					Population
171	Shenandoah				41,945
187	Warren				37,575
District:	16	Total Population:	78,859	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.44%
Counties and Cities					Population
031	Campbell				54,842
Precincts					Population
149	Fitzgeralds (Part)				23,814
	Central (301)				2,239
	Clarkson (105)				1,863
	Day Park (057)				948
	East Groton (309)				1,498
	Groton (307)				3,796
	Hunt (301)				3,433
	Keeling (402)				2,883
	Lesley Spencer (302)				2,669
	Mt. Airy (308)				862
	Rowan (303)				1,739
	Riverville (301)				1,889
District:	17	Total Population:	79,270	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.93%
Precincts					Population
017	Bedford (Part)				7,587
	Goodview Elem School (101)				6,191
	Body Fire & Rescue Bldg (102)				1,396
023	Botetourt (Part)				12,495
	Blue Ridge (201)				3,339
	Cloverdale (302)				4,449
	Copper Springs (301)				1,867
	Rainbow Forest (202)				2,840
161	Roanoke (Part)				39,591
	Bennett (402)				899
	Burlington (302)				2,381
	Clearbrook (305)				2,163
	Hollins (304)				2,186
	Roaring Hills (307)				3,223
	Lindenwood (403)				4,679
	Mount Pleasant (406)				3,876
	Mountain View (203)				3,844
	North Vinton (405)				3,853
	Orchards (205)				4,587
	Plantation (201)				3,483
	South Vinton (404)				4,452
770	Roanoke city (Part)				14,687
	Garden City (007)				3,758
	Jefferson No. 2 (008)				1,982
	Jefferson-Riverside (007)				4,228
	South Roanoke No. 1 (010)				1,982
	South Roanoke No. 2 (010)				2,674

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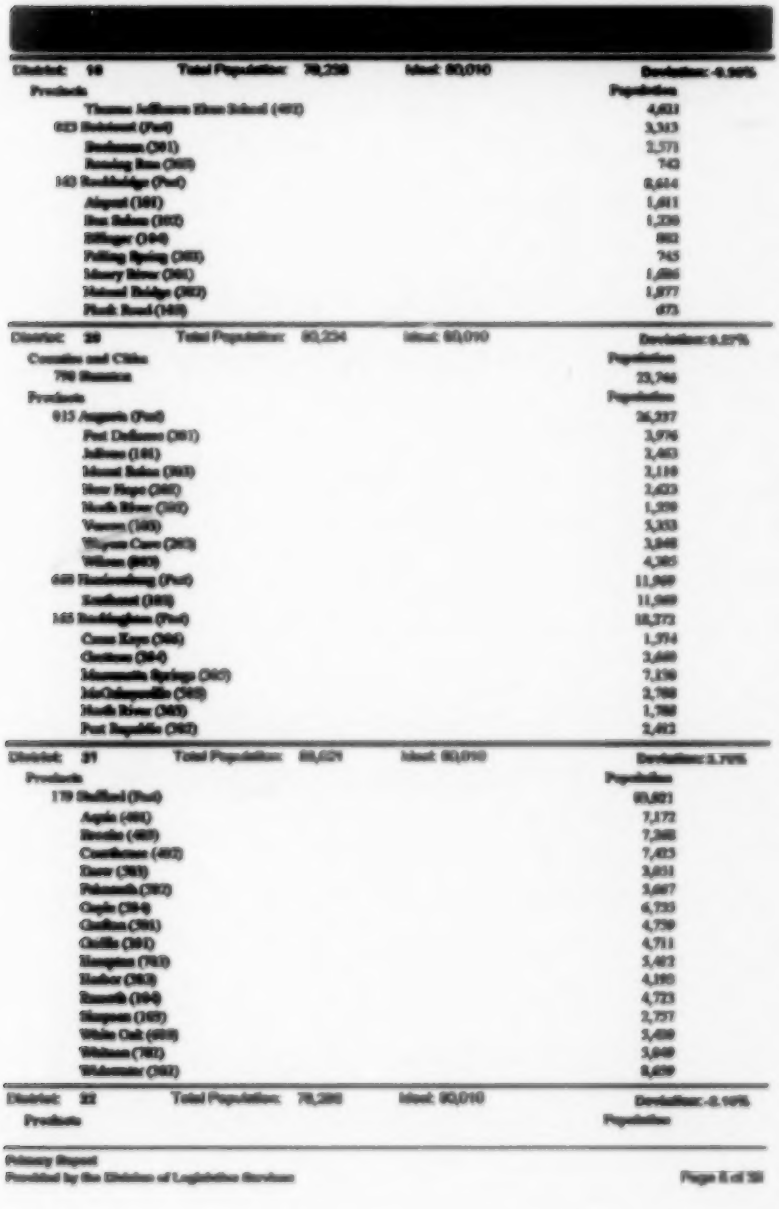
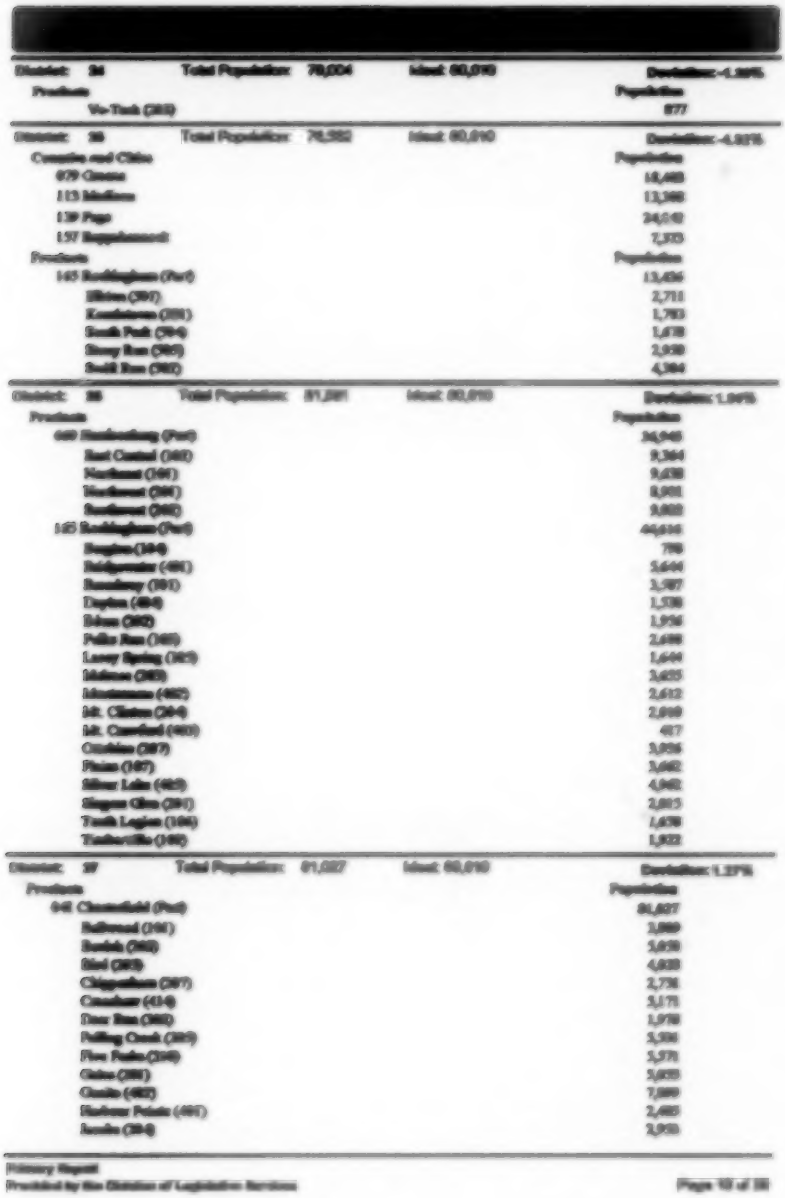
District: 17	Total Population: 78,279	Ideal: 80,910		Deviation: -4.99%
Precincts				Population
Williamson Road No. 4 (063)				2,341
District: 18	Total Population: 81,549	Ideal: 80,910		Deviation: 2.42%
Precincts				Population
068 Pamplin (Part)				36,363
Aldie (302)				2,226
Baldwin Ridge (303)				4,319
Beulahton (301)				5,757
Bland Run (305)				2,519
Cassaway (315)				1,789
Courthouse (201)				4,592
Kettle Run (101)				2,563
Leeds (402)				3,139
Marshall (401)				3,865
New Baltimore (302)				6,479
Opal (103)				2,876
Remington (302)				4,598
The Plains (301)				3,234
Warrenton (304)				3,987
Waterloo (103)				5,391
153 Prince William (Part)				25,431
Alvey (406)				7,157
Buckland Mills (110)				7,048
Dowagenac (401)				3,493
Pure Wast (412)				7,934
District: 19	Total Population: 79,238	Ideal: 80,910		Deviation: -4.84%
Counties and Cities				Population
515 Bedford city				6,222
Precincts				Population
019 Bedford (Part)				61,889
Bedford Christian Church (703)				2,719
Bedford County Fire (502)				2,384
Bellevue Methodist Church (503)				1,258
Big Island Elem School (502)				1,184
Body Camp Elem School (204)				796
Boonsboro Elem School (505)				2,702
Boonsboro Rescue Club (504)				2,880
Chamblissburg First Aid Bldg (105)				1,470
Forest Elem School (401)				3,455
Forest Youth Athletic Assoc. (304)				1,491
Goode Rescue Squad (701)				2,404
Huddleston Elem School (305)				1,391
Knights Of Columbus Bldg (403)				3,371
Liberty High School (702)				2,590
Moneta Elem School (303)				4,830
Montvale Elem School (601)				2,597
New London Academy (301)				4,480
Old Polkton Hall (304)				514
Pleasant View (307)				431
Shoreham Grove Brethren Church (604)				586
Shoreham Vol Fire Dept (305)				2,223
Stabile Center (305)				1,356
Shady Grove Baptist Church (402)				2,586
Shoreham River High School (301)				2,575
Stark Springs (704)				882
Thomas Elem School (406)				2,488



District:	10	Total Population: 78,238	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.22%
Precincts				Population
	Thomas Jefferson Elementary School (401)			4,633
023	Belvoir (Part)			3,313
	Bellevue (301)			2,571
	Running Run (302)			742
143	Rockbridge (Part)			8,614
	Airport (101)			1,611
	Big Bone (102)			1,230
	Effinger (104)			882
	Falling Spring (103)			745
	Misery River (201)			1,686
	Mound Bridge (202)			1,877
	Plank Road (105)			673
District:	20	Total Population: 80,234	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.27%
Counties and Cities				Population
790	Staunton			23,746
Precincts				Population
015	Augusta (Part)			26,337
	Fort Defiance (301)			3,976
	Jollivue (101)			3,463
	Mount Solon (303)			3,110
	New Hope (302)			2,623
	North River (305)			1,370
	Verona (103)			5,333
	Weyers Cave (202)			3,848
	Wilson (403)			4,385
660	Harrisonburg (Part)			11,989
	Southeast (103)			11,989
165	Rockingham (Part)			18,372
	Cross Keys (306)			1,374
	Cootes (304)			3,449
	Mountain Springs (307)			7,150
	McGaheysville (308)			2,788
	North River (303)			1,788
	Port Republic (302)			2,492
District:	21	Total Population: 83,029	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.76%
Precincts				Population
179	Shelfield (Part)			83,021
	Aspin (401)			7,172
	Beville (403)			7,268
	Courthouse (402)			7,455
	Dare (303)			3,031
	Falmouth (302)			5,667
	Gayle (304)			6,735
	Grafton (301)			4,759
	Grille (201)			4,711
	Hampton (703)			5,402
	Harbor (503)			4,193
	Ranseth (104)			4,723
	Simpson (105)			2,757
	White Oak (601)			5,459
	Widmore (702)			5,949
	Widemeir (202)			8,459
District:	22	Total Population: 78,288	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.16%
Precincts				Population

District: 22	Total Population: 78,386	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -2.15%
Precincts				Population
107 Loudoun (Part)				78,386
Algonkian (206)				5,128
Belmont Ridge (813)				7,693
Cascades (218)				4,911
Claude Moore Park (212)				6,304
Countryside (213)				2,876
Dominion (811)				4,997
Farmwell Station (812)				5,376
Moore Ridge (208)				5,688
Potomac Falls (209)				3,783
River Bend (207)				2,378
Russell Branch (210)				4,397
Soldiers Loading (815)				7,254
South Bank (807)				4,246
Sugarland North (804)				4,758
Sugarland South (803)				5,086
Waller (816)				4,475
District: 23	Total Population: 81,832	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 2.24%
Counties and Cities				Population
059 Lynchburg				75,568
Precincts				Population
009 Amherst (Part)				6,264
Madison (301)				6,264
District: 24	Total Population: 78,804	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.39%
Counties and Cities				Population
530 Buena Vista				6,650
678 Lexington				7,042
125 Nelson				15,000
Precincts				Population
009 Amherst (Part)				36,119
Amelon (401)				4,795
Coolwell (303)				1,292
Courthouse (305)				4,759
Elon (302)				3,396
Lowe (402)				1,865
Monroe (301)				1,973
New Glasgow (302)				2,978
Pleasant View (303)				1,859
Temperance (306)				1,705
Wright Shop (304)				2,273
015 Augusta (Part)				30,480
Lyndhurst (403)				2,495
Riverside (501)				2,593
Stuarts Draft (402)				5,432
143 Rockbridge (Part)				13,685
Collierstown (304)				1,341
Fairfield (406)				1,417
Goshen (306)				1,689
Highland Belle (302)				2,396
Meadowview (302)				1,430
Mountain View (406)				2,199
Rockbridge (304)				1,306
Rockbridge Belle (303)				772
Vesuvius (403)				985



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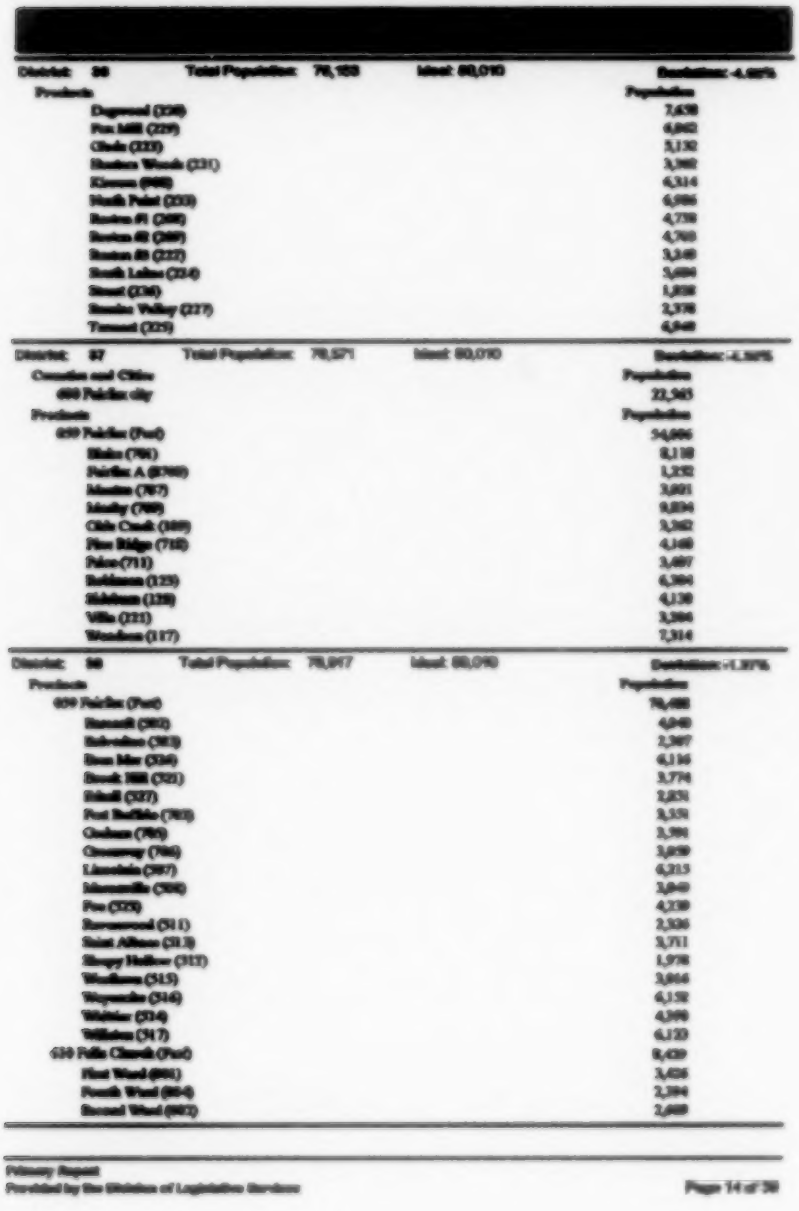
District: 33	Total Population: 79,518	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -0.34%
Precincts				Population
Russell Hill (302)				2,932
St. Louis (308)				1,263
West Lowesville (401)				3,494
Woodgrove (311)				3,133
District: 34	Total Population: 81,888	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 2.34%
Precincts				Population
019 Fairfax (Pct)				74,627
Chain Bridge (301)				4,726
Chesterbrook (302)				3,258
Churchill (303)				2,178
Clearview (325)				3,784
Colvin (339)				3,249
Cooper (304)				2,983
El Nido (305)				3,154
Forestville (322)				4,334
Great Falls (306)				2,333
Hickory (328)				4,331
Kenmore (307)				4,966
Langley (311)				2,736
Magarity (726)				7,185
Salem (316)				3,483
Sussex (329)				4,447
Steven (323)				3,839
Spring Hill (331)				3,982
Stapleford (327)				4,361
Tysons (731)				3,885
197 Loudoun (Pct)				7,179
Loren Island (897)				3,593
Sussex (896)				3,676
District: 35	Total Population: 78,790	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.88%
Precincts				Population
029 Fairfax (Pct)				78,790
Eagle View (829)				4,885
Fair Oaks (848)				2,957
Flint Hill (262)				3,932
Freedom Hill (764)				3,388
Monument (832)				6,552
Nottoway (729)				3,439
Oak Marr (702)				3,884
Oakton (727)				3,361
Providence (739)				3,364
Vale (914)				4,881
Vienna #1 (213)				3,496
Vienna #2 (214)				4,138
Vienna #4 (216)				2,997
Vienna #6 (218)				2,853
Virginia Hills (914)				3,354
Westfield (219)				3,388
Whitman (736)				4,480
District: 36	Total Population: 78,169	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -2.32%
Precincts				Population
039 Fairfax (Pct)				78,169
Aldrin (234)				4,352
Cameron Glen (238)				4,854



District: 66	Total Population: 78,133	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -4.02%
Precincts				Population
Dogwood (226)				7,638
Fox Mill (229)				6,862
Glade (233)				3,130
Hudson Woods (231)				3,360
Kinross (908)				4,314
North Point (233)				6,986
Reston #1 (208)				4,739
Reston #2 (209)				4,760
Reston #3 (227)				3,140
South Lakes (224)				5,689
Stuart (236)				1,838
Sunrise Valley (227)				2,378
Tanner (225)				4,948
District: 67	Total Population: 78,571	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.80%
Counties and Cities				Population
600 Fairfax city				22,565
Precincts				Population
600 Fairfax (Part)				14,696
Blake (706)				8,118
Fairfax A (8700)				1,232
Mantua (707)				3,601
Motley (709)				9,834
Olde Creek (108)				3,362
Pine Ridge (710)				4,148
Price (711)				3,487
Robinson (123)				6,304
Ridelmere (128)				4,139
Villa (221)				3,304
Woodson (117)				7,314
District: 68	Total Population: 78,917	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.37%
Precincts				Population
600 Fairfax (Part)				78,488
Bennett (302)				4,940
Belvedere (303)				2,307
Bren Mar (304)				4,116
Brook Hill (320)				3,774
Edsall (327)				2,831
Fort Buffalo (703)				3,331
Graham (705)				3,391
Greenway (706)				3,859
Lincolnia (307)				4,213
Mooreville (309)				3,849
Pine (320)				4,239
Ravenwood (311)				2,326
Saint Albans (313)				3,711
Sleepy Hollow (317)				1,978
Westlawn (315)				3,916
Wayneview (314)				4,152
Whittier (324)				4,309
Williston (317)				4,123
610 Falls Church (Part)				9,429
First Ward (801)				3,426
Fourth Ward (804)				2,394
Second Ward (802)				2,609

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District: 39	Total Population: 77,823	Ideal: 80,910	Deviation: -3.70%
Precincts			Population
039 Fairfax (Part)			77,823
Allen (023)			2,247
Bakatow (102)			3,360
Camden (322)			1,788
Chapel (104)			3,156
Columbia (318)			6,500
Crestwood (413)			4,910
Enfield (417)			6,213
Greenspring (424)			2,010
Hastings (304)			9,880
Hummer (319)			2,779
Kings Park (108)			4,333
Lawwood (331)			1,483
Long Branch (122)			2,198
Lynbrook (418)			4,867
North Springfield # 1 (110)			3,674
North Springfield # 2 (111)			3,636
Oak Hill (119)			3,019
Olley (124)			2,651
Ravenswerth (115)			2,446
Ridgeline (308)			1,487
Wakefield (116)			2,966

District: 40	Total Population: 78,622	Ideal: 80,910	Deviation: -2.59%
Precincts			Population
039 Fairfax (Part)			76,622
Ball Run (935)			2,801
Center Ridge (901)			6,930
Centerville (918)			8,175
Chilton (305)			3,430
Deer Park (931)			4,876
Green Trails (919)			8,076
Loudon Towne West (924)			5,844
Navegate North (949)			2,384
Navegate South (954)			4,085
Old Mill (925)			4,380
Pepes Head (941)			4,378
Powell (926)			8,564
Virginia Run (913)			3,638
Willow Springs (931)			7,091

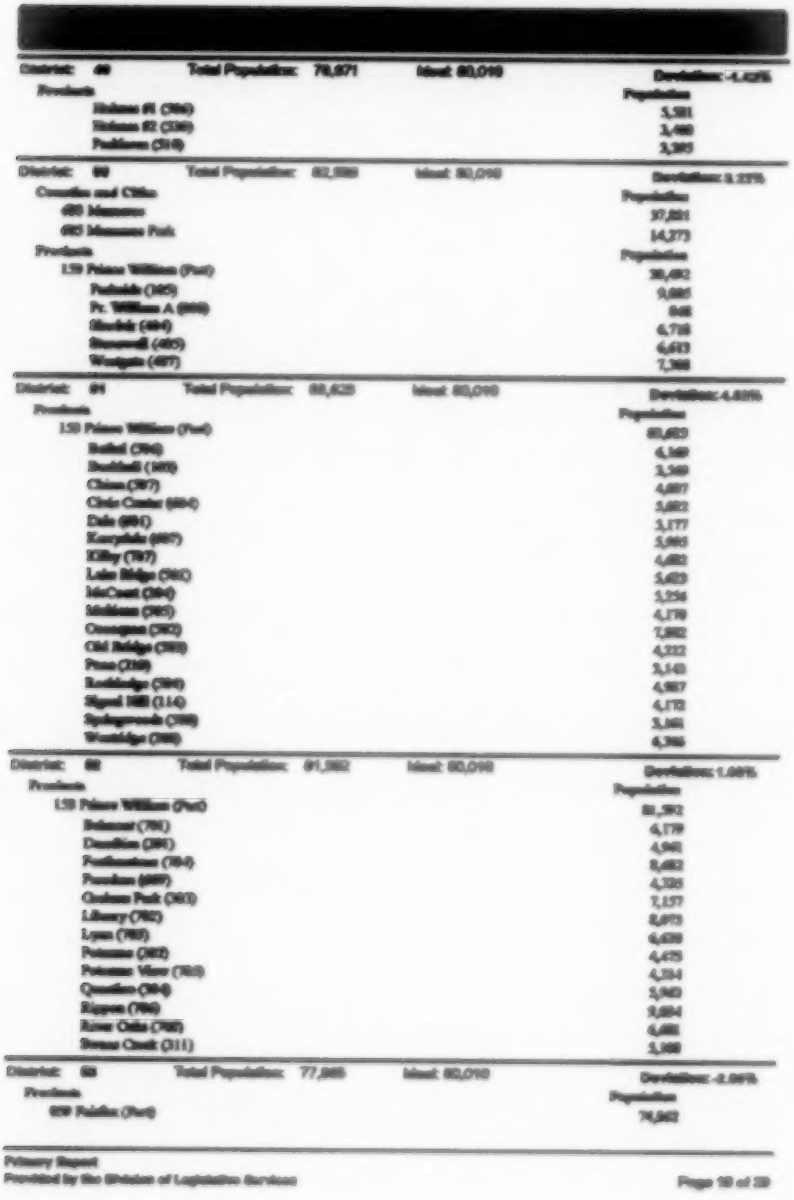
District: 41	Total Population: 78,235	Ideal: 80,910	Deviation: -3.30%
Precincts			Population
039 Fairfax (Part)			38,225
Bonnie Brae (120)			3,378
Burke (001)			7,682
Burke Centre (127)			7,071
Cherry Run (025)			3,937
Fairfax Station (305)			4,313
Fairview (305)			4,948
Lake Braddock (118)			6,865
Laurel (119)			3,611
Orange (024)			3,588
Parkway (043)			3,144
Pohick (811)			3,792
Sangster (830)			3,804
Signal Hill (123)			4,257
Town Centre (138)			3,387

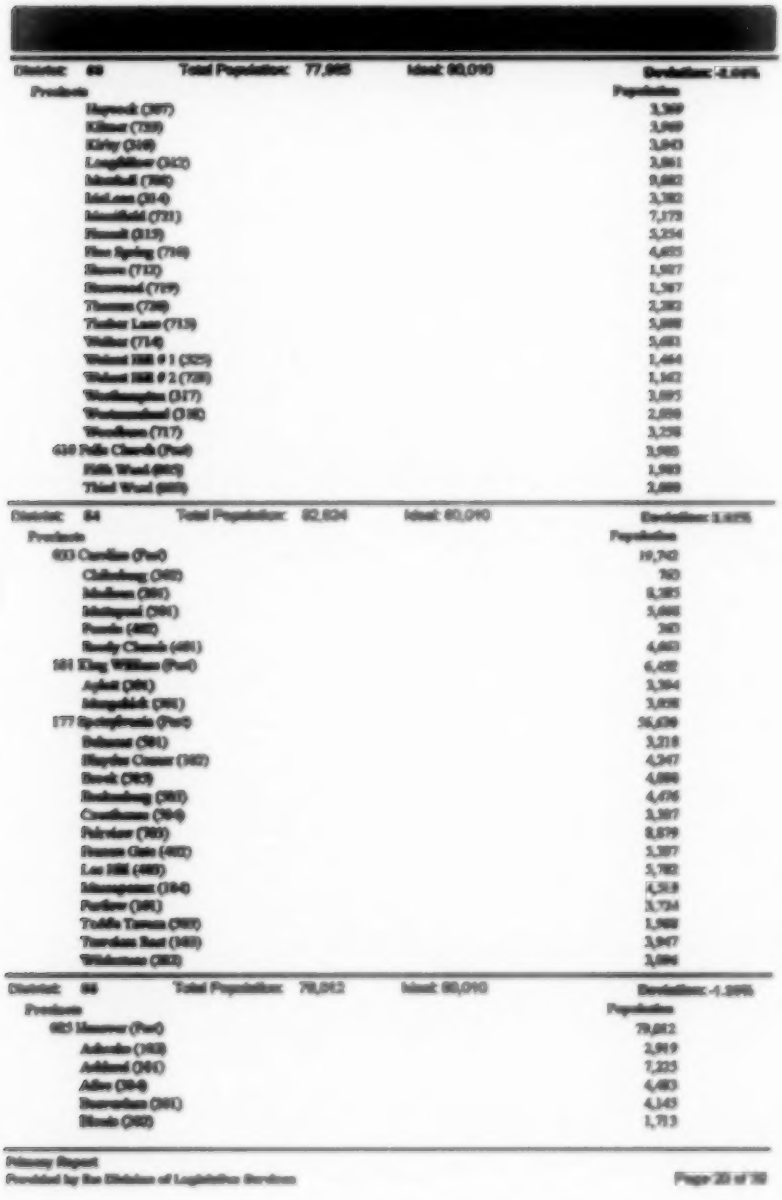
District:	44	Total Population: 79,895	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.14%
Precincts				Population
	Woodlawn (427)			8,233
	Woodley (413)			5,459
District:	45	Total Population: 79,769	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.30%
Precincts				Population
510	Alexandria (Part)			53,874
	Agudas Achim Synagogue (303)			3,653
	Bharat Sevasram Church (204)			3,480
	Chinquapin Park Recreation Center (304)			4,339
	City Hall (102)			3,821
	Douglas Macarthur School (305)			3,136
	Durant Center (304)			4,591
	Fire Department Headquarters (107)			3,894
	George Mason School (302)			3,546
	George Washington Middle School (106)			3,939
	Ladley Senior Building (101)			2,733
	Lee Center (103)			4,849
	Lyles-Crouch School (103)			3,849
	Mount School (201)			3,682
013	Arlington (Part)			16,291
	Abingdon (602)			3,738
	Arlington (613)			3,895
	Aurington (642)			3,451
059	Fairfax (Part)			13,341
	Ballenden (602)			2,788
	Centreville (402)			1,639
	Centreville (621)			2,938
	Kilmarnock (609)			2,765
	Madison (609)			2,959
	Mount Eagle (408)			2,387
District:	46	Total Population: 77,286	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.40%
Precincts				Population
510	Alexandria (Part)			78,647
	Cameron Station Community Center (306)			4,832
	Charles E. Beatley Library (308)			3,689
	James K. Polk School (307)			7,183
	John Adams School (305)			9,760
	Nova Arts Center (309)			6,471
	Patrick Henry Rec Center (302)			5,872
	Samuel Tucker School (304)			8,854
	South Post (307)			3,378
	St. James Church (310)			2,844
	Temple Beth El Synagogue (307)			5,485
	William Ramsay School (304)			9,184
059	Fairfax (Part)			4,388
	Skyline (308)			4,388
District:	47	Total Population: 78,184	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.28%
Precincts				Population
013	Arlington (Part)			78,184
	Arlington Forest (603)			3,488
	Arlington View (616)			4,749
	Ashlawn (639)			2,685
	Ashton Heights (602)			4,150
	Bellevue (604)			2,557
	Barcroft (605)			3,542

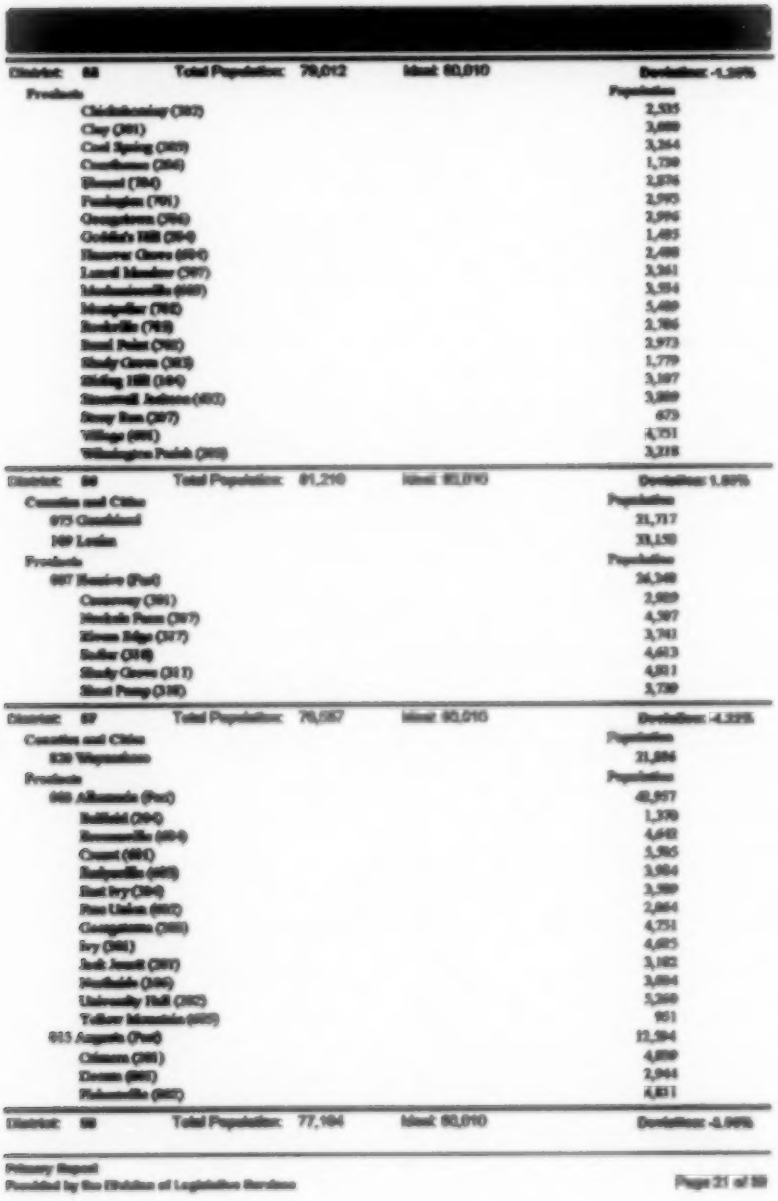
District: 47	Total Population: 70,194	Ideal: 68,010	Deviation: -3.20%
Precincts			Population
Buckingham (043)			4,456
Central (046)			4,939
Channahon (814)			2,884
Dominion Hills (839)			3,545
Fillmore (824)			5,149
Glen Carlyn (813)			2,751
Jefferson (827)			4,429
Lexington (881)			3,447
Lyon Park (815)			3,794
Manassas (849)			2,387
Overlea Knolls (817)			3,785
Taylor (851)			985
Virginia Square (848)			4,148
Westover (823)			2,947
Woodbury (841)			5,873

District: 48	Total Population: 69,391	Ideal: 68,010	Deviation: 4.19%
Precincts			Population
043 Arlington (Pct)			83,308
Aurora Hills (003)			2,391
Cherrydale (007)			3,859
Courthouse (048)			3,833
Crystal City (006)			3,868
Crystal Plaza (839)			4,689
Daroma (844)			3,665
East Falls Church (811)			2,549
Rhone (848)			5,432
Lyon Village (804)			3,786
Madison (003)			3,880
Marshall (804)			4,661
Nottingham (837)			3,321
Park Lane (818)			6,538
Rock Spring (833)			3,739
Rosslyn (819)			5,564
Thaliana (824)			3,592
Virginia Highlands (821)			5,839
Wilson (818)			5,927
Woodlawn (804)			5,228
Yorktown (834)			3,375

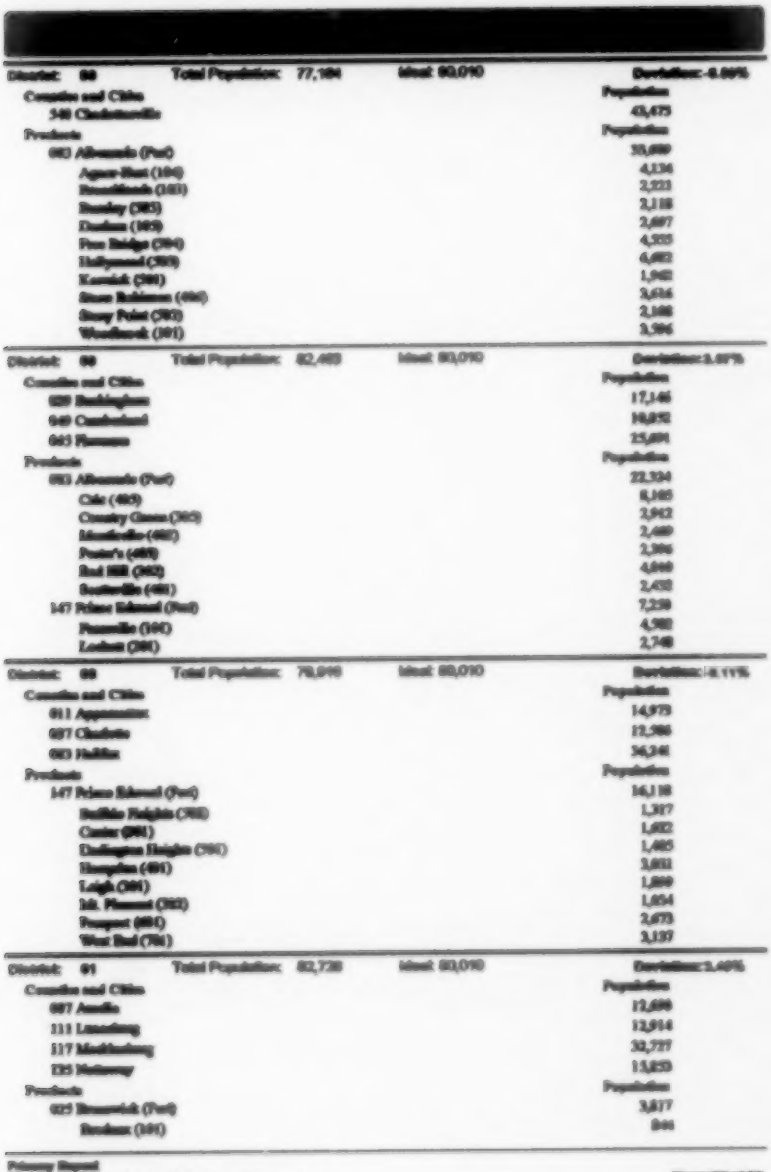
District: 49	Total Population: 70,871	Ideal: 68,010	Deviation: -1.43%
Precincts			Population
510 Alexandria (Pct)			14,345
Cora Kelley Center (140)			8,727
Mt. Vernon Recreation Center (107)			7,516
043 Arlington (Pct)			35,838
Arlington (001)			3,759
Arlington Mill (843)			4,451
Claremont (830)			3,894
Columbia (809)			4,588
Four Mile Run (847)			2,843
Glebe (808)			4,929
Oakridge (832)			5,214
659 Fairfax (Pct)			24,898
Bishop (340)			7,872
Glen Forest 02 (309)			3,438
Glen Forest (765)			3,981







District:	66	Total Population:	79,012	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.39%
Precincts					Population
	Cheltenham (302)				2,535
	Clay (301)				3,659
	Coal Spring (303)				3,264
	Courthouse (304)				1,739
	Elwood (704)				2,574
	Farmington (701)				2,593
	Georgetown (704)				2,596
	Goldie's Hill (304)				1,485
	Hanover Grove (604)				2,488
	Laurel Meadow (307)				3,361
	Mechanicsville (605)				3,554
	Montpelier (702)				5,489
	Rockville (703)				2,705
	Sand Point (702)				2,973
	Shady Grove (303)				1,779
	Sliding Hill (304)				3,107
	Stonewall Jackson (603)				3,389
	Stony Run (307)				673
	Village (601)				4,751
	Washington Parish (303)				3,218
District:	68	Total Population:	81,210	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.50%
Counties and Cities					Population
	075 Goochland				31,717
	109 Louisa				33,150
Precincts					Population
	007 Hanover (Part)				26,340
	Causeway (301)				2,989
	Hesketh Pass (307)				4,307
	Haven Ridge (307)				3,741
	Keller (304)				4,413
	Shady Grove (311)				4,811
	Short Pump (310)				3,739
District:	67	Total Population:	79,087	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -4.33%
Counties and Cities					Population
	820 Waynesboro				21,896
Precincts					Population
	003 Albemarle (Part)				42,957
	Ballfield (304)				1,370
	Brownsville (604)				4,642
	Count (601)				3,505
	Independence (605)				3,504
	East Ivy (304)				3,589
	Pine Union (602)				2,664
	Georgetown (303)				4,751
	Ivy (301)				4,605
	Jack Jouett (301)				3,102
	Northside (306)				3,604
	University Hall (302)				5,269
	Yellow Mountain (605)				951
	015 Augusta (Part)				12,594
	Crimora (301)				4,859
	Dooms (601)				2,944
	Fishersville (602)				4,831
District:	69	Total Population:	77,104	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.66%



District: 80	Total Population: 77,104	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -3.59%
Counties and Cities				Population
540 Charlottesville				43,475
Precincts				Population
003 Albemarle (Part)				33,629
Agnor-Hurt (104)				4,134
Brownsville (103)				2,223
Burnley (305)				2,118
Dunlora (103)				2,697
Free Bridge (304)				4,555
Hollymead (303)				6,682
Keswick (308)				1,942
Stone Robinson (406)				3,636
Stony Point (302)				2,168
Woodbrook (101)				3,586
District: 80	Total Population: 82,469	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 3.07%
Counties and Cities				Population
029 Buckingham				17,146
049 Cumberland				10,052
065 Fluvanna				25,691
Precincts				Population
003 Albemarle (Part)				22,334
Cale (405)				8,165
Country Green (302)				2,912
Monticello (402)				2,469
Porter's (403)				2,306
Red Hill (302)				4,060
Scottsville (401)				2,432
147 Prince Edward (Part)				7,230
Prospect (101)				4,582
Leatham (201)				2,748
District: 80	Total Population: 76,010	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -4.11%
Counties and Cities				Population
011 Appomattox				14,973
037 Charlotte				12,586
083 Halifax				36,241
Precincts				Population
147 Prince Edward (Part)				14,110
Buffalo Heights (702)				1,317
Carter (201)				1,822
Darlington Heights (701)				1,405
Hampden (401)				3,811
Leigh (201)				1,869
Mt. Pleasant (202)				1,854
Prospect (601)				2,673
West End (701)				3,137
District: 81	Total Population: 82,720	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 3.40%
Counties and Cities				Population
007 Amelia				12,690
111 Lunenburg				12,914
117 Mecklenburg				32,727
135 Nottoway				15,853
Precincts				Population
025 Brunswick (Part)				3,877
Brodnax (101)				844

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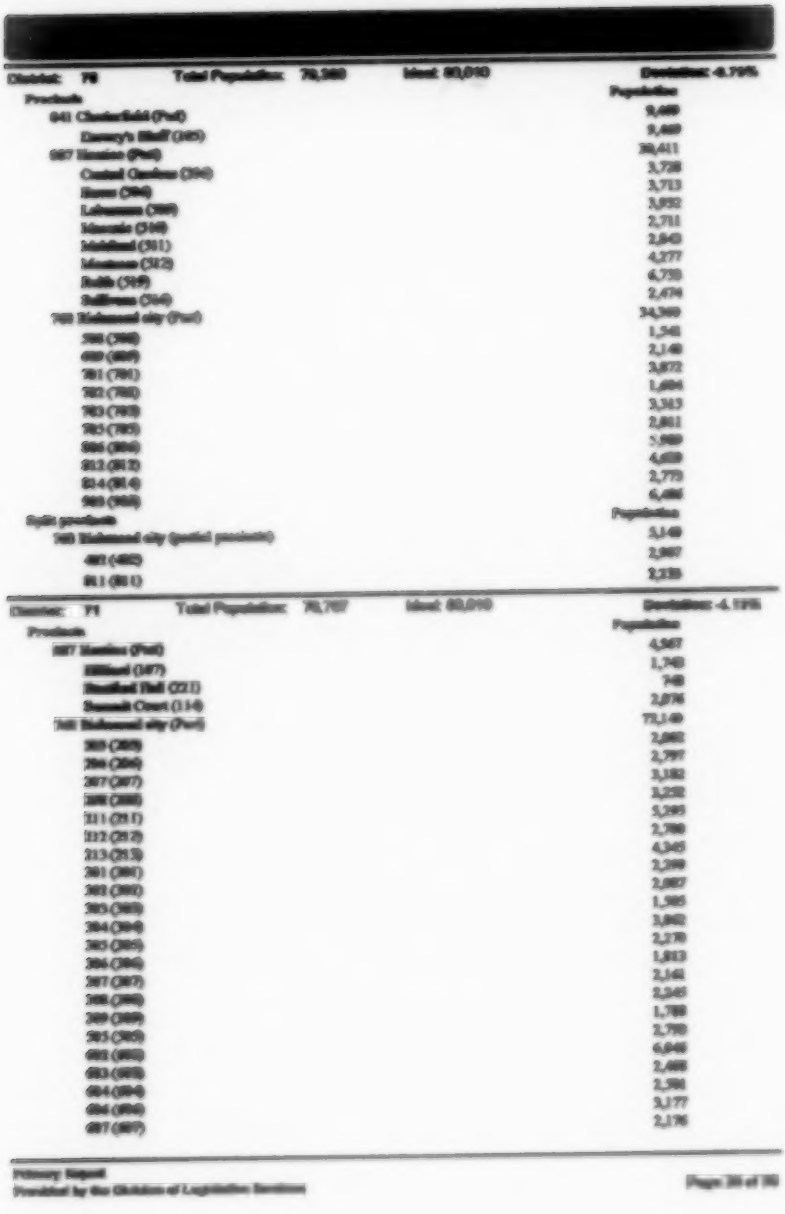
District: 01	Total Population: 82,726	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 3.40%
Precincts				Population
Orangeside (101)				525
South Shore (102)				1,380
Tillerson (103)				1,147
045 Chesterfield (Part)				4,737
Wintergreek (104)				4,737
District: 02	Total Population: 80,391	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.48%
Counties and Cities				Population
086 Charles City				7,256
670 Hopewell				22,591
149 Prince George				33,785
Precincts				Population
045 Chesterfield (Part)				14,819
Dutch Gap (116)				2,849
Elizabeth Scott (109)				7,877
Ware (108)				4,389
District: 03	Total Population: 79,899	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -0.07%
Counties and Cities				Population
053 Dinwiddie				28,001
730 Petersburg				32,439
Precincts				Population
041 Chesterfield (Part)				13,382
Bloxom (301)				7,337
Matoaca (303)				5,749
570 Colonial Heights (Part)				4,373
Flint (606)				3,089
Third (603)				3,199
District: 04	Total Population: 80,929	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.94%
Counties and Cities				Population
181 Surry				7,038
830 Williamsburg				14,068
Precincts				Population
095 Isle of Wight (Part)				28,173
Bacliff (304)				4,443
Carrollton (303)				3,873
Courthouse (401)				2,383
Orbit (405)				1,978
Pons (302)				3,564
Rushmere (301)				2,914
Smithfield (301)				7,720
Windsor (402)				3,189
095 James City (Part)				38,239
Berkeley A Part 1 (301)				4,749
Berkeley A Part 2 (3012)				0
Berkeley B Part 1 (3011)				1,489
Berkeley B Part 2 (3012)				3,343
Berkeley C (305)				4,798
Jamestown A (306)				4,881
Jamestown B (302)				5,512
Powhatan C (303)				5,684
District: 05	Total Population: 80,189	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 0.37%
Counties and Cities				Population
145 Powhatan				28,046



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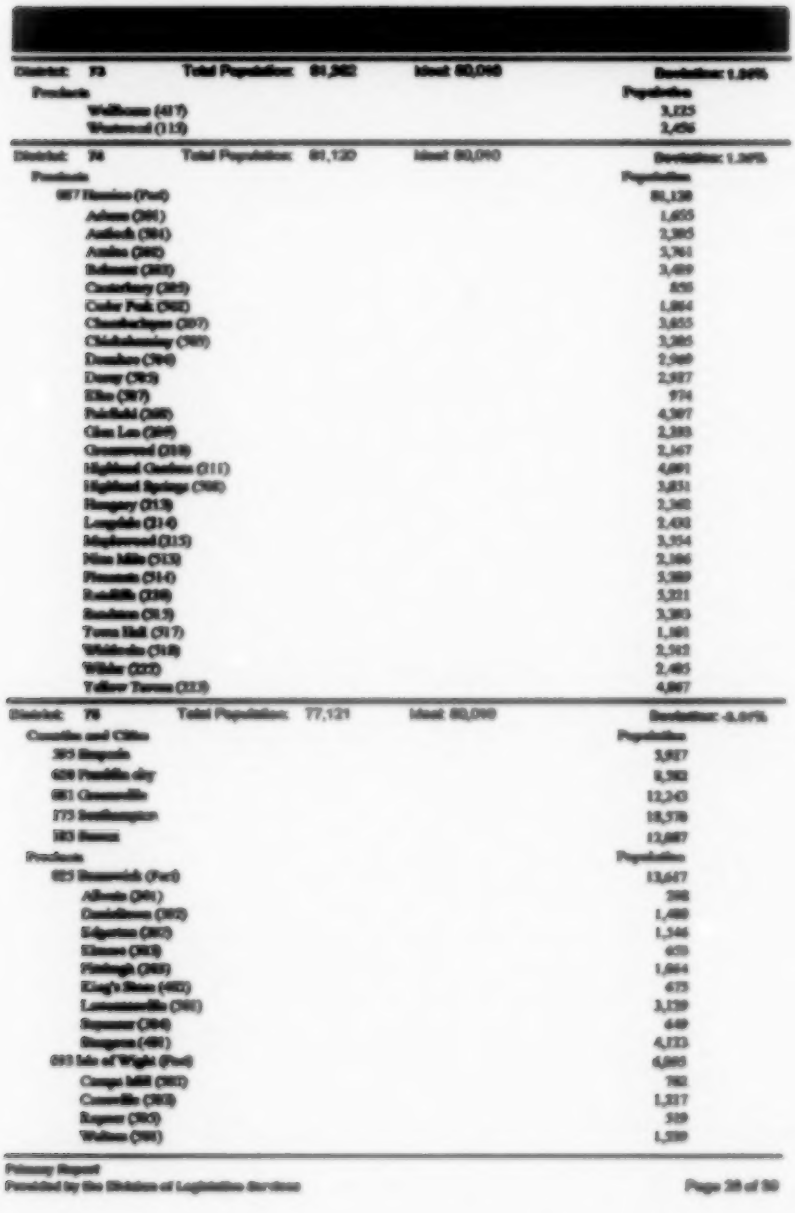
District: 71	Total Population: 79,707	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.13%
Precincts			Population
706 (706)			4,574
707 (707)			5,481

District: 72	Total Population: 80,139	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.01%
Precincts			Population
007 Hanlon (Pct)			80,139
Byrd (401)			3,576
Cedarfield (307)			3,841
Cockpit (101)			5,411
Dayton (104)			4,824
Glen Allen (140)			4,864
Graham (405)			3,843
Hungary Creek (114)			5,643
Hunton (308)			1,390
Ironwood (304)			3,886
Judson Davis (305)			3,714
Lakewood (406)			3,972
Landsdale (407)			4,384
Langan (111)			4,791
Pinchbeck (401)			4,886
Powhatan (309)			3,941
Randolph (210)			397
Ridgefield (403)			4,122
Springfield (313)			3,339
Stony Run (314)			6,134
Tucker (316)			7,871
West End (414)			3,472

District: 73	Total Population: 81,382	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 1.69%
Precincts			Population
007 Hanlon (Pct)			81,382
Brookland (304)			1,644
Cranbrier (305)			4,256
Darbydale (402)			2,178
Dumfarton (102)			4,658
Fremont (402)			2,397
Glendale (304)			4,759
Greendale (305)			3,136
Hermitage (306)			5,874
Hollybrook (213)			1,139
Johnson (309)			2,154
Labrador (108)			4,387
Manda Tanvest (117)			1,723
Mayberry (408)			3,664
Monument Hills (306)			1,382
Moody (216)			1,544
Moorland (409)			1,955
Mountain (217)			879
Oakview (218)			436
Pemberton (410)			4,683
Ridge (309)			2,399
Rollingwood (413)			2,388
Skipwith (313)			4,136
Spotswood (414)			1,385
Staples Mill (113)			5,825
Three Chopt (315)			2,588
Twinbrook (417)			4,304



District: 73	Total Population: 81,362	Ideal: 80,090		Deviation: 1.64%
Precincts				Population
Wellborne (417)				3,225
Westwood (115)				2,456
District: 74	Total Population: 81,120	Ideal: 80,090		Deviation: 1.30%
Precincts				Population
057 Hawkins (Part)				81,130
Adams (301)				1,655
Antioch (304)				2,385
Azalea (305)				3,761
Belmont (303)				3,489
Canterbury (309)				855
Cedar Park (302)				1,864
Chamberlayne (307)				3,655
Chickahominy (308)				3,385
Dumbarton (304)				2,569
Dump (305)				2,927
Elba (307)				974
Fairfield (308)				4,597
Glen Lea (309)				2,393
Greenwood (310)				2,167
Highland Gardens (311)				4,691
Highland Springs (306)				3,851
Hungary (313)				2,362
Longdale (314)				2,430
Maplewood (315)				3,554
Nine Mile (313)				2,366
Pinnacle (314)				5,389
Redhill (316)				5,221
Seabrook (315)				3,393
Town Hall (317)				1,381
Whitlocks (318)				2,512
Wilder (221)				2,485
Yellow Tavern (213)				4,867
District: 75	Total Population: 77,121	Ideal: 80,090		Deviation: -3.91%
Counties and Cities				Population
395 Emporia				5,927
620 Franklin city				8,582
081 Greenville				12,243
175 Southampton				18,570
183 Sussex				12,687
Precincts				Population
025 Brunswick (Part)				13,647
Alberta (301)				398
Dolphintown (302)				1,480
Edgerton (303)				1,346
Elmore (303)				655
Flemingh (303)				1,864
King's Store (402)				675
Lawrenceville (301)				3,139
Seymour (304)				649
Shoppers (401)				4,733
095 Isle of Wight (Part)				6,005
Camps Mill (301)				782
Carrsville (303)				1,337
Rogers (305)				519
Walkers (306)				1,339

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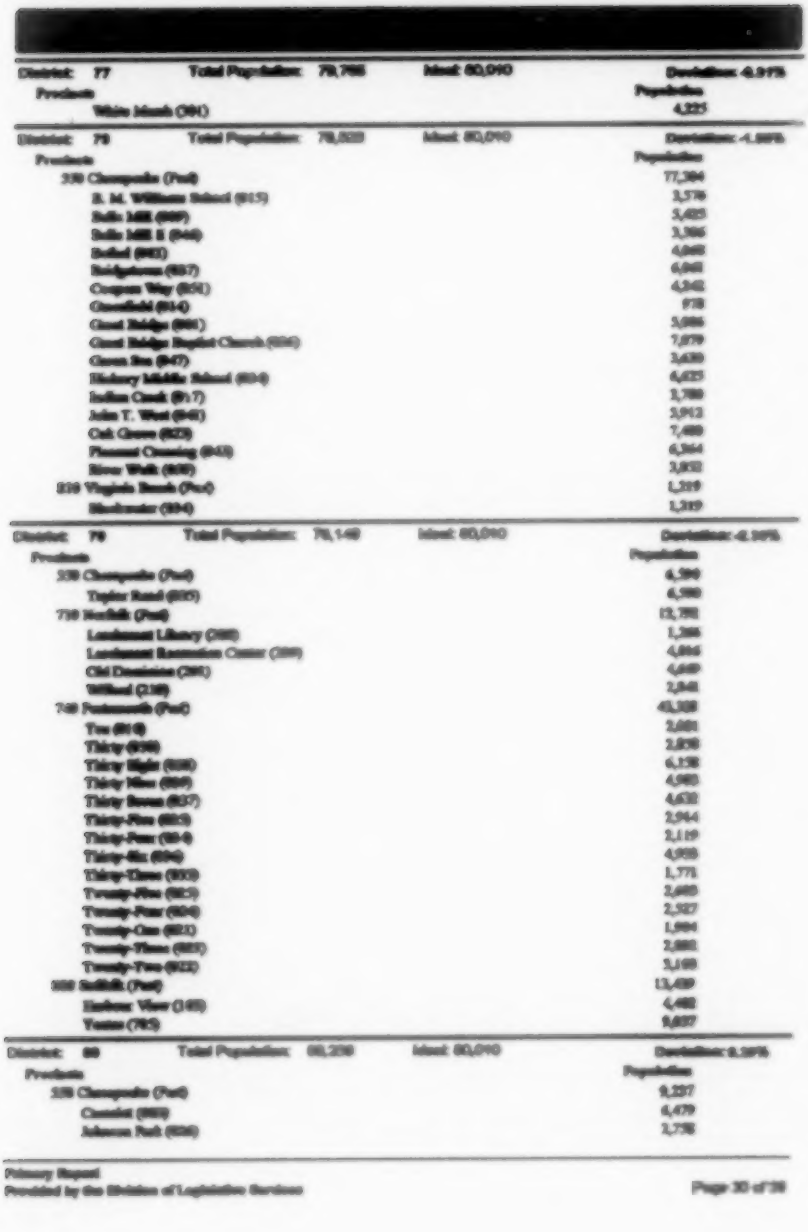
District: 76	Total Population: 77,121	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.91%
Precincts			Population
Zeal (304)			2,838

District: 78	Total Population: 79,435	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.72%
Precincts			Population
359 Chesapeake (Part)			27,775
Bailey Creek (836)			2,167
Cleveland (804)			3,483
E. W. Chittum School (838)			3,739
Fellowship (821)			3,690
Jolliff Middle School (848)			4,843
Jolliff Ops (819)			2,857
Homewood (844)			2,383
Silverwood (827)			4,374
Survey I (839)			488
Survey II (843)			1,333
740 Portsmouth (Part)			3,538
Thirty-Two (832)			1,839
Twenty-Nine (829)			1,698
809 Suffolk (Part)			48,133
Bennetts Creek (104)			3,823
Cleaholack (302)			2,473
Driver (202)			8,339
Hosier (301)			2,239
Elephants Fork/Westhaven (107)			3,504
Hollywood (704)			1,813
John F. Kennedy (305)			4,805
King's Fork (203)			8,388
Lake Cohoon (304)			1,674
Lakeside (801)			4,576
Nansemond River (703)			3,333
Olde Towne (402)			1,368

District: 77	Total Population: 79,795	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.31%
Precincts			Population
359 Chesapeake (Part)			36,751
Carver School (831)			5,988
Crestwood (805)			4,695
Deep Creek (806)			6,138
Greens Park (811)			5,489
Georgetown (812)			5,445
Gilmerton (813)			3,544
Indian River (810)			4,343
Lake Drummond (809)			1,427
Oscar Smith School (814)			2,449
Providence (802)			3,737
Shipyard Road (852)			3,546
South Norfolk Recreation (808)			4,943
St. Julians (825)			978
Westover (833)			2,913
809 Suffolk (Part)			23,814
Airport (401)			1,648
Cypress Chapel (303)			757
Holland (302)			2,389
Holy Neck (305)			1,987
Riley's Mill (701)			4,483
Smithfield (403)			4,839
Whaleyville (402)			2,726

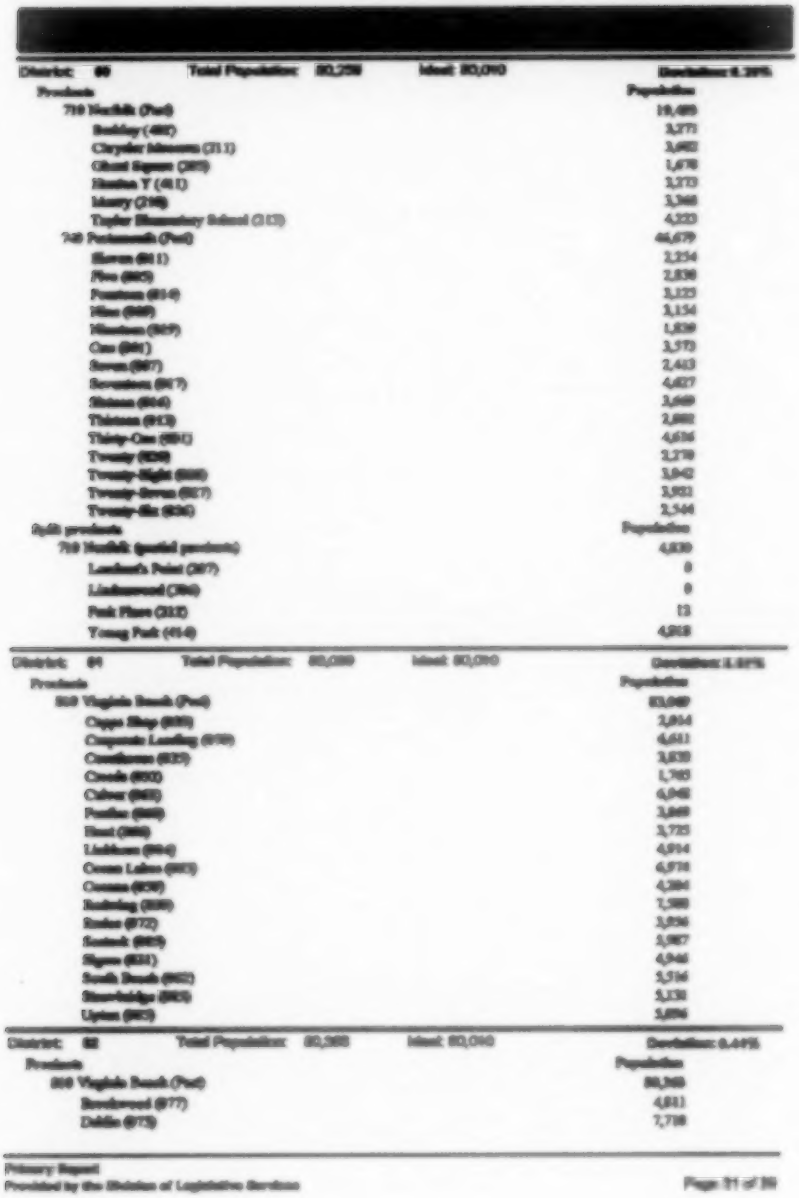


District: 77	Total Population: 79,795	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.27%
Precincts			Population
White Marsh (391)			4,225

District: 78	Total Population: 78,920	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.36%
Precincts			Population
330 Chesapeake (Part)			77,384
B. M. Williams School (915)			3,578
Belle Hill (909)			5,425
Belle Hill S (946)			3,366
Bethel (902)			4,660
Bridgetown (937)			6,845
Cooper Way (924)			4,342
Greenfield (914)			978
Great Bridge (906)			5,086
Great Bridge Baptist Church (936)			7,879
Green Sea (947)			3,630
Hickory Middle School (934)			4,425
Indian Creek (917)			3,788
John T. West (948)			3,913
Oak Grove (925)			7,480
Pleasant Crossing (943)			6,364
River Walk (939)			3,852
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			1,319
Blackwater (934)			1,319

District: 79	Total Population: 79,149	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -1.08%
Precincts			Population
330 Chesapeake (Part)			4,390
Taylor Road (935)			4,390
710 Norfolk (Part)			13,791
Lenchenart Library (908)			1,386
Lenchenart Recreation Center (909)			4,866
Old Dominion (201)			4,669
Willard (218)			2,840
740 Portsmouth (Part)			40,328
Tea (814)			2,601
Thirty (838)			2,858
Thirty Eight (838)			4,158
Thirty Nine (839)			4,985
Thirty Seven (837)			4,631
Thirty-Five (835)			2,944
Thirty-Four (834)			2,119
Thirty-Six (836)			4,955
Thirty-Three (833)			1,771
Twenty-Five (825)			2,685
Twenty-Four (824)			2,527
Twenty-One (821)			1,984
Twenty-Three (823)			2,880
Twenty-Two (822)			5,169
800 Suffolk (Part)			13,439
Harbour View (145)			4,482
Yeates (705)			8,857

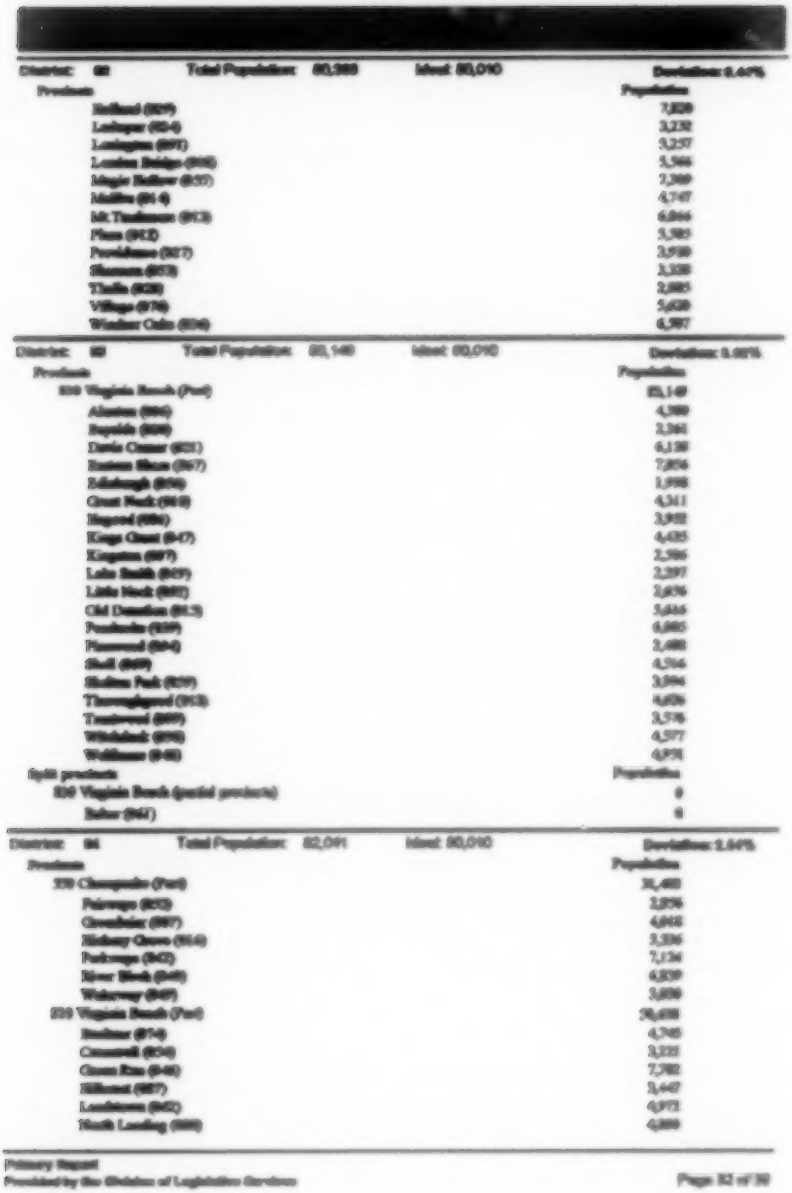
District: 80	Total Population: 80,259	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.30%
Precincts			Population
330 Chesapeake (Part)			9,237
Camelot (903)			4,479
Johnson Park (926)			3,758



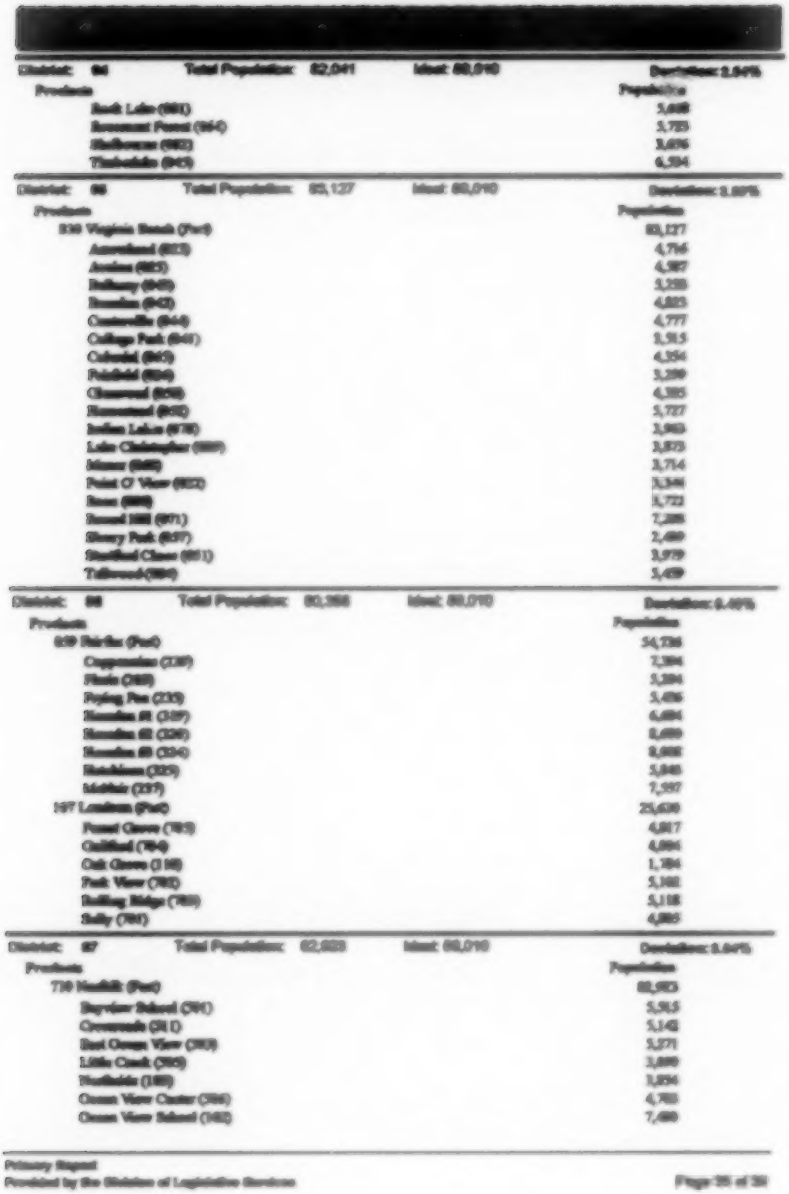
District: 69	Total Population: 80,259	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.31%
Precincts			Population
710 Norfolk (Part)			19,489
Beckley (402)			3,271
Chrysler Museum (311)			3,483
Ghent Square (305)			1,678
Huntus Y (411)			3,373
Monty (298)			3,368
Taylor Elementary School (313)			4,223
740 Portsmouth (Part)			44,679
Haven (611)			3,254
Five (805)			2,838
Fourteen (814)			3,123
Nine (609)			3,154
Nineteen (819)			1,839
One (601)			3,573
Seven (807)			2,443
Seventeen (817)			4,627
Sixteen (816)			3,669
Thirteen (813)			2,888
Thirty-One (831)			4,634
Twenty (820)			2,278
Twenty-Eight (828)			3,942
Twenty-Seven (827)			3,921
Twenty-Six (826)			2,544
Split precincts			Population
710 Norfolk (partial precincts)			4,839
Lambert's Point (307)			0
Lindenwood (304)			0
Park Place (312)			13
Young Park (414)			4,918

District: 64	Total Population: 83,089	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 3.85%
Precincts			Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			83,089
Cape Shop (805)			3,854
Chesapeake Landing (819)			4,611
Courthouse (825)			3,839
Creeds (802)			1,765
Culver (845)			4,942
Pacific (849)			3,869
Rest (866)			3,725
Linkhorn (804)			4,914
Ocean Lakes (867)			4,978
Oceana (838)			4,384
Redwing (839)			7,388
Rosion (872)			3,936
Seatack (865)			3,987
Sigma (831)			4,946
South Beach (862)			5,716
Stumbridge (863)			5,338
Upton (863)			5,896

District: 65	Total Population: 80,365	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 0.44%
Precincts			Population
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			80,365
Brookwood (877)			4,811
Dublin (873)			7,788



District: [redacted]	Total Population: [redacted]	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: [redacted]
Precincts				Population
[redacted]				7,829
[redacted]				3,232
[redacted]				5,257
[redacted]				5,566
[redacted]				7,369
[redacted]				4,747
[redacted]				6,846
[redacted]				5,585
[redacted]				3,930
[redacted]				3,338
[redacted]				2,885
[redacted]				5,620
[redacted]				4,387
District: [redacted]	Total Population: [redacted]	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: [redacted]
Precincts				Population
[redacted]				83,149
[redacted]				4,389
[redacted]				2,561
[redacted]				6,138
[redacted]				7,856
[redacted]				1,998
[redacted]				4,311
[redacted]				3,931
[redacted]				4,435
[redacted]				2,586
[redacted]				2,297
[redacted]				2,676
[redacted]				5,616
[redacted]				6,885
[redacted]				2,488
[redacted]				4,504
[redacted]				3,996
[redacted]				4,026
[redacted]				3,578
[redacted]				4,577
[redacted]				4,978
Split precincts				Population
[redacted]				0
[redacted]				0
District: [redacted]	Total Population: [redacted]	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: [redacted]
Precincts				Population
[redacted]				31,480
[redacted]				2,876
[redacted]				4,668
[redacted]				3,336
[redacted]				7,134
[redacted]				4,839
[redacted]				3,859
[redacted]				28,488
[redacted]				4,745
[redacted]				3,233
[redacted]				7,782
[redacted]				3,447
[redacted]				4,973
[redacted]				4,889



District: 84	Total Population: 82,041	Ideal: 82,010		Deviation: 0.04%
Precincts				Population
South Lake (661)				5,608
Rosemont Forest (664)				3,735
Shelborne (662)				3,676
Thistledale (643)				6,304
District: 85	Total Population: 83,127	Ideal: 82,010		Deviation: 1.36%
Precincts				Population
530 Virginia Beach (Part)				83,127
Arrowhead (623)				4,716
Avalon (625)				4,387
Bellamy (640)				3,258
Brandon (642)				4,825
Centerville (644)				4,777
College Park (645)				3,515
Cultivated (646)				4,354
Fairfield (634)				3,259
Glenwood (636)				4,385
Rosemont (632)				5,727
Indian Lakes (678)				3,953
Lake Christopher (669)				3,873
Manor (648)				3,714
Point O' View (622)				3,344
Rose (699)				3,722
Round Hill (671)				7,286
Sherry Park (637)				2,469
Stratford Close (651)				3,979
Tallwood (684)				3,459
District: 86	Total Population: 80,368	Ideal: 82,010		Deviation: 0.48%
Precincts				Population
639 Fairfax (Part)				54,736
Copperstone (238)				7,384
Florin (268)				3,284
Flying Fox (233)				3,456
Hampton #1 (329)				6,884
Hampton #2 (330)				6,689
Hampton #3 (334)				8,888
Hotchkiss (325)				5,848
Middle (237)				7,597
197 Loudoun (Part)				25,632
Forest Grove (781)				4,817
Guilford (784)				4,884
Oak Grove (1 16)				1,784
Park View (782)				5,168
Rolling Ridge (785)				5,118
Selby (781)				4,865
District: 87	Total Population: 82,823	Ideal: 82,010		Deviation: 0.84%
Precincts				Population
730 Hadith (Part)				82,823
Bayview School (291)				5,515
Crossroads (241)				5,142
East Ocean View (283)				5,271
Little Creek (293)				3,899
Northside (189)				3,854
Ocean View Cluster (286)				4,785
Ocean View School (142)				7,499

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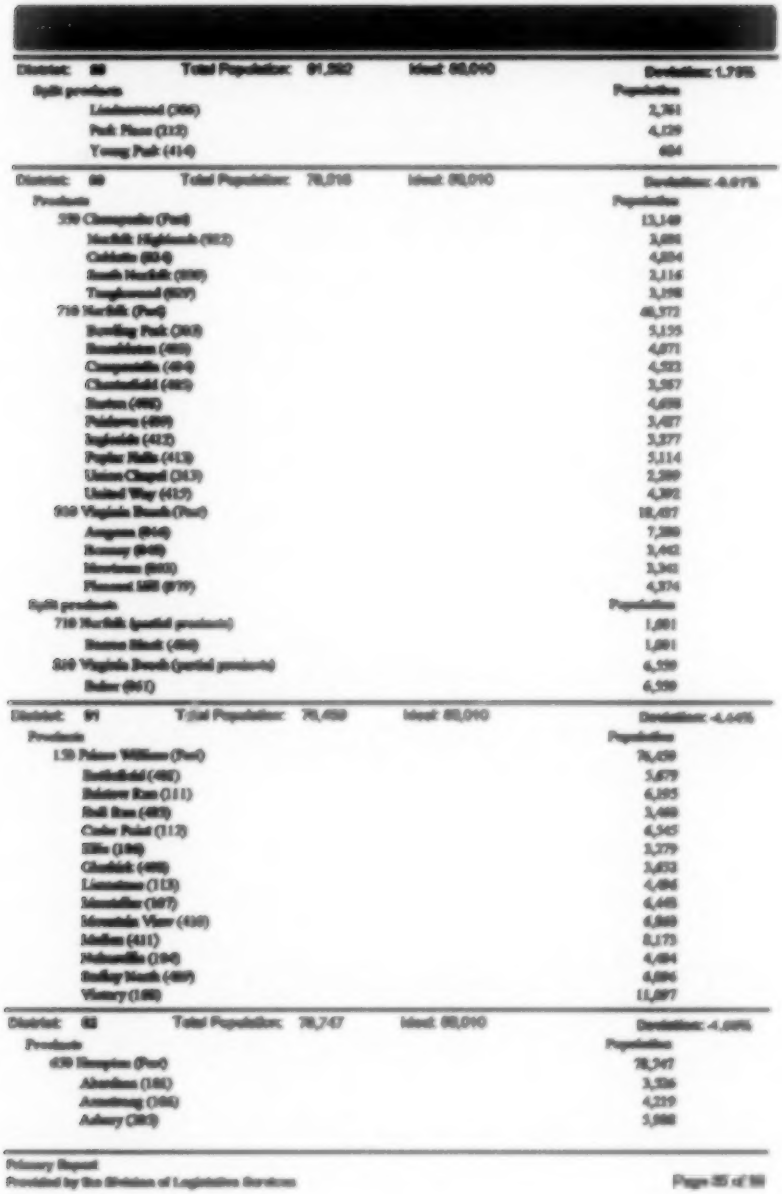
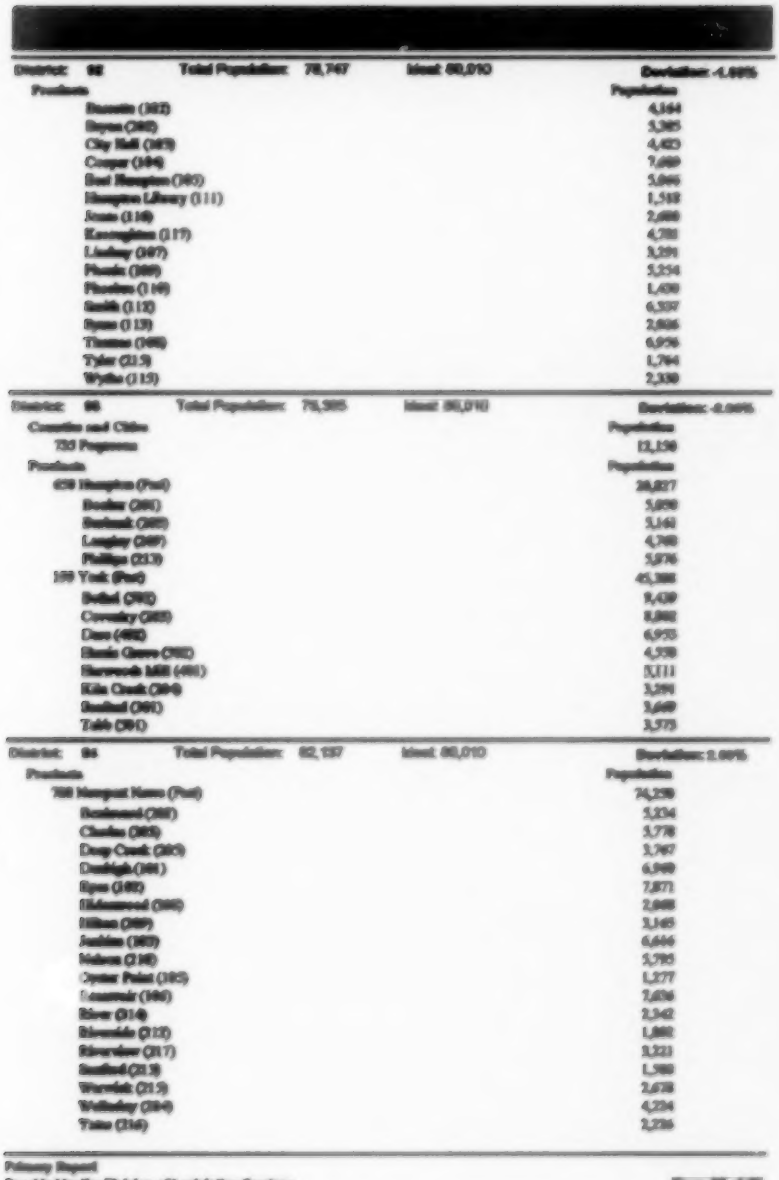
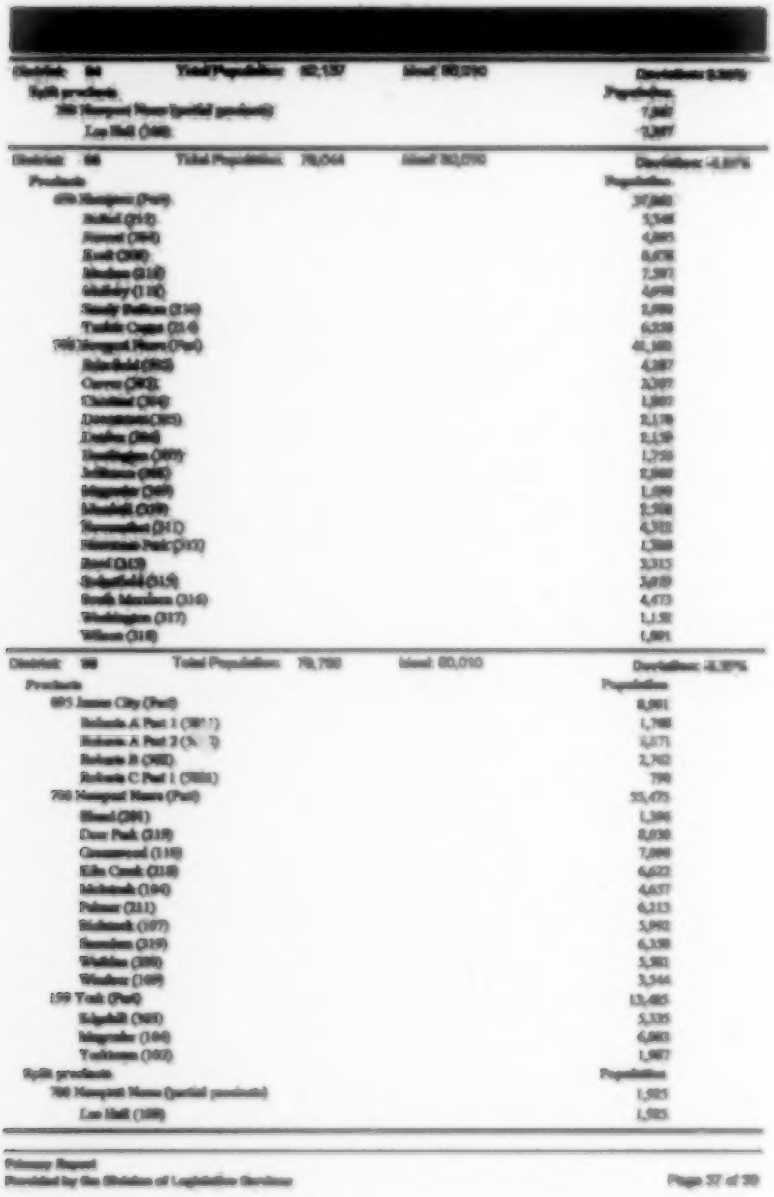
District: 87	Total Population: 82,833	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 3.04%
Precincts				Population
Oceanair (308)				3,465
Tuscallosa (307)				4,689
Third Presbyterian (310)				4,886
Tillestown Center (304)				7,558
Zion Grove (306)				27,389
District: 88	Total Population: 81,877	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 2.39%
Precincts				Population
861 Pamplico (Part)				8,980
Cofield (302)				4,399
Lois (304)				1,689
Mandeville (301)				2,979
153 Prince William (Part)				22,380
Ashland (309)				3,688
Bennett (307)				7,836
Brentsville (305)				2,637
Forest Park (310)				3,702
Park (309)				2,687
Woodbine (307)				3,141
177 Spotsylvania (Part)				14,585
Geiger Hall (308)				3,439
Mt Zion (308)				5,625
Plank Road (306)				5,481
179 Stafford (Part)				36,251
Hazlewood (301)				6,185
Rock Hill (301)				4,749
Rocky Run (302)				4,732
Roseville (302)				5,845
Ruby (303)				3,868
Stebbings (304)				4,979
Woodlands (750)				3,984
District: 89	Total Population: 81,382	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.73%
Precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (Part)				68,291
Azalea Gardens (312)				2,671
Ballentine (301)				4,798
Coleman Place School (304)				2,914
Granby (308)				6,649
Ingleside (302)				2,583
Lafayette (303)				1,886
Lafayette-Winona (303)				3,365
Larchmont (304)				3,935
Meadow Methodist (305)				3,347
Meadow Middle School (307)				4,658
Rosemont (318)				7,897
Sherwood Rec Center (311)				4,994
Sherwood School (312)				2,838
Stuart (314)				4,843
Suburban Park (313)				3,379
Tanner's Creek (302)				3,389
Timber House (305)				1,139
Wesley (317)				4,948
Split precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (partial precincts)				13,391
Barron Black (404)				2,859
Lambeth Point (307)				3,587



District: 88	Total Population: 81,352	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: 1.79%
Split precincts				Population
Lindenwood (306)				2,761
Park Place (332)				4,129
Young Park (414)				404
District: 89	Total Population: 78,010	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -6.97%
Precincts				Population
550 Chesapeake (Part)				13,149
Norfolk Highlands (502)				3,686
Colonial (504)				4,884
South Norfolk (508)				2,116
Tanglewood (509)				3,198
710 Norfolk (Part)				48,372
Bowling Park (303)				5,155
Brambleton (405)				4,071
Campostella (404)				4,523
Chesterfield (402)				3,557
Easton (406)				4,658
Fairlawn (409)				3,487
Ingleside (422)				3,377
Poplar Halls (413)				5,114
Union Chapel (303)				2,389
United Way (417)				4,392
910 Virginia Beach (Part)				18,487
Arrapen (844)				7,389
Bonney (849)				3,462
Newtown (803)				3,341
Pleasant Hill (879)				4,374
Split precincts				Population
710 Norfolk (partial precincts)				1,881
Broom Block (404)				1,881
810 Virginia Beach (partial precincts)				6,559
Baker (861)				6,559
District: 91	Total Population: 78,459	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -4.44%
Precincts				Population
150 Prince William (Part)				78,459
Battlefield (402)				5,679
Bristow Run (311)				6,395
Bull Run (403)				3,488
Cedar Point (112)				4,545
Ellis (106)				3,279
Gledhill (408)				3,633
Limestone (113)				4,484
Montpelier (107)				4,445
Mountain View (410)				4,868
Mullen (411)				8,173
Nokesville (104)				4,484
Stuley North (405)				4,896
Victory (108)				11,897
District: 92	Total Population: 78,747	Ideal: 80,010		Deviation: -1.68%
Precincts				Population
650 Hampton (Part)				78,747
Aberdeen (101)				3,536
Armstrong (106)				4,219
Asbury (303)				5,988





District: 94	Total Population: 82,157	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: 2.68%
Split precincts			Population
700 Newport News (partial precincts)			7,867
Lee Hall (108)			7,867

District: 95	Total Population: 78,044	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -2.45%
Precincts			Population
606 Hampton (Part)			37,860
Bethel (914)			5,548
Aberdeen (904)			4,885
Hampton (906)			6,678
Phoebus (910)			7,387
Mallory (110)			4,998
Sandy Bottom (214)			2,899
Turner Cooper (214)			6,558
700 Newport News (Part)			41,305
Palm Gold (902)			4,287
Carver (903)			3,297
Chestnut (904)			1,897
Downtown (905)			3,178
Dunbar (906)			5,159
Huntington (907)			1,710
Jefferson (908)			2,569
Magruder (909)			1,699
Marshall (909)			2,508
Newsome (911)			4,503
Newsome Park (911)			1,388
Reed (913)			3,313
Richneck (915)			3,619
South Morrison (916)			4,473
Washington (917)			1,158
Wilson (918)			1,891

District: 96	Total Population: 79,788	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -0.28%
Precincts			Population
605 James City (Part)			8,591
Jolnada A Part 1 (307 1)			1,748
Jolnada A Part 2 (3 2)			3,171
Jolnada B (302)			2,702
Jolnada C Part 1 (3031)			799
700 Newport News (Part)			55,475
Hood (201)			1,346
Deer Park (215)			8,030
Greenwood (115)			7,099
Elle Creek (218)			6,622
Mcintosh (104)			4,657
Palmer (211)			6,213
Richneck (107)			5,992
Saunders (219)			6,138
Waldon (209)			5,581
Woodrow (109)			3,544
159 York (Part)			13,485
Edgehill (503)			5,335
Magruder (104)			6,003
Yorktown (102)			1,987
Split precincts			Population
700 Newport News (partial precincts)			1,925
Lee Hall (108)			1,925

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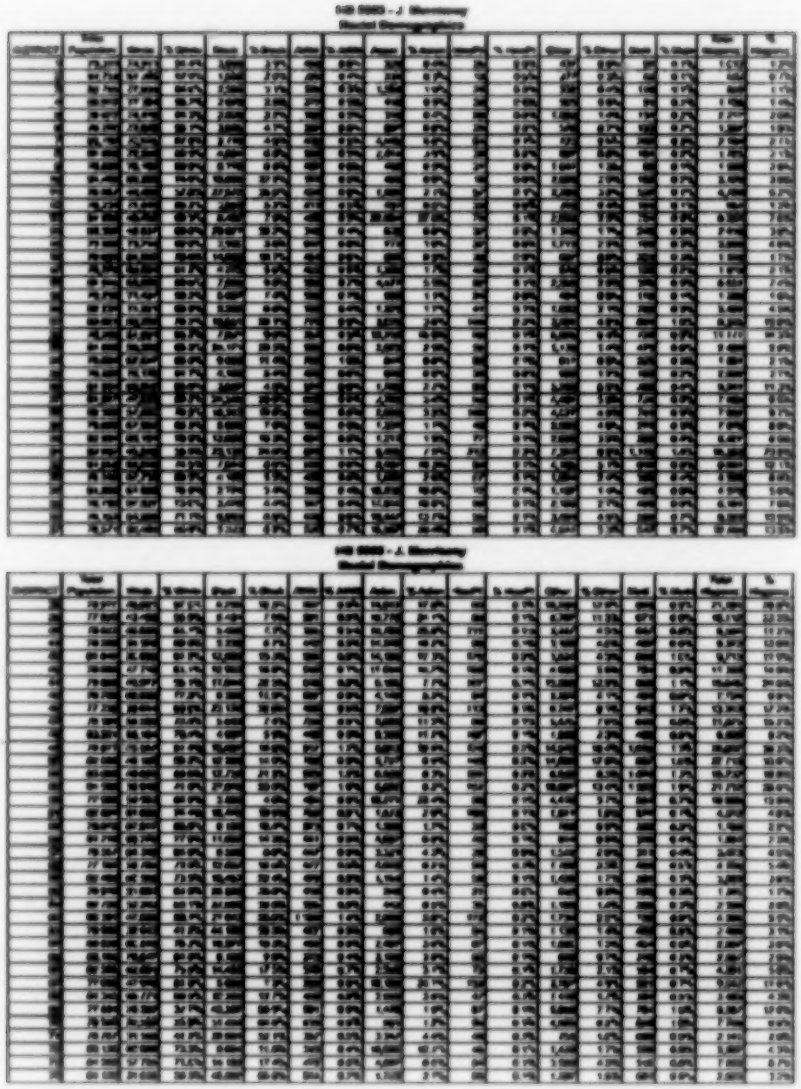
District: [redacted]	Total Population: 76,888	Ideal: 80,010	Deviation: -3.76%
Precincts			Populations
810 Virginia Beach (Part)			31,430
Cape Henry (811)			4,913
Chesapeake Beach (897)			8,310
Colony (875)			4,340
Lake Joyce (898)			2,732
Lynnhaven (840)			3,791
North Beach (801)			4,391
Ocean Park (817)			3,076

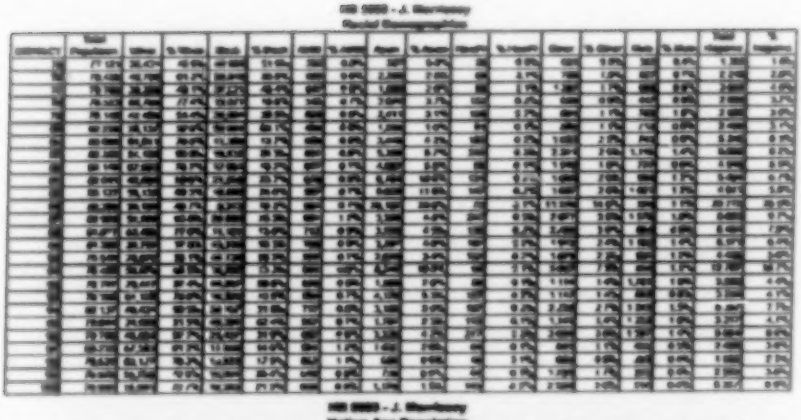
HB 5003 – J. Morrissey
Population Totals

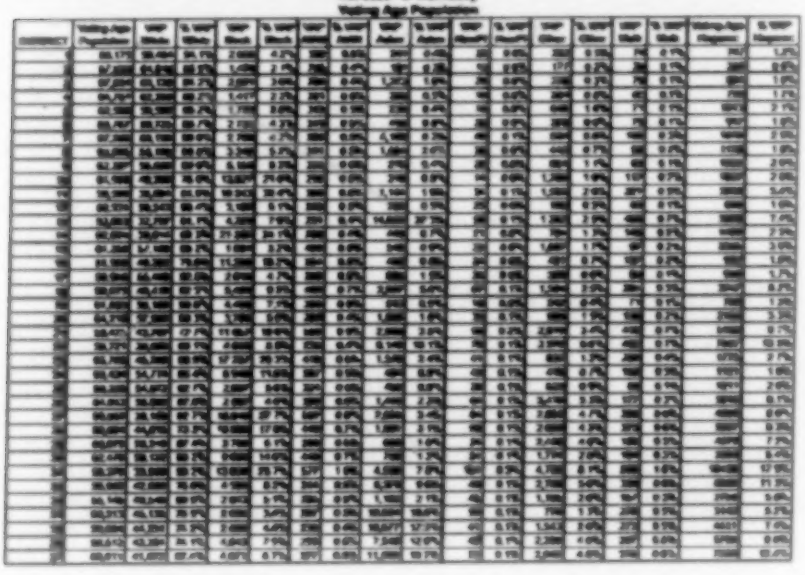
DISTRICT	Total Population	Target	Difference	Deviation
1	79,319	80,010	-691	-0.9%
2	83,753	80,010	3,743	4.7%
3	82,795	80,010	2,785	3.5%
4	80,912	80,010	902	1.1%
5	78,872	80,010	-1,138	-1.4%
6	78,270	80,010	-1,740	-2.2%
7	80,782	80,010	772	1.0%
8	81,055	80,010	1,045	1.3%
9	78,880	80,010	-1,130	-1.4%
10	81,465	80,010	1,455	1.8%
11	76,957	80,010	-3,053	-3.8%
12	76,234	80,010	-3,776	-4.7%
13	81,966	80,010	1,956	2.4%
14	80,302	80,010	292	0.4%
15	79,568	80,010	-442	-0.6%
16	78,656	80,010	-1,354	-1.7%
17	76,278	80,010	-3,732	-4.7%
18	81,946	80,010	1,936	2.4%
19	79,238	80,010	-772	-1.0%
20	80,224	80,010	214	0.3%
21	83,021	80,010	3,011	3.8%
22	78,286	80,010	-1,724	-2.2%
23	81,802	80,010	1,792	2.2%
24	79,004	80,010	-1,006	-1.3%
25	76,552	80,010	-3,458	-4.3%
26	81,561	80,010	1,551	1.9%
27	81,027	80,010	1,017	1.3%
28	82,383	80,010	2,373	3.0%
29	79,606	80,010	-404	-0.5%
30	82,994	80,010	2,984	3.7%
31	82,002	80,010	1,992	2.5%
32	81,668	80,010	1,658	2.1%
33	76,518	80,010	-3,492	-4.4%

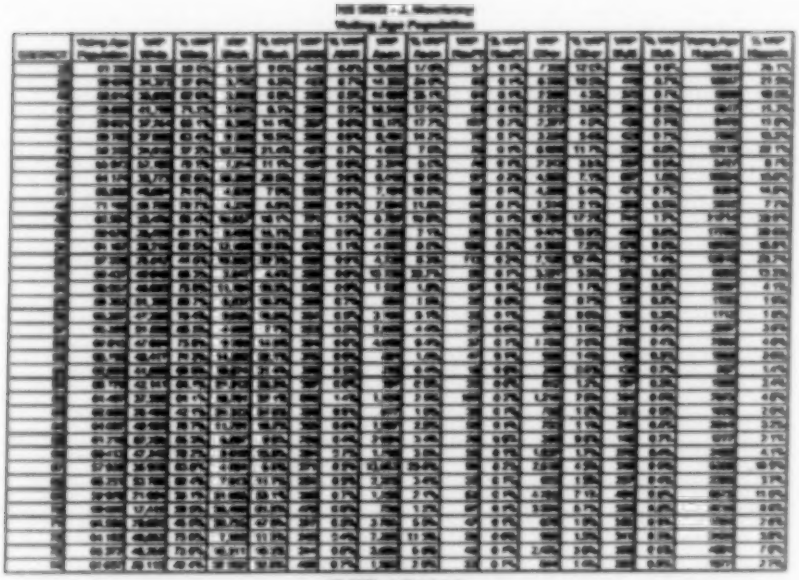
34	81,806	80,010	1,796	2.2%
35	78,790	80,010	-1,220	-1.5%
36	76,153	80,010	-3,857	-4.8%
37	76,571	80,010	-3,439	-4.3%
38	78,917	80,010	-1,093	-1.4%
39	77,823	80,010	-2,187	-2.7%
40	76,622	80,010	-3,388	-4.2%
41	78,225	80,010	-1,785	-2.2%
42	81,840	80,010	1,830	2.3%
43	78,088	80,010	-1,922	-2.4%
44	79,883	80,010	-127	-0.2%
45	78,709	80,010	-1,301	-1.6%
46	77,235	80,010	-2,775	-3.5%
47	78,184	80,010	-1,826	-2.3%
48	83,331	80,010	3,321	4.2%
49	78,871	80,010	-1,139	-1.4%
50	82,586	80,010	2,576	3.2%
51	83,623	80,010	3,613	4.5%
52	81,592	80,010	1,582	2.0%
53	77,965	80,010	-2,045	-2.6%
54	82,824	80,010	2,814	3.5%
55	79,012	80,010	-998	-1.2%
56	81,210	80,010	1,200	1.5%
57	76,557	80,010	-3,453	-4.3%
58	77,164	80,010	-2,846	-3.6%
59	82,463	80,010	2,453	3.1%
60	79,918	80,010	-92	-0.1%
61	82,728	80,010	2,718	3.4%
62	80,391	80,010	381	0.5%
63	79,996	80,010	-14	0.0%
64	80,520	80,010	510	0.6%
65	83,186	80,010	3,176	4.0%
66	82,585	80,010	2,575	3.2%
67	77,656	80,010	-2,354	-2.9%
68	81,345	80,010	1,335	1.7%
69	77,534	80,010	-2,476	-3.1%
70	79,380	80,010	-630	-0.8%

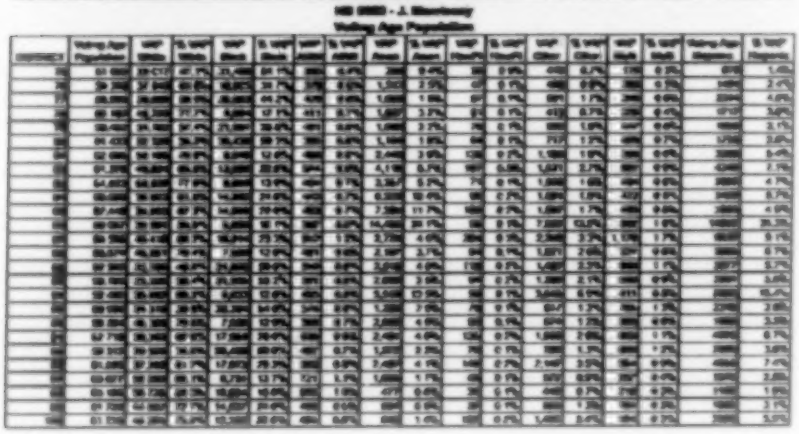
71	76,707	80,010	-3,303	-4.1%
72	83,135	80,010	3,125	3.9%
73	81,362	80,010	1,352	1.7%
74	81,120	80,010	1,110	1.4%
75	77,121	80,010	-2,889	-3.6%
76	79,435	80,010	-575	-0.7%
77	79,765	80,010	-245	-0.3%
78	78,523	80,010	-1,487	-1.9%
79	78,149	80,010	-1,861	-2.3%
80	80,239	80,010	229	0.3%
81	83,069	80,010	3,059	3.8%
82	80,363	80,010	353	0.4%
83	83,149	80,010	3,139	3.9%
84	82,041	80,010	2,031	2.5%
85	83,127	80,010	3,117	3.9%
86	80,356	80,010	346	0.4%
87	82,923	80,010	2,913	3.6%
88	81,877	80,010	1,867	2.3%
89	81,392	80,010	1,382	1.7%
90	79,518	80,010	-492	-0.6%
91	76,459	80,010	-3,551	-4.4%
92	78,747	80,010	-1,263	-1.6%
93	78,365	80,010	-1,645	-2.1%
94	82,137	80,010	2,127	2.7%
95	79,044	80,010	-966	-1.2%
96	79,796	80,010	-214	-0.3%
97	83,233	80,010	3,223	4.0%
98	79,629	80,010	-381	-0.5%
99	78,078	80,010	-1,932	-2.4%
100	76,986	80,010	-3,024	-3.8%









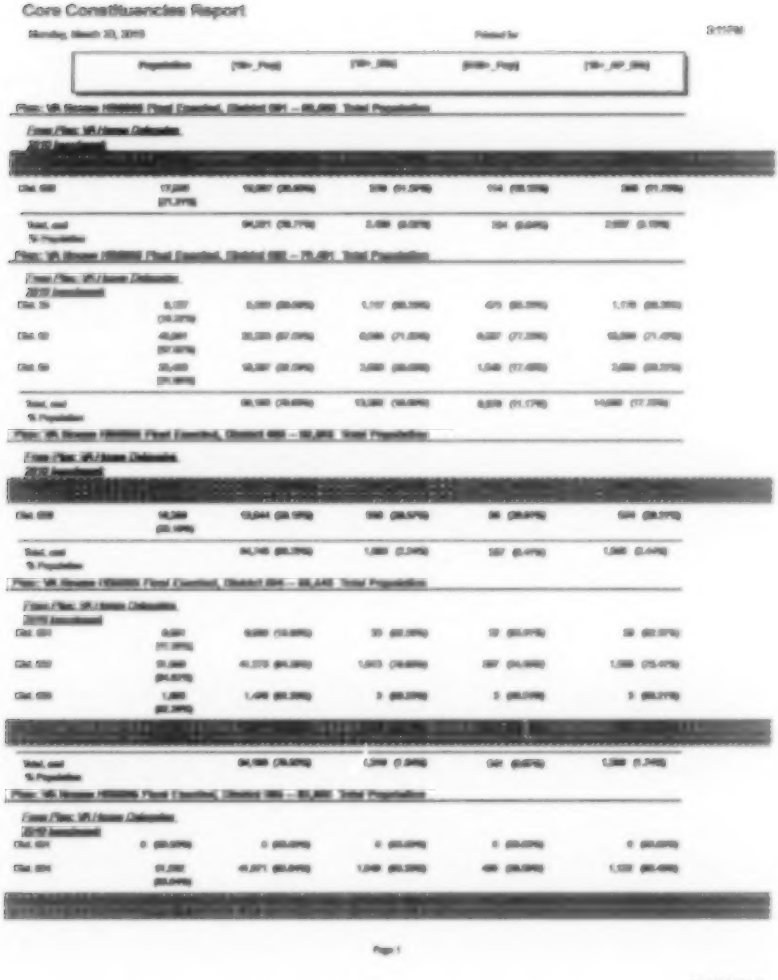


HB 5003 – J. Morrissey
Election Data

DISTRICT	Rep. Gov '09	Dem. Gov '09	Rep. Lt. Gov '09	Dem. Lt. Gov '09	Rep. Att. Gen. '09	Dem. Att. Gen. '09
1	75%	25%	76%	24%	75%	25%
2	64%	36%	65%	35%	62%	38%
3	66%	34%	65%	35%	64%	36%
4	74%	26%	76%	24%	75%	25%
5	72%	28%	71%	29%	71%	29%
6	66%	34%	64%	36%	66%	34%
7	57%	43%	56%	44%	57%	43%
8	66%	34%	65%	35%	67%	33%
9	68%	32%	66%	34%	68%	32%
10	63%	37%	62%	38%	62%	38%
11	42%	58%	42%	58%	44%	56%
12	59%	41%	62%	38%	64%	36%
13	63%	37%	60%	40%	60%	40%
14	63%	37%	63%	37%	63%	37%
15	73%	27%	71%	29%	71%	29%
16	74%	26%	74%	26%	75%	25%
17	69%	31%	67%	33%	69%	31%
18	67%	33%	66%	34%	66%	34%
19	74%	26%	73%	27%	74%	26%
20	70%	30%	72%	28%	71%	29%
21	65%	35%	63%	37%	62%	38%
22	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
23	62%	38%	61%	39%	62%	38%
24	62%	38%	62%	38%	63%	37%
25	70%	30%	68%	32%	69%	31%
26	72%	28%	73%	27%	73%	27%
27	59%	41%	56%	44%	59%	41%
28	61%	39%	61%	39%	59%	41%
29	71%	29%	69%	31%	69%	31%
30	69%	31%	67%	33%	68%	32%
31	56%	44%	53%	47%	54%	46%

32	62%	38%	60%	40%	60%	40%
33	67%	33%	65%	35%	65%	35%
34	54%	46%	52%	48%	51%	49%
35	53%	47%	50%	50%	47%	53%
36	44%	56%	41%	59%	41%	59%
37	52%	48%	50%	50%	49%	51%
38	42%	58%	40%	60%	39%	61%
39	51%	49%	48%	52%	48%	52%
40	62%	38%	60%	40%	59%	41%
41	55%	45%	53%	47%	52%	48%
42	54%	46%	52%	48%	52%	48%
43	47%	53%	45%	55%	45%	55%
44	47%	53%	45%	55%	44%	56%
45	39%	61%	37%	63%	36%	64%
46	36%	64%	33%	67%	34%	66%
47	32%	68%	31%	69%	30%	70%
48	37%	63%	35%	65%	34%	66%
49	32%	68%	31%	69%	30%	70%
50	60%	40%	58%	42%	59%	41%
51	57%	43%	54%	46%	55%	45%
52	45%	55%	41%	59%	43%	57%
53	44%	56%	42%	58%	41%	59%
54	65%	35%	63%	37%	63%	37%
55	75%	25%	72%	28%	75%	25%
56	70%	30%	67%	33%	69%	31%
57	59%	41%	58%	42%	59%	41%
58	41%	59%	38%	62%	40%	60%
59	58%	42%	56%	44%	59%	41%
60	64%	36%	65%	35%	66%	34%
61	66%	34%	66%	34%	68%	32%
62	64%	36%	61%	39%	64%	36%
63	46%	54%	45%	55%	47%	53%
64	61%	39%	58%	42%	59%	41%
65	76%	24%	73%	27%	75%	25%
66	74%	26%	71%	29%	73%	27%
67	57%	43%	54%	46%	54%	46%
68	61%	39%	58%	42%	61%	39%

69	29%	71%	28%	72%	30%	70%
70	24%	76%	23%	77%	25%	75%
71	24%	76%	24%	76%	26%	74%
72	67%	33%	64%	36%	66%	34%
73	64%	36%	62%	38%	64%	36%
74	39%	61%	37%	63%	39%	61%
75	53%	47%	51%	49%	53%	47%
76	62%	38%	58%	42%	60%	40%
77	47%	53%	45%	55%	47%	53%
78	71%	29%	67%	33%	70%	30%
79	48%	52%	45%	55%	46%	54%
80	25%	75%	23%	77%	25%	75%
81	68%	32%	62%	38%	66%	34%
82	60%	40%	55%	45%	59%	41%
83	66%	34%	60%	40%	64%	36%
84	61%	39%	57%	43%	60%	40%
85	63%	37%	57%	43%	61%	39%
86	50%	50%	47%	53%	47%	53%
87	58%	42%	52%	48%	55%	45%
88	71%	29%	68%	32%	68%	32%
89	33%	67%	30%	70%	33%	67%
90	39%	61%	36%	64%	38%	62%
91	66%	34%	63%	37%	63%	37%
92	37%	63%	34%	66%	36%	64%
93	72%	28%	68%	32%	69%	31%
94	58%	42%	55%	45%	56%	44%
95	33%	67%	31%	69%	33%	67%
96	56%	44%	53%	47%	54%	46%
97	72%	28%	69%	31%	71%	29%
98	69%	31%	66%	34%	67%	33%
99	65%	35%	63%	37%	64%	36%
100	62%	38%	57%	43%	60%	40%



Core Constituencies Report

Monday, March 23, 2015

Prepared for

3:11 PM

Population	[18+_Pop]	[18+_SSN]	[SSN+_Pop]	[18+_AP_SN]

Plan: VA Senate HB6666 Final Enacted, District 001 – 85,000 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic
2010 Amendment

Dist. 000	17,000 (21.21%)	12,007 (85.85%)	329 (91.34%)	114 (85.33%)	360 (91.35%)
Total, and % Population		84,201 (98.71%)	2,356 (2.97%)	764 (0.94%)	2,557 (3.13%)

Plan: VA Senate HB6666 Final Enacted, District 002 – 79,451 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic
2010 Amendment

Dist. 01	8,157 (10.27%)	5,000 (89.89%)	1,157 (88.79%)	470 (85.35%)	1,178 (88.35%)
Dist. 02	45,081 (57.07%)	32,333 (87.09%)	6,566 (71.83%)	6,227 (77.33%)	10,564 (71.47%)
Dist. 03	33,403 (31.66%)	10,307 (32.09%)	3,000 (88.89%)	1,048 (77.48%)	3,000 (88.31%)
Total, and % Population		88,190 (79.89%)	13,280 (16.89%)	8,819 (11.17%)	14,680 (17.35%)

Plan: VA Senate HB6666 Final Enacted, District 003 – 82,810 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic
2010 Amendment

Dist. 000	16,289 (20.19%)	13,044 (88.19%)	390 (88.57%)	96 (88.87%)	534 (88.71%)
Total, and % Population		84,745 (85.29%)	1,880 (2.34%)	557 (0.41%)	1,965 (2.44%)

Plan: VA Senate HB6666 Final Enacted, District 004 – 88,445 Total Population

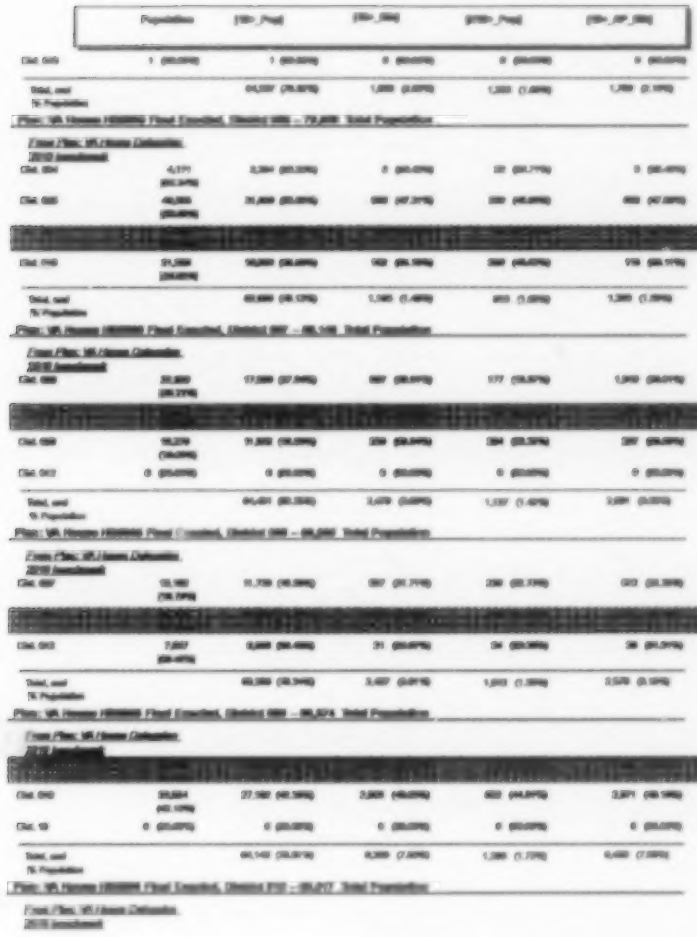
From Plan: VA House Democratic
2010 Amendment

Dist. 001	9,001 (11.39%)	9,000 (13.89%)	30 (82.39%)	12 (83.01%)	30 (82.37%)
Dist. 002	31,000 (34.57%)	41,372 (84.39%)	1,913 (74.89%)	297 (74.99%)	1,956 (75.47%)
Dist. 003	1,000 (82.39%)	1,446 (81.39%)	3 (88.23%)	3 (88.31%)	3 (88.21%)
Total, and % Population		84,189 (78.92%)	1,946 (2.34%)	341 (0.42%)	1,989 (2.74%)

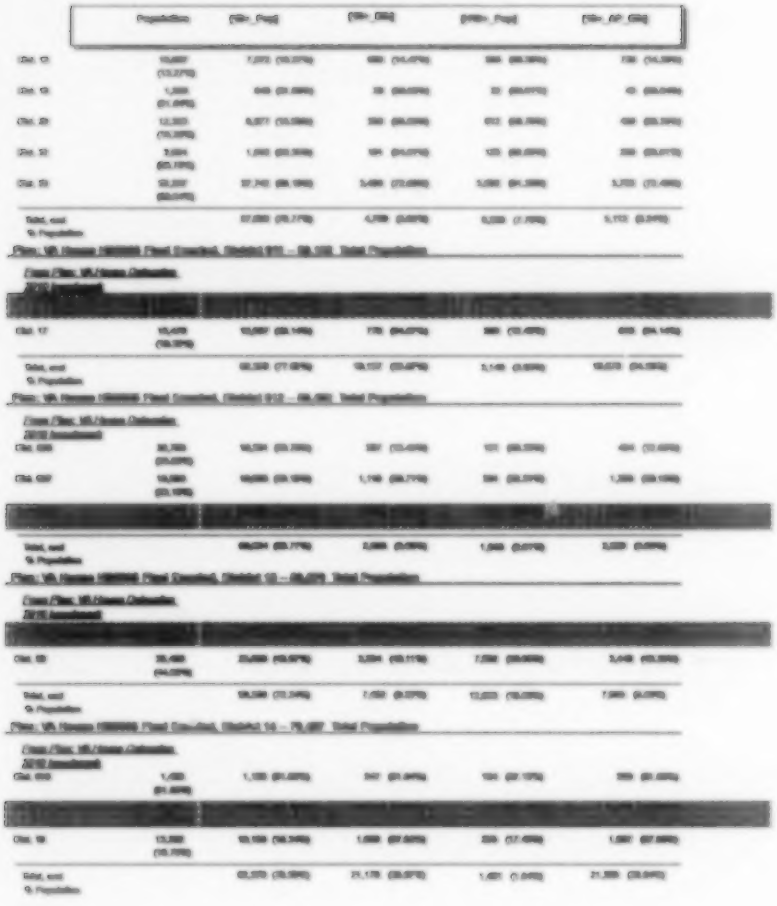
Plan: VA Senate HB6666 Final Enacted, District 005 – 83,800 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Democratic
2010 Amendment

Dist. 001	0 (82.03%)	0 (83.03%)	0 (83.03%)	0 (83.03%)	0 (83.03%)
Dist. 004	31,000 (83.04%)	41,871 (82.04%)	1,949 (82.39%)	488 (84.04%)	1,122 (82.49%)



	Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, and % Population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plan: VA House HB5999 Final Enacted, District 066 – 79,499 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Collection 2010 benchmark					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, and % Population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plan: VA House HB5999 Final Enacted, District 067 – 80,149 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Collection 2010 benchmark					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, and % Population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plan: VA House HB5999 Final Enacted, District 068 – 80,000 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Collection 2010 benchmark					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, and % Population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plan: VA House HB5999 Final Enacted, District 069 – 80,574 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Collection 2010 benchmark					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, and % Population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plan: VA House HB5999 Final Enacted, District 070 – 80,277 Total Population					
From Plan: VA House Collection 2010 benchmark					



	Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. 11	10,697 (13.27%)	7,372 (10.27%)	650 (14.47%)	599 (68.58%)	736 (14.59%)
Dist. 12	1,559 (1.94%)	648 (0.90%)	39 (0.87%)	33 (3.81%)	43 (0.84%)
Dist. 20	12,353 (15.33%)	9,877 (13.76%)	592 (13.18%)	612 (7.01%)	697 (13.79%)
Dist. 21	3,934 (20.19%)	1,840 (20.30%)	191 (14.21%)	123 (14.08%)	359 (23.21%)
Dist. 23	52,237 (64.84%)	37,742 (66.19%)	5,484 (72.68%)	5,084 (61.39%)	3,733 (73.49%)
Total, and % Population		57,630 (72.71%)	4,756 (5.97%)	5,333 (7.10%)	5,113 (3.24%)

Plan: VA House (999999 Final Enacted, District 01) – 69,155 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Defaultbe

2010 Incumbent

Dist. 17	15,479 (19.33%)	10,697 (20.14%)	778 (94.07%)	360 (3.43%)	655 (94.14%)
Total, and % Population		62,532 (77.91%)	19,157 (23.87%)	3,145 (3.93%)	19,672 (24.52%)

Plan: VA House (999999 Final Enacted, District 01) – 69,155 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Defaultbe

2010 Incumbent

Dist. 09	36,765 (23.03%)	16,724 (23.25%)	397 (13.43%)	121 (66.33%)	404 (13.43%)
Dist. 07	19,260 (23.10%)	14,000 (23.19%)	1,116 (66.71%)	194 (33.31%)	1,200 (69.19%)
Total, and % Population		69,234 (83.71%)	2,999 (3.63%)	1,949 (2.01%)	3,227 (3.90%)

Plan: VA House (999999 Final Enacted, District 10 – 69,155 Total Population

From Plan: VA House Defaultbe

2010 Incumbent

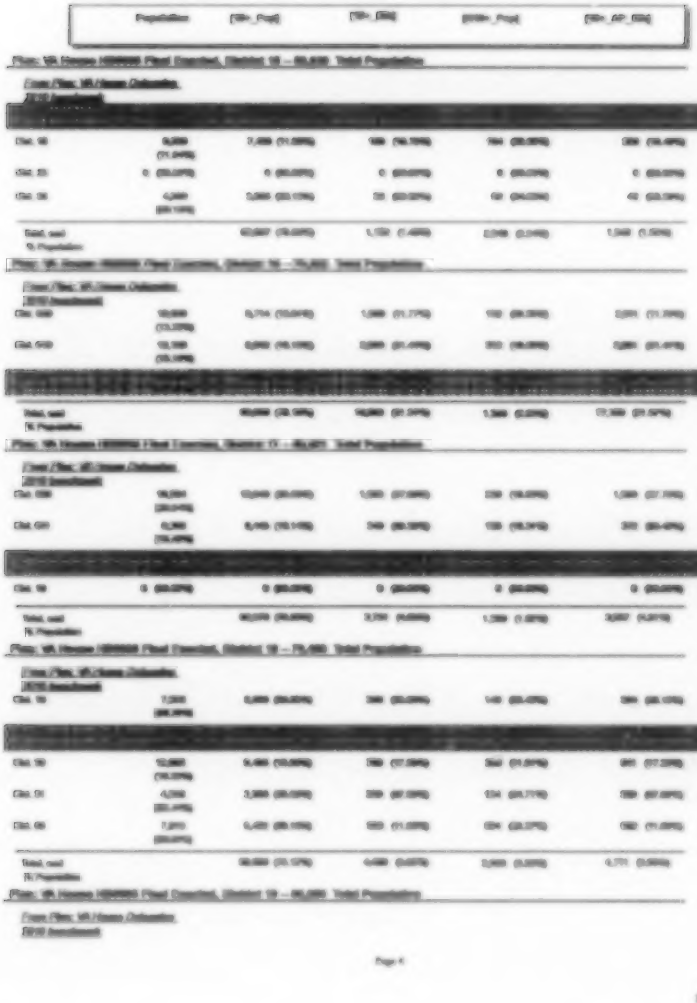
Dist. 10	36,490 (44.09%)	23,850 (43.97%)	3,254 (43.11%)	7,254 (39.80%)	3,418 (43.35%)
Total, and % Population		58,348 (72.34%)	7,432 (9.21%)	12,223 (15.15%)	7,981 (9.89%)

Plan: VA House (999999 Final Enacted, District 14 – 79,287 Total Population

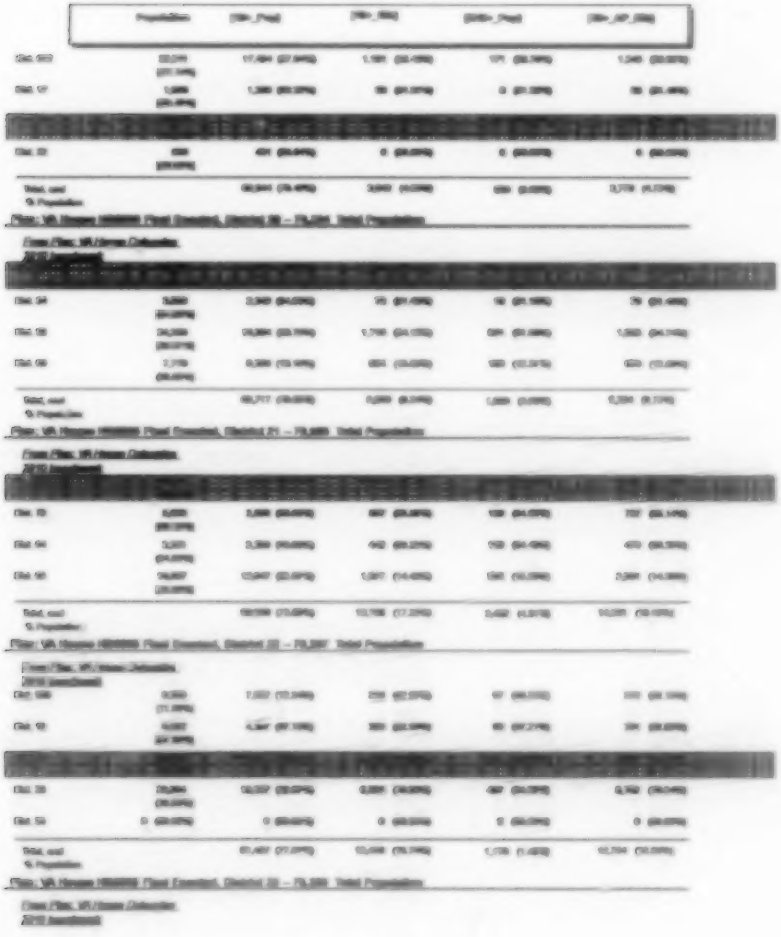
From Plan: VA House Defaultbe

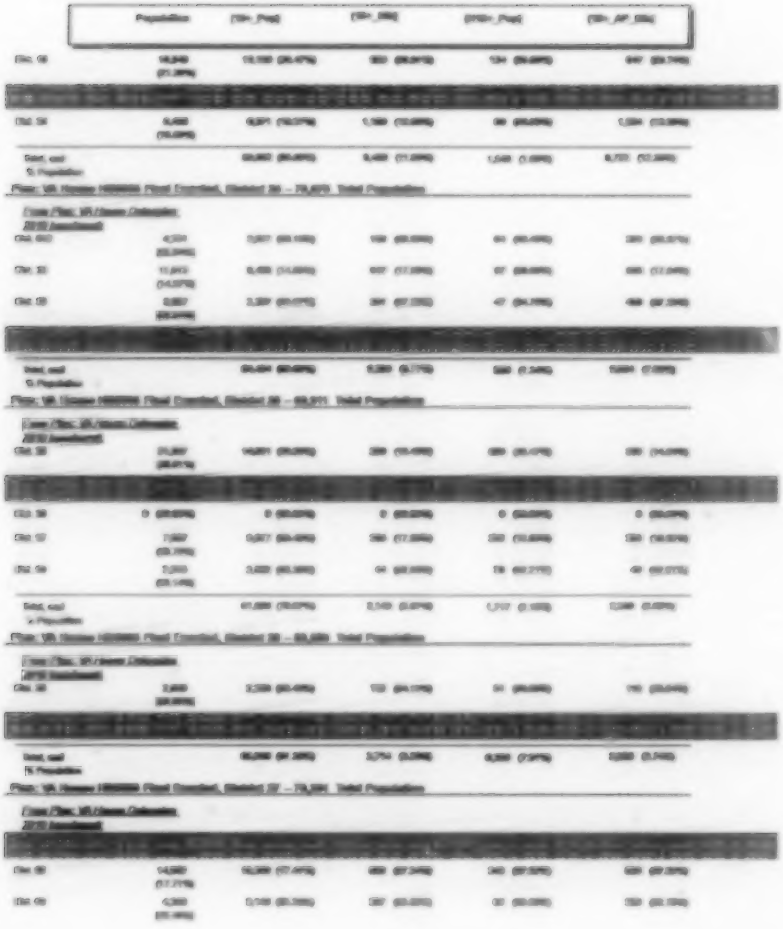
2010 Incumbent

Dist. 000	1,430 (81.80%)	1,133 (81.80%)	247 (81.84%)	104 (87.13%)	359 (81.83%)
Dist. 19	13,358 (16.75%)	10,159 (16.34%)	1,859 (87.85%)	359 (17.45%)	1,997 (87.86%)
Total, and % Population		63,373 (79.99%)	21,178 (26.97%)	1,401 (1.84%)	21,359 (26.94%)

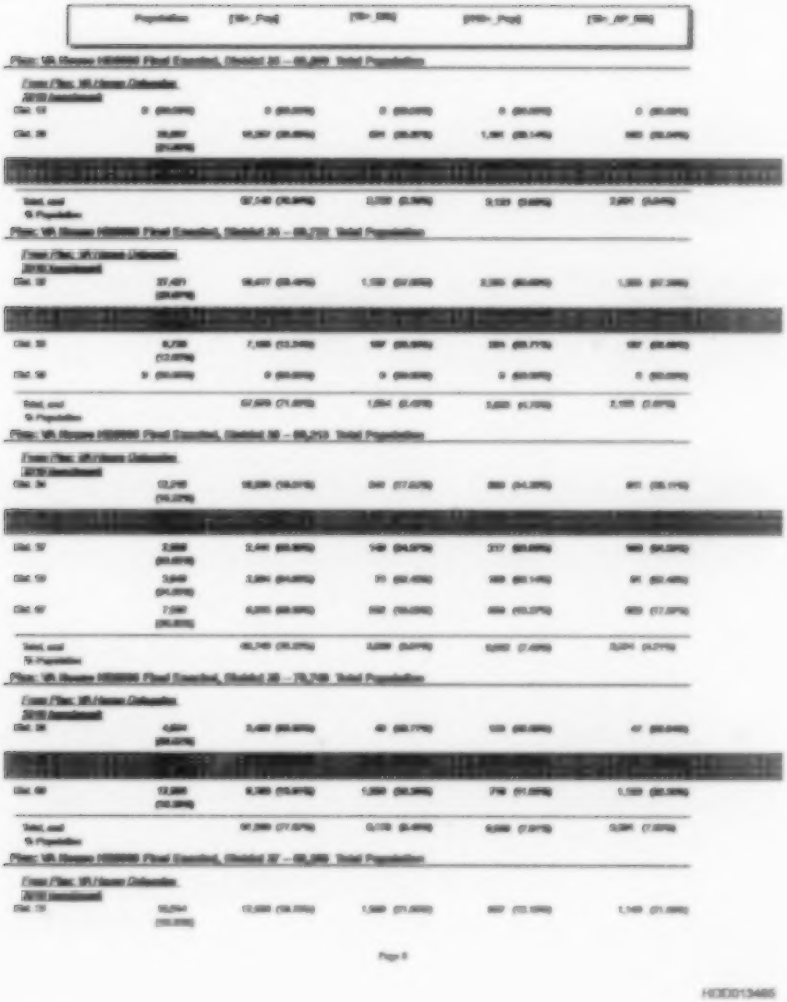


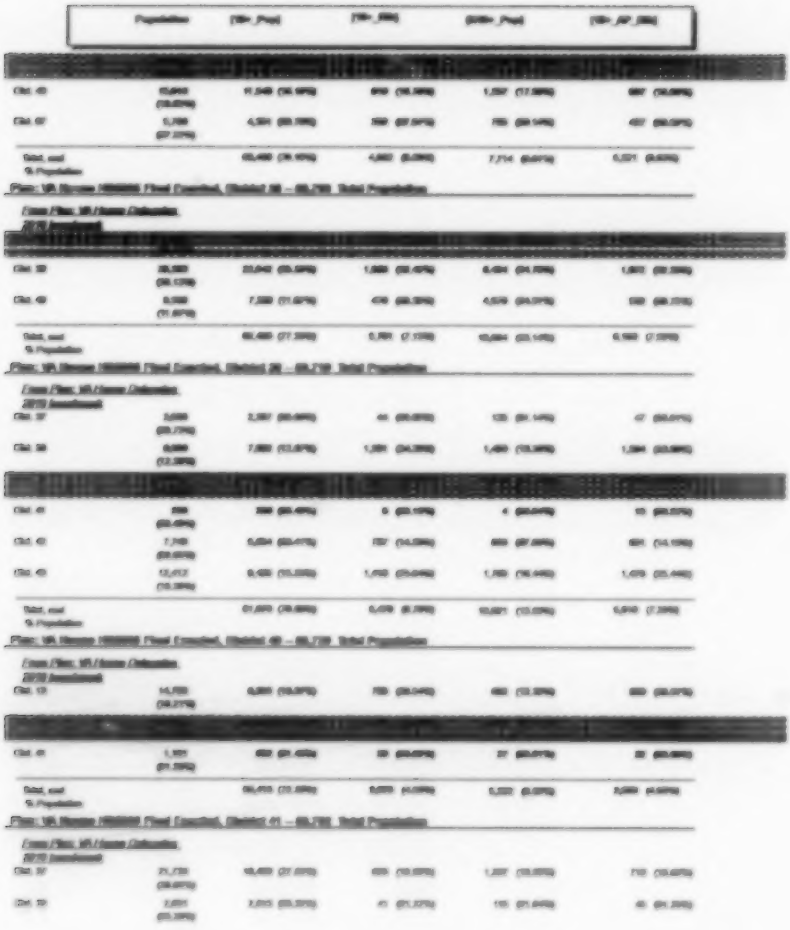
Population	[Blk_Pop]	[Blk_Blk]	[Blk_AP_Pop]	[Blk_AP_Blk]
Plan: VA House HB6000 Final Enacted, District 10 -- 80,630 Total Population				
Core/Res. VR/Areas Deviation				
2010 Benchmark				
Dist. 10	9,259 (11.04%)	7,459 (11.09%)	169 (16.75%)	764 (26.80%)	354 (16.48%)
Dist. 33	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Dist. 34	4,069 (69.19%)	3,865 (83.13%)	31 (0.00%)	92 (34.03%)	42 (2.34%)
Total, out-of-District		62,647 (78.00%)	1,731 (1.48%)	2,948 (3.24%)	1,948 (1.50%)
% Population					
Plan: VA Senate HB6000 Final Enacted, District 16 -- 79,402 Total Population					
Core/Res. VR/Areas Deviation					
2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 009	10,609 (13.33%)	9,714 (13.04%)	1,068 (1.77%)	102 (8.35%)	1,011 (11.39%)
Dist. 010	13,358 (16.19%)	6,892 (16.19%)	2,895 (21.44%)	513 (16.89%)	3,281 (21.41%)
Total, out-of-District		60,894 (28.19%)	16,960 (21.34%)	1,344 (2.22%)	17,304 (21.51%)
% Population					
Plan: VA House HB6000 Final Enacted, District 17 -- 80,201 Total Population					
Core/Res. VR/Areas Deviation					
2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 094	16,254 (20.31%)	12,849 (20.00%)	1,583 (17.99%)	238 (16.00%)	1,384 (17.70%)
Dist. 031	6,260 (78.49%)	5,115 (79.11%)	349 (66.39%)	135 (16.31%)	310 (69.40%)
Dist. 19	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)	0 (00.00%)
Total, out-of-District		60,019 (74.89%)	3,701 (4.69%)	1,359 (1.82%)	3,697 (4.81%)
% Population					
Plan: VA House HB6000 Final Enacted, District 18 -- 79,490 Total Population					
Core/Res. VR/Areas Deviation					
2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 18	7,203 (86.29%)	5,469 (84.83%)	344 (65.09%)	145 (15.47%)	194 (68.13%)
Dist. 30	12,060 (16.33%)	9,480 (15.09%)	780 (17.59%)	542 (11.91%)	991 (17.29%)
Dist. 31	4,259 (83.44%)	3,389 (85.09%)	339 (67.09%)	134 (44.71%)	789 (67.69%)
Dist. 66	7,810 (89.97%)	6,451 (89.19%)	553 (11.09%)	634 (28.37%)	782 (11.09%)
Total, out-of-District		60,894 (33.12%)	4,680 (3.83%)	3,469 (3.83%)	4,771 (3.99%)
% Population					
Plan: VA House HB6000 Final Enacted, District 19 -- 80,280 Total Population					
Core/Res. VR/Areas Deviation					
2010 Benchmark					

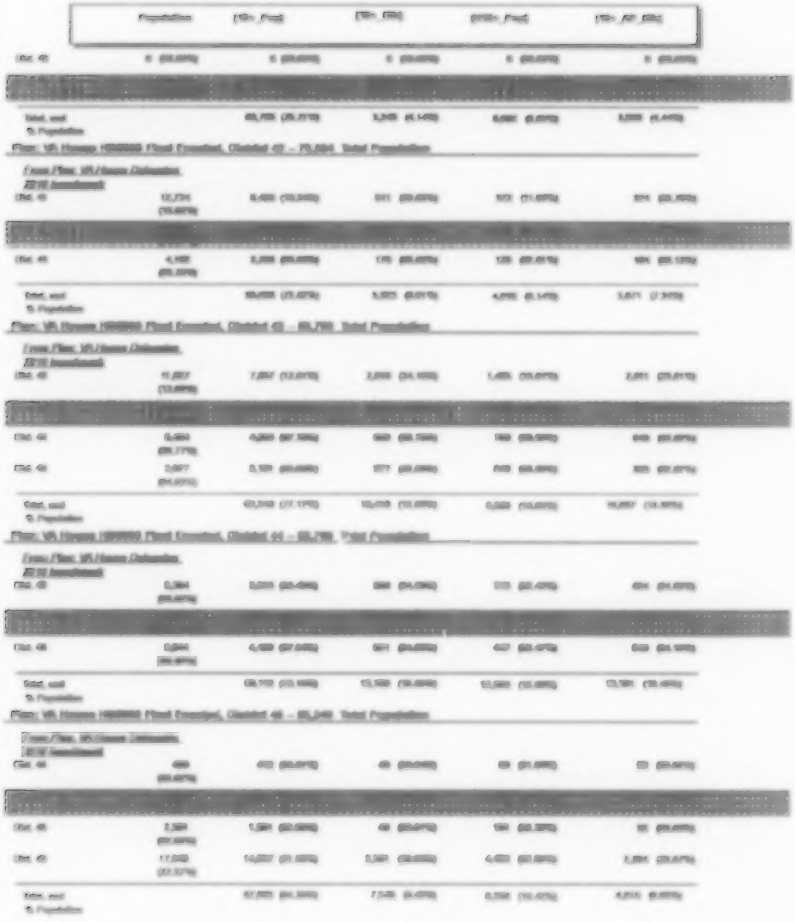




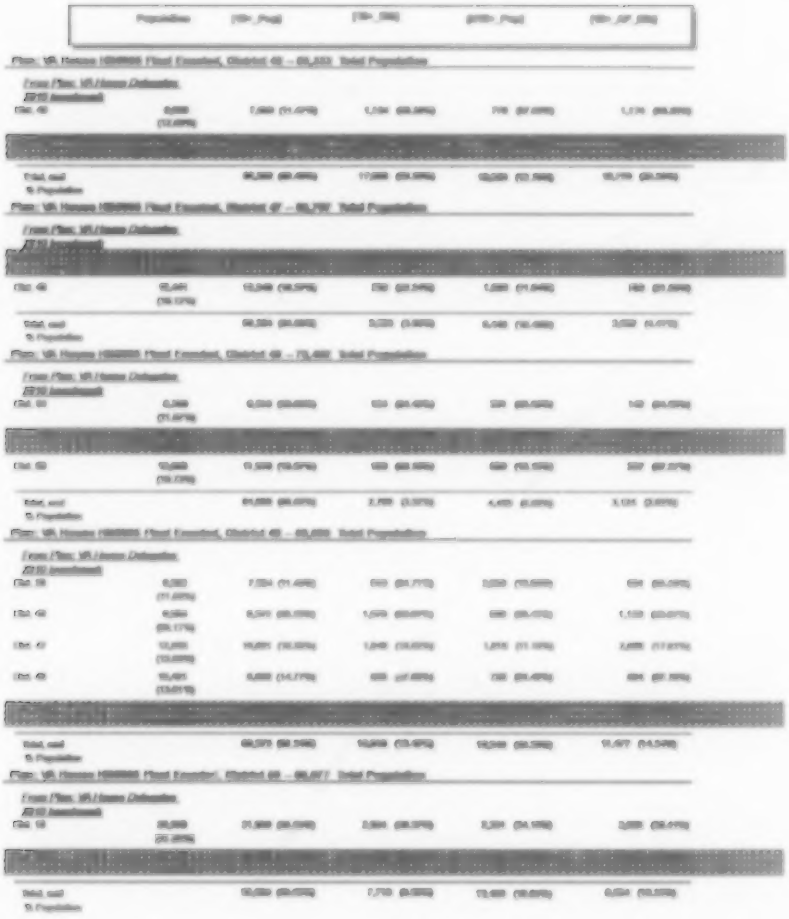
	Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. 06	14,045 (10.33%)	10,600 (10.65%)	2,555 (10.31%)	712 (22.33%)	2,140 (10.21%)
Dist. 09	7,555 (10.29%)	6,021 (10.21%)	2,334 (11.83%)	724 (22.33%)	2,451 (11.71%)
Total_vest 9. Population		59,894 (74.33%)	19,894 (19.47%)	3,189 (3.83%)	11,169 (13.05%)
Plan: VA House HB6666 Final Enacted, District 39 — 79,304 Total Population					
/ Iowa Plan: VA House Colleauton 2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 09	13,254 (16.34%)	8,539 (14.45%)	2,159 (10.47%)	1,397 (21.33%)	3,259 (22.43%)
Total_vest 9. Population		59,304 (73.33%)	19,894 (19.71%)	4,541 (5.52%)	15,623 (19.74%)
Plan: VA House HB6666 Final Enacted, District 39 — 79,321 Total Population					
/ Iowa Plan: VA House Colleauton 2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 39	34,615 (41.87%)	18,664 (32.49%)	665 (37.71%)	664 (22.34%)	1,557 (34.64%)
Total_vest 9. Population		64,394 (78.79%)	5,482 (6.59%)	4,541 (5.57%)	5,745 (6.93%)
Plan: VA House HB6666 Final Enacted, District 39 — 79,302 Total Population					
/ Iowa Plan: VA House Colleauton 2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 39	3,455 (84.31%)	2,350 (84.57%)	390 (85.39%)	67 (82.11%)	288 (83.14%)
Total_vest 9. Population		61,370 (78.54%)	5,097 (51.39%)	3,171 (3.94%)	5,459 (51.71%)
Plan: VA House HB6666 Final Enacted, District 31 — 79,219 Total Population					
/ Iowa Plan: VA House Colleauton 2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 31	0 (80.00%)	0 (80.00%)	0 (80.00%)	0 (80.00%)	0 (80.00%)
Dist. 32	24,007 (31.44%)	17,390 (31.31%)	3,649 (30.39%)	1,482 (30.33%)	3,887 (32.11%)
Total_vest 9. Population		53,110 (71.64%)	11,599 (14.11%)	7,182 (9.31%)	11,830 (14.65%)
Plan: VA House HB6666 Final Enacted, District 32 — 80,346 Total Population					
/ Iowa Plan: VA House Colleauton 2010 Benchmark					
Dist. 32	9,917 (12.33%)	6,458 (11.63%)	810 (12.33%)	454 (20.84%)	940 (11.01%)
Total_vest 9. Population		55,330 (69.83%)	4,758 (5.37%)	4,054 (5.09%)	4,530 (5.67%)

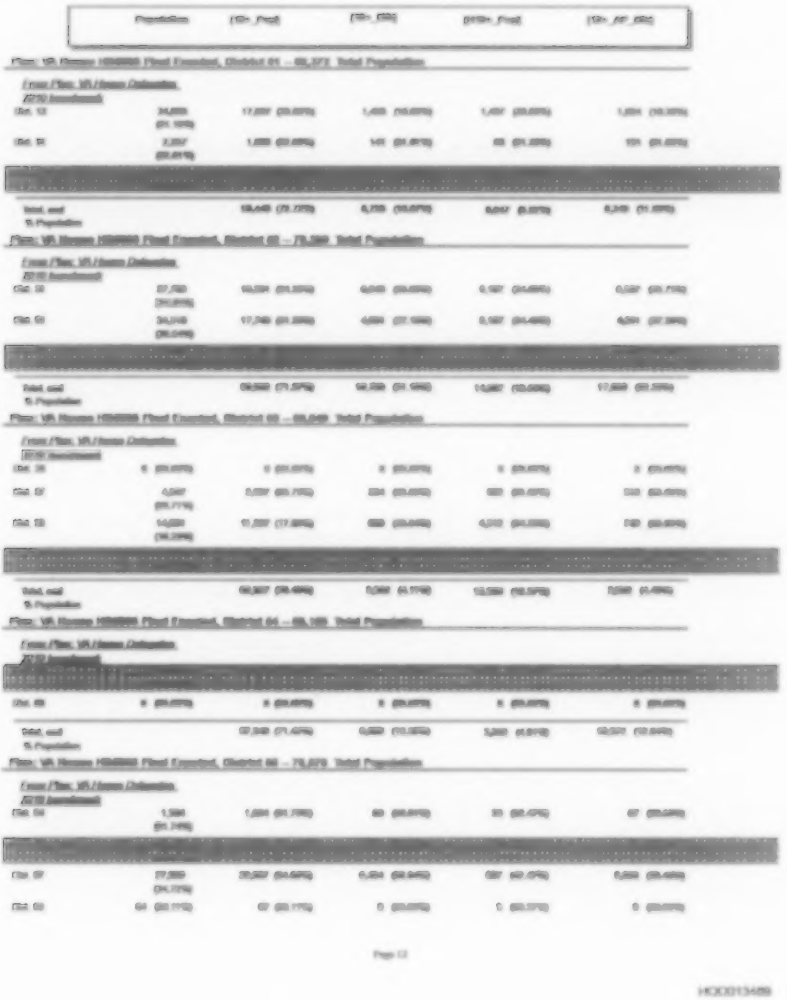




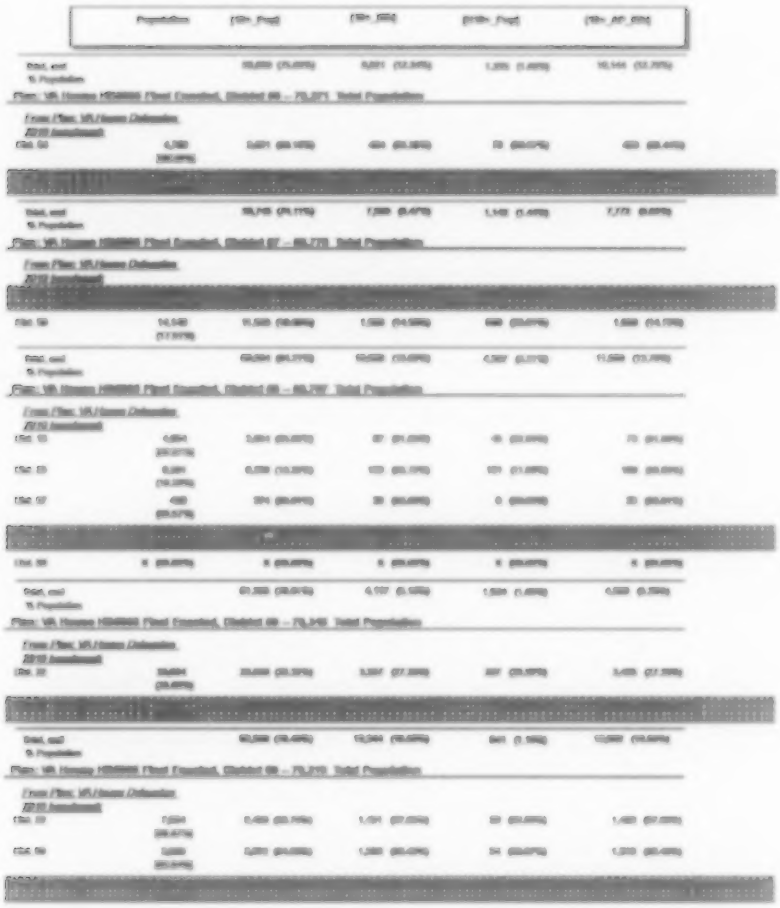


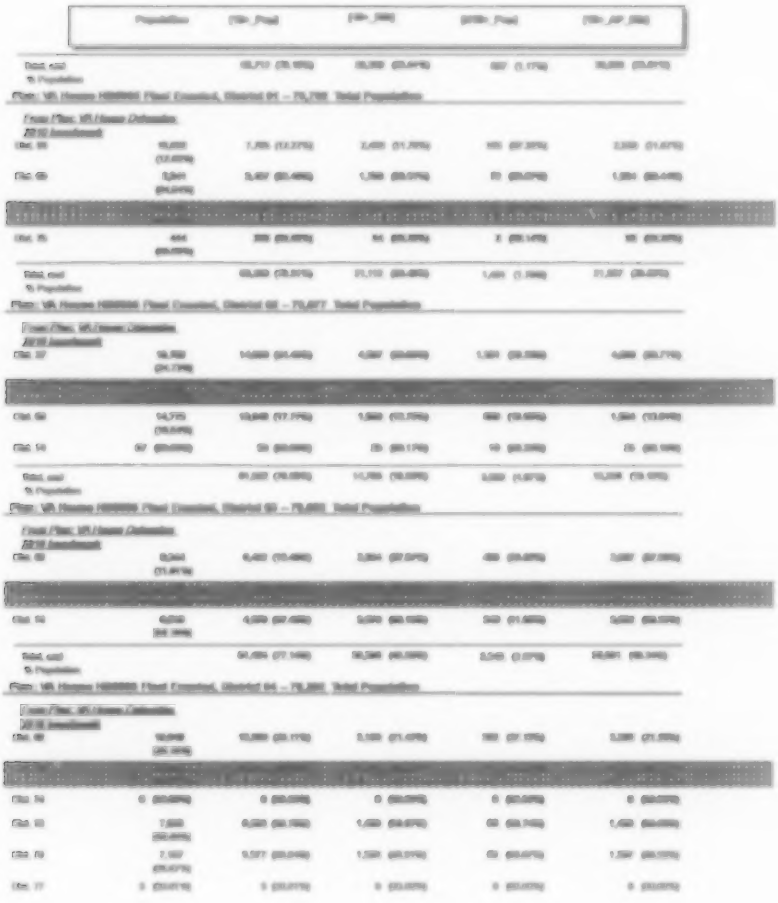
Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

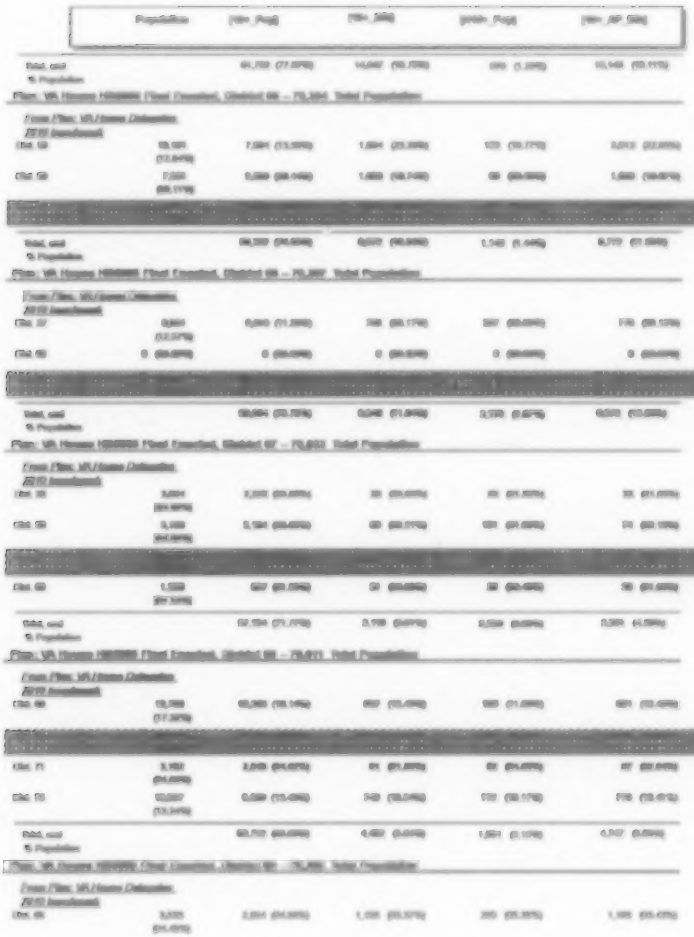




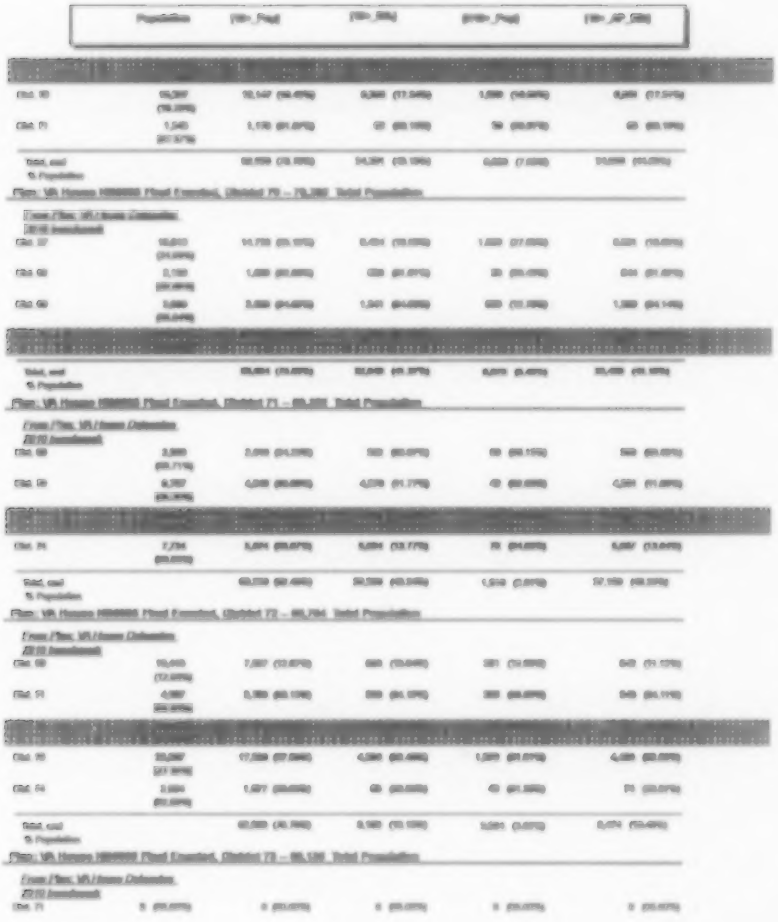
	Population	[1] _Fred	[2] _CD	[3] _Fred	[4] _AT_CD
From: VA House HB6666 Final Favored, District 01 -- 69,372 Total Population					
From Tax_VA / Issue Deliquities					
2010 Amendment					
Dist. 12	34,859 (51.19%)	17,697 (50.83%)	1,455 (10.83%)	1,457 (20.03%)	1,004 (10.33%)
Dist. 31	2,857 (20.81%)	1,855 (53.69%)	141 (51.81%)	65 (51.33%)	101 (51.03%)
Total, and % Population		19,645 (71.77%)	6,755 (10.07%)	6,057 (8.07%)	6,249 (11.03%)
From: VA House HB6666 Final Favored, District 02 -- 75,394 Total Population					
From Tax_VA / Issue Deliquities					
2010 Amendment					
Dist. 10	37,782 (50.01%)	19,004 (51.33%)	6,645 (35.65%)	5,167 (34.66%)	6,537 (37.73%)
Dist. 53	34,018 (36.04%)	17,740 (51.33%)	4,894 (27.59%)	5,167 (34.66%)	4,541 (37.34%)
Total, and % Population		36,543 (71.57%)	10,339 (31.19%)	10,667 (13.03%)	11,078 (33.33%)
From: VA House HB6666 Final Favored, District 03 -- 69,249 Total Population					
From Tax_VA / Issue Deliquities					
2010 Amendment					
Dist. 39	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)
Dist. 57	4,047 (51.71%)	2,037 (50.70%)	334 (51.07%)	557 (51.07%)	310 (52.05%)
Dist. 59	14,559 (16.23%)	11,207 (17.89%)	668 (23.04%)	4,010 (54.33%)	740 (52.81%)
Total, and % Population		16,307 (56.49%)	7,342 (11.71%)	13,554 (16.31%)	7,047 (11.49%)
From: VA House HB6666 Final Favored, District 04 -- 69,105 Total Population					
From Tax_VA / Issue Deliquities					
2010 Amendment					
Dist. 69	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)	0 (51.07%)
Total, and % Population		12,340 (71.42%)	6,000 (11.00%)	5,000 (6.91%)	10,007 (12.04%)
From: VA House HB6666 Final Favored, District 05 -- 76,272 Total Population					
From Tax_VA / Issue Deliquities					
2010 Amendment					
Dist. 04	1,594 (51.74%)	1,004 (51.70%)	60 (50.61%)	33 (50.47%)	67 (50.04%)
Dist. 07	77,000 (34.72%)	39,007 (54.69%)	6,004 (32.64%)	007 (40.07%)	6,000 (39.40%)
Dist. 63	64 (50.11%)	67 (50.11%)	0 (50.07%)	0 (50.07%)	0 (50.07%)

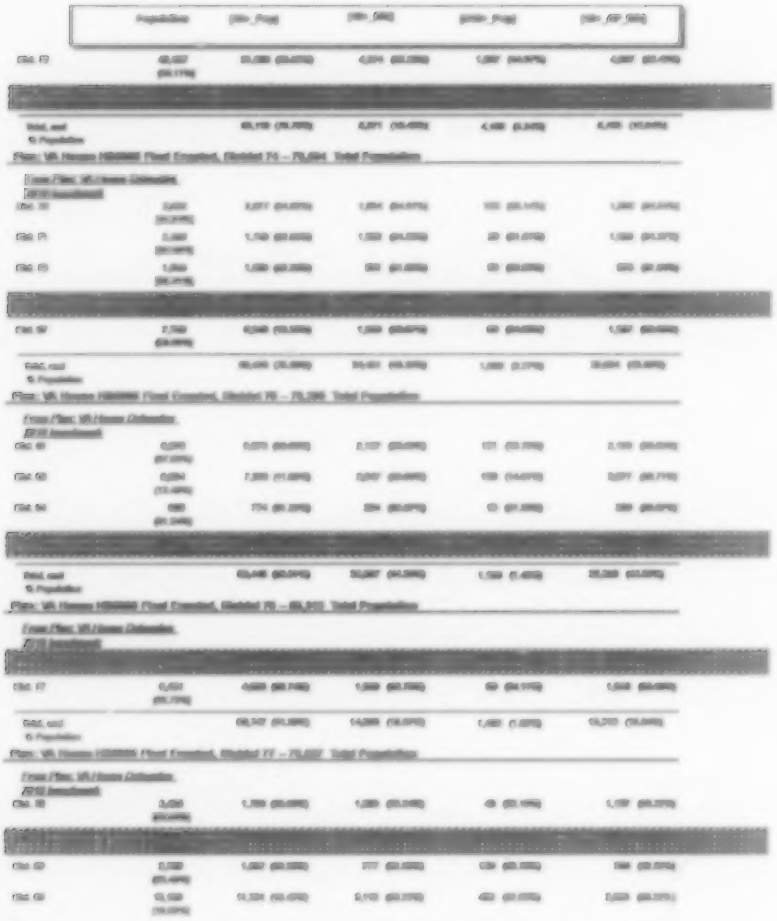


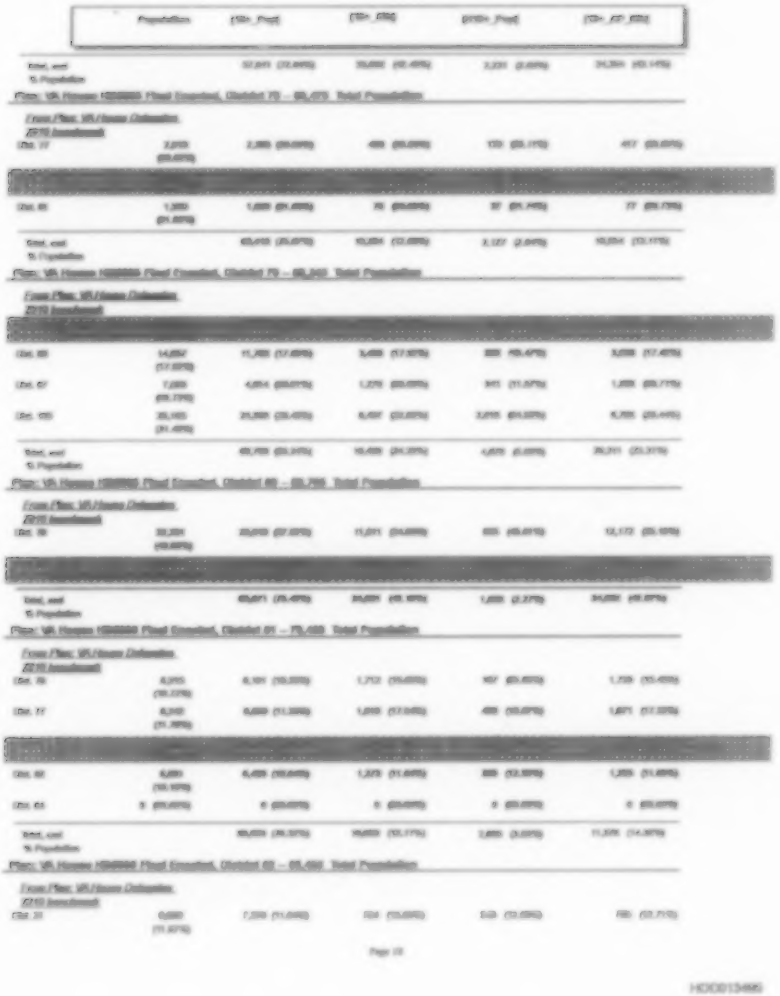


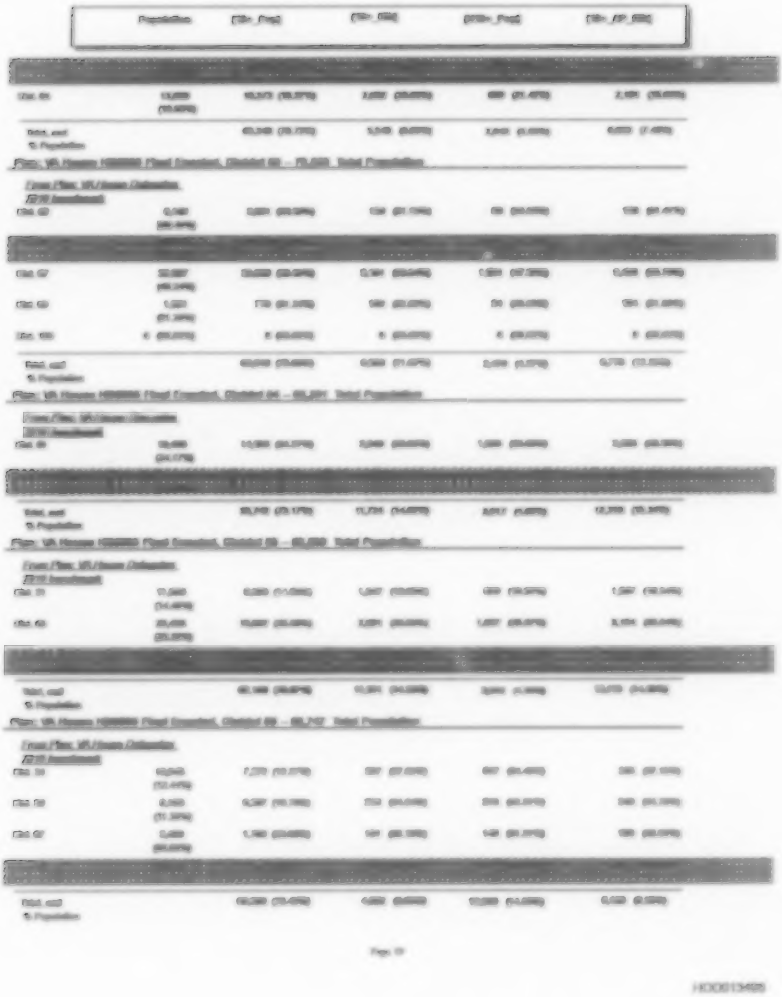


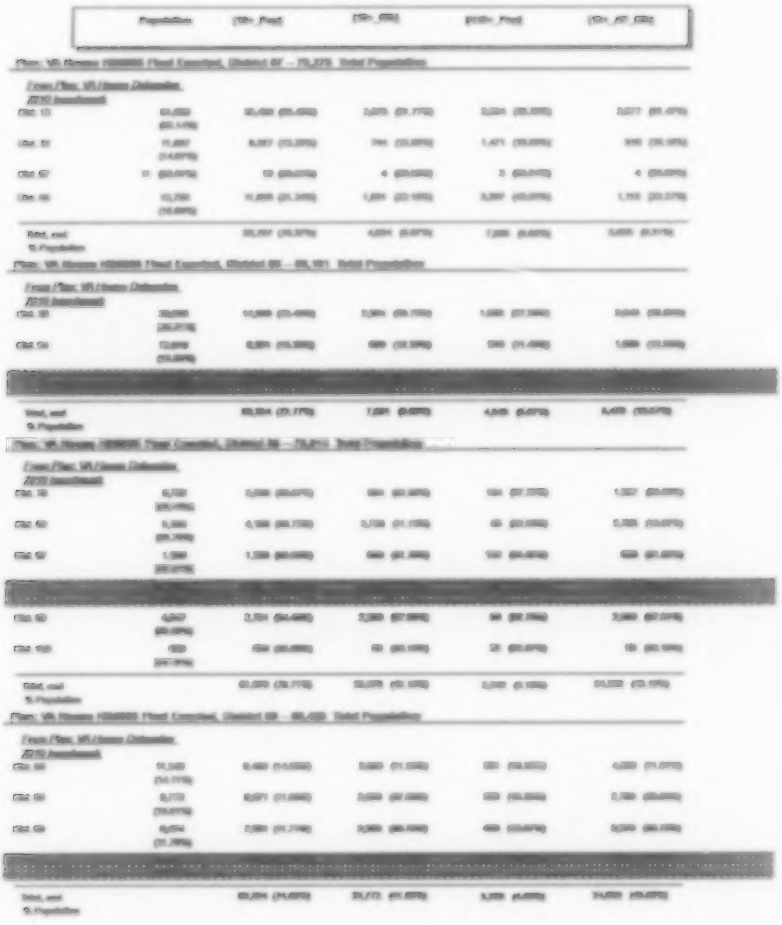
	Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odd, and		64,720 (77.83%)	14,647 (99.73%)	690 (1.24%)	15,148 (99.11%)
% Population					
From: VA Houses H000000 (Fixed Transition), District 06 -- 75,384 Total Population					
From Files: VA Home Delegates					
2010 Incorporated					
Dist. 59	59,101 (72.64%)	7,564 (13.55%)	1,664 (20.89%)	103 (16.77%)	3,813 (22.65%)
Dist. 56	7,333 (89.11%)	5,089 (88.14%)	1,669 (99.74%)	99 (99.99%)	1,669 (99.97%)
[redacted]					
Odd, and		68,332 (84.83%)	6,017 (99.99%)	1,142 (1.44%)	8,717 (51.89%)
% Population					
From: VA Houses H000000 (Fixed Transition), District 06 -- 75,387 Total Population					
From Files: VA Home Delegates					
2010 Incorporated					
Dist. 57	6,661 (12.57%)	6,660 (11.99%)	348 (99.17%)	347 (99.94%)	116 (99.15%)
Dist. 55	0 (99.99%)	0 (99.99%)	0 (99.99%)	0 (99.99%)	0 (99.99%)
[redacted]					
Odd, and		59,804 (72.72%)	6,048 (71.99%)	3,330 (5.87%)	6,833 (10.99%)
% Population					
From: VA Houses H000000 (Fixed Transition), District 07 -- 75,813 Total Population					
From Files: VA Home Delegates					
2010 Incorporated					
Dist. 33	5,664 (94.99%)	5,333 (99.99%)	33 (99.99%)	99 (91.93%)	33 (91.99%)
Dist. 59	5,333 (94.99%)	5,194 (99.99%)	99 (99.71%)	191 (91.99%)	74 (99.19%)
[redacted]					
Dist. 60	1,339 (99.94%)	997 (91.99%)	31 (99.99%)	39 (99.99%)	76 (91.99%)
Odd, and		52,194 (71.71%)	3,799 (99.99%)	3,339 (99.99%)	3,391 (4.99%)
% Population					
From: VA Houses H000000 (Fixed Transition), District 09 -- 75,811 Total Population					
From Files: VA Home Delegates					
2010 Incorporated					
Dist. 09	13,799 (17.99%)	10,393 (19.14%)	997 (11.99%)	999 (11.99%)	991 (11.99%)
[redacted]					
Dist. 71	3,182 (94.99%)	3,019 (94.97%)	91 (91.99%)	99 (94.99%)	97 (99.99%)
Dist. 70	12,007 (13.34%)	9,099 (13.99%)	749 (99.99%)	731 (99.17%)	779 (99.91%)
Odd, and		60,712 (99.99%)	4,991 (9.91%)	1,991 (1.11%)	4,747 (9.99%)
% Population					
From: VA Houses H000000 (Fixed Transition), District 99 -- 75,499 Total Population					
From Files: VA Home Delegates					
2010 Incorporated					
Dist. 99	3,333 (94.49%)	2,914 (94.99%)	1,199 (99.91%)	999 (99.99%)	1,199 (99.49%)

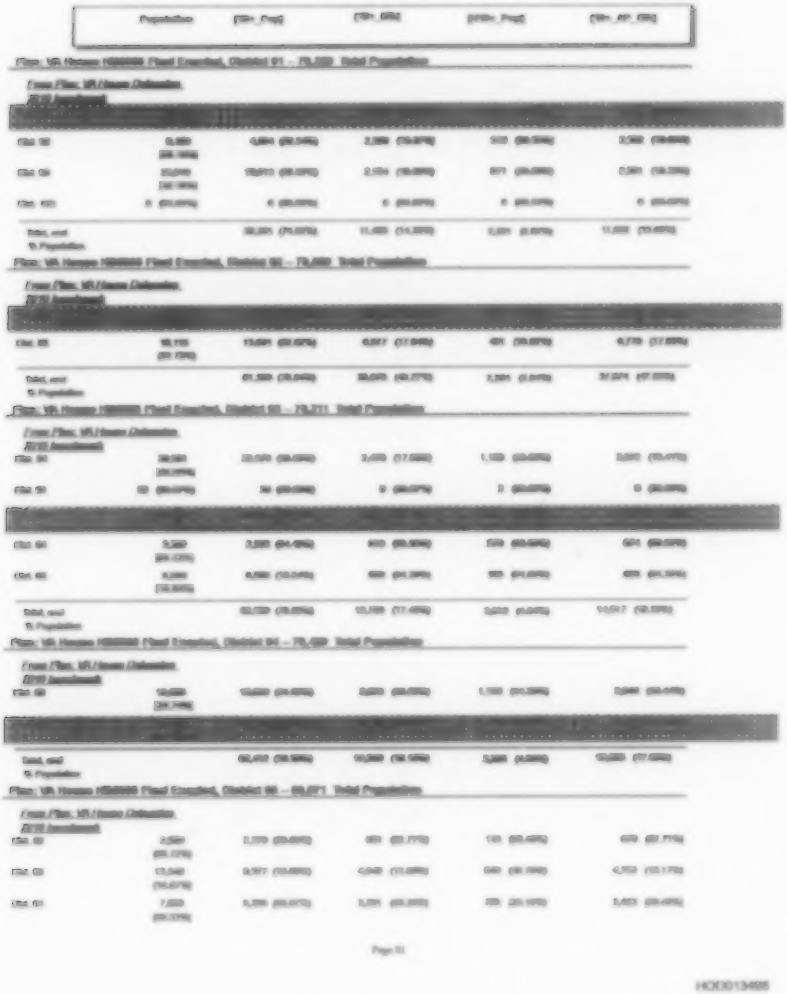


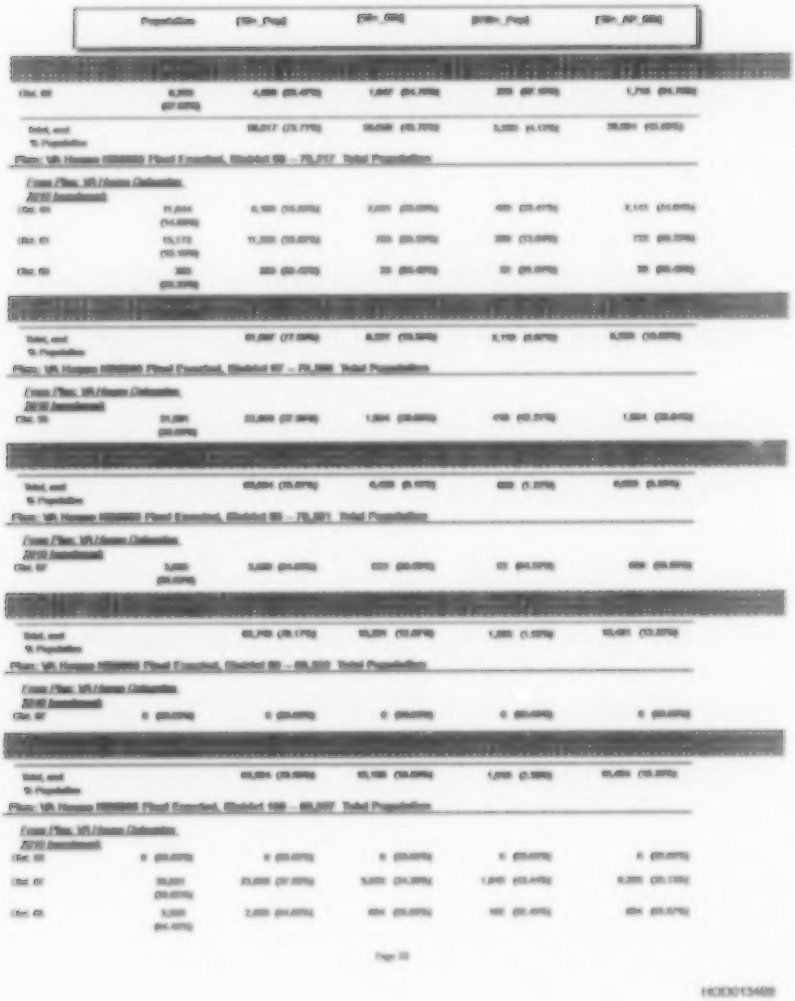




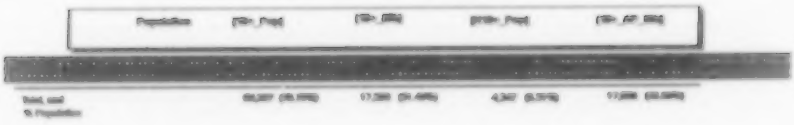








Population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Plan name:

Workspace: House Plans>>HB5005 COPY 1

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Measures of Compactness

District	Roeck	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Area	Perimeter
1	0.16	0.28	0.83	1,243	219
2	0.22	0.18	0.53	124	91
3	0.16	0.21	0.66	1,457	284
4	0.30	0.20	0.70	1,116	259
5	0.11	0.15	0.67	925	253
6	0.15	0.25	0.74	1,269	240
7	0.29	0.25	0.79	832	198
8	0.38	0.25	0.77	679	176
9	0.23	0.23	0.74	1,216	244
10	0.13	0.17	0.60	286	136
11	0.36	0.26	0.81	32	38
12	0.22	0.21	0.70	484	162
13	0.09	0.13	0.49	45	63
14	0.14	0.15	0.68	401	172
15	0.46	0.33	0.87	990	187
16	0.23	0.18	0.70	902	243
17	0.20	0.09	0.52	96	110
18	0.38	0.23	0.80	907	213
19	0.31	0.17	0.68	1,237	294
20	0.21	0.15	0.62	1,185	301
21	0.29	0.30	0.74	29	33
22	0.12	0.11	0.55	422	217
23	0.15	0.15	0.64	328	160
24	0.28	0.24	0.77	1,833	296
25	0.18	0.18	0.65	561	191
26	0.37	0.36	0.82	459	122
27	0.26	0.26	0.68	48	48
28	0.33	0.26	0.68	100	68
29	0.31	0.20	0.68	424	154

30	0.30	0.36	0.82	901	171
31	0.21	0.19	0.58	213	114
32	0.31	0.30	0.74	28	33
33	0.17	0.23	0.65	361	135
34	0.14	0.21	0.70	60	57
35	0.12	0.18	0.69	20	35
36	0.29	0.30	0.74	23	30
37	0.10	0.17	0.52	18	34
38	0.37	0.44	0.83	15	20
39	0.31	0.19	0.60	24	39
40	0.15	0.16	0.60	90	79
41	0.29	0.32	0.69	18	26
42	0.19	0.19	0.57	70	65
43	0.14	0.20	0.66	22	35
44	0.27	0.31	0.75	21	28
45	0.24	0.26	0.71	11	22
46	0.29	0.52	0.90	8	13
47	0.22	0.31	0.74	8	17
48	0.11	0.15	0.59	19	38
49	0.13	0.15	0.59	6	21
50	0.25	0.32	0.77	31	32
51	0.13	0.18	0.68	95	79
52	0.19	0.26	0.60	22	32
53	0.25	0.33	0.71	15	23
54	0.27	0.25	0.72	207	98
55	0.43	0.29	0.79	688	170
56	0.25	0.22	0.61	705	193
57	0.34	0.40	0.77	31	30
58	0.27	0.19	0.64	775	220
59	0.21	0.21	0.74	1,638	304
60	0.27	0.32	0.74	1,855	266
61	0.26	0.17	0.67	1,993	373
62	0.22	0.13	0.53	151	119
63	0.16	0.15	0.69	326	158
64	0.27	0.15	0.64	1,271	307
65	0.25	0.26	0.69	698	175
66	0.18	0.26	0.77	182	90

67	0.17	0.24	0.69	29	37
68	0.21	0.23	0.64	39	43
69	0.31	0.33	0.77	27	30
70	0.26	0.19	0.67	63	62
71	0.25	0.23	0.68	16	28
72	0.17	0.13	0.45	32	53
73	0.25	0.14	0.64	31	50
74	0.11	0.12	0.56	271	162
75	0.26	0.19	0.74	2,137	359
76	0.43	0.16	0.70	311	148
77	0.12	0.15	0.51	83	79
78	0.30	0.34	0.71	69	48
79	0.35	0.25	0.77	48	47
80	0.16	0.11	0.41	31	58
81	0.25	0.22	0.69	379	141
82	0.41	0.45	0.81	117	56
83	0.35	0.35	0.74	47	41
84	0.37	0.26	0.69	36	41
85	0.27	0.24	0.67	20	31
86	0.24	0.24	0.62	24	34
87	0.14	0.16	0.67	92	81
88	0.20	0.13	0.59	251	153
89	0.34	0.19	0.66	16	31
90	0.41	0.20	0.62	20	34
91	0.39	0.46	0.88	187	69
92	0.26	0.26	0.67	32	39
93	0.13	0.15	0.58	90	83
94	0.24	0.38	0.83	69	46
95	0.11	0.14	0.46	37	56
96	.12	.17	.52	322	147
97	.30	.21	.80	590	182
98	.20	.26	.73	1,419	253
99	.17	.21	.67	1,434	283
100	.20	.37	.77	2,156	265

Total Perimeter for all Districts 36,364 Miles

Average 121 Miles

Total Area for all Districts 128,325 Square Miles

Average 427.75 Square Miles

Min. Compactness Based on Roeck	0.09	Roeck Avg. – 0.24	
Max. Compactness based on Roeck	0.46		Std. Dev. – 0.09
Min. Compactness based on Polsby-Popper	0.09		
Max. Compactness based on Polsby-Popper	0.52	Polsby-Popper Avg. – 0.23	Std. Dev. – 0.09
Min. Compactness based on Schwartzberg	0.41		
Max Compactness based on Schwartzberg	0.90	Scwartz Avg. – 0.68	Std. Dev. – 0.09

(See foldout next page)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Locality FIPS	VTD	Locality name	VTD Name	Total Pop	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other	Multi.	Total Hispanic	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Other	Voting Age Pop.
408	47	303	Culpeper	Cedrove	3931	2251	515	15	62	0	74	15	148	81	15	10	2230
409	47	401	Culpeper	Eskridge	2368	1958	314	20	14	0	43	19	83	29	0	4	1803
410	47	402	Culpeper	Brown's Store	5911	3376	437	25	28	8	83	31	148	81	0	8	3043
411	47	501	Culpeper	Jeffersonton	4978	4418	417	28	64	1	42	15	107	114	3	5	3848
412	47	502	Culpeper	Graysville	1488	1305	88	6	5	4	22	6	54	27	0	2	1126
413	47	601	Culpeper	Wilhoite	2088	1726	187	10	14	4	25	4	107	142	8	4	1618
414	47	602	Culpeper	Pearl Springs	3470	2836	473	8	36	6	83	12	182	74	4	104	2642
415	47	702	Culpeper	Stevensburg Station	5888	3988	424	37	90	6	129	6	218	81	12	125	3721
416	47	703	Culpeper	Lignum	1728	1381	275	8	31	0	43	5	98	48	4	42	1280
417	47	704	Culpeper	Richardsville	874	764	53	10	6	0	8	4	27	10	0	13	650
418	48	101	Cumberland	Precinct 1	1913	1345	518	20	13	0	11	6	53	13	0	11	1436
419	48	201	Cumberland	Precinct 2	2180	1901	184	15	8	0	29	17	92	23	4	29	1623
420	48	301	Cumberland	Precinct 3	1994	983	848	22	9	0	26	7	42	8	0	26	1346
421	48	401	Cumberland	Precinct 4	3004	1421	976	7	8	0	8	8	36	21	0	9	1543
422	48	501	Cumberland	Precinct 5	1982	1205	721	18	15	0	10	8	57	15	5	17	1337
423	51	101	Dickenson	South Clintwood	3183	3121	14	7	7	0	8	1	25	15	0	8	2530
424	51	201	Dickenson	Nora	1120	1114	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	884
425	51	202	Dickenson	Flying Fish	432	428	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	331
426	51	203	Dickenson	Clinchco	1148	1140	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	858
427	51	301	Dickenson	West Dante	435	429	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	340
428	51	302	Dickenson	Herald	1268	1256	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	7	0	1	915
429	51	303	Dickenson	Ridge	1558	1521	4	3	0	0	11	0	25	11	1	11	1211
430	51	304	Dickenson	Large Fork	781	763	3	2	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	627
431	51	401	Dickenson	Coley	1708	1664	3	4	4	0	3	0	7	3	0	1	1320
432	51	402	Dickenson	Hays	1874	1808	6	6	2	0	3	0	13	10	0	1	1304
433	51	501	Dickenson	Ervon	832	816	2	7	2	0	3	0	5	1	0	3	661
434	51	502	Dickenson	Artrip	933	932	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749
435	51	503	Dickenson	North Clintwood	1341	1322	4	8	2	1	4	0	8	4	0	1	1080
436	53	101	Dinwiddie	Rohoic	1987	1235	612	12	21	3	69	12	183	80	3	10	1501
437	53	102	Dinwiddie	White Oak	1177	883	263	18	0	0	8	7	17	10	0	7	918
438	53	103	Dinwiddie	Church Road	2187	1587	397	11	11	0	13	7	28	18	0	8	1655
439	53	201	Dinwiddie	Edgehill	2570	1718	800	8	11	0	31	8	48	13	8	27	1825
440	53	202	Dinwiddie	Chesdin	3875	2358	1472	31	19	8	76	15	136	41	12	84	2838
441	53	301	Dinwiddie	Reams	1339	807	515	7	7	0	7	1	11	8	0	3	811
442	53	302	Dinwiddie	New Hope	4843	2628	2185	18	54	7	88	18	148	46	34	68	3287
443	53	401	Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie	2565	1517	1022	23	15	0	8	7	30	16	4	10	2216
444	53	402	Dinwiddie	Little Zion	1982	1189	745	8	8	0	13	4	33	13	0	13	1446
445	53	403	Dinwiddie	Cherry Hill	738	389	332	1	8	0	4	4	9	2	0	4	616
446	53	501	Dinwiddie	Courthouse	1814	1387	418	5	18	2	8	1	37	24	3	4	1434
447	53	502	Dinwiddie	McKenney	2185	1454	714	15	3	2	8	2	27	12	8	8	1713
448	53	503	Dinwiddie	Rocky Run	1508	1143	347	7	2	0	7	2	18	7	1	7	1143
447	57	101	Essex	Greater Tappahannock	2869	1515	1248	23	87	0	32	15	80	40	15	25	2215
448	57	201	Essex	North	2754	1161	1481	41	8	0	37	22	71	29	4	38	2125
449	57	301	Essex	South	2461	1765	626	21	11	3	47	8	78	26	2	34	1876
450	57	401	Essex	Central	3517	1920	1354	18	18	11	54	13	113	42	9	61	2381
451	59	102	Fairfax	Bellview	8503	2137	706	33	1966	13	845	43	1753	944	38	873	4586
452	59	104	Fairfax	Chapel	3158	2447	96	17	438	4	83	24	394	183	3	151	2382
453	59	105	Fairfax	Fairview	8826	4901	489	39	1136	11	913	81	1169	451	18	317	6223
454	59	106	Fairfax	Heritage	8808	4211	881	66	2825	15	1568	152	3642	1801	38	1703	7279
455	59	108	Fairfax	Kings Park	4333	3369	193	21	784	6	233	27	896	443	10	348	3374
456	59	109	Fairfax	Olde Creek	3262	2482	82	21	585	1	68	13	312	230	4	78	2481
457	59	110	Fairfax	North Springfield #1	3874	2302	167	23	932	5	226	24	843	410	4	229	2940

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP American Indian / Alaska Native	VAP Asian	VAP Hawaiian / Pacific	VAP Other	VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	VAP Hispanic White	VAP Hispanic Black	VAP Hispanic Other	2000 Democrat Lt. Gov.	2000 Republican Lt. Gov.	2000 Democrat Gov.	2000 Republican Gov.	2000 Democrat Att. Gen.	2000 Republican Att. Gen.
408	1776	556	14	41	0	41	5	80	32	6	42	186	382	173	413	178	402
409	1845	548	15	15	0	28	11	48	17	4	27	188	418	174	431	180	431
410	2833	521	28	17	3	28	15	85	53	5	53	323	782	374	818	371	808
411	3246	308	21	39	1	25	5	91	63	1	27	404	1,139	364	1,087	425	1,042
412	1229	47	8	3	3	14	1	28	18	5	13	108	323	93	337	106	323
413	1227	851	8	14	4	30	1	188	135	5	28	85	1,150	89	1,137	88	1,127
414	2222	339	9	24	5	48	5	98	42	3	53	311	849	286	868	312	867
415	2232	323	24	58	3	82	6	133	49	8	76	287	878	281	885	298	878
416	1048	187	6	14	0	24	1	52	27	1	24	115	311	120	318	111	318
417	666	35	13	5	0	5	4	16	9	0	7	56	178	51	185	50	190
418	1364	384	17	10	0	3	8	15	7	1	7	261	364	169	371	182	371
419	1183	432	13	7	0	17	11	35	12	1	17	187	378	174	429	188	421
420	768	728	22	8	0	14	5	24	4	5	15	261	235	287	258	254	245
421	1113	414	9	8	0	2	5	18	11	3	2	187	334	194	348	143	337
422	868	536	13	8	0	10	5	20	7	3	11	184	334	175	348	168	351
423	2499	4	13	6	0	7	1	9	5	0	4	269	488	264	488	269	462
424	879	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	75	151	75	156	73	151
425	345	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	29	94	41	88	38	87
426	897	13	7	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	111	120	113	129	106	128
427	333	0	3	4	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	25	109	24	106	22	120
428	826	0	9	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	48	118	49	118	48	114
429	858	0	2	0	0	4	0	10	8	0	4	45	169	47	174	47	170
430	892	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	46	131	57	130	48	130
431	1313	2	3	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	182	131	188	137	161	132
432	1487	8	8	2	0	0	2	7	7	0	0	163	153	174	147	168	154
433	852	0	6	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	77	81	78	84	76	78
434	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	56	100	61	105	62	94
435	1387	4	5	3	1	2	0	5	4	0	1	73	222	82	205	77	221
436	868	488	11	16	3	42	7	94	48	3	43	186	387	184	395	181	373
437	888	412	12	5	0	5	0	12	7	0	5	88	248	84	263	87	247
438	1471	201	10	9	0	8	1	15	12	0	3	144	537	124	569	139	540
439	938	554	8	11	1	16	5	23	5	2	16	208	285	187	274	188	284
440	1764	988	18	16	1	43	7	72	25	5	42	364	481	337	532	338	518
441	820	174	4	7	0	5	1	9	2	0	4	85	175	84	187	76	180
442	2149	1888	17	41	1	48	13	93	51	10	48	423	804	429	837	428	818
443	1152	825	10	11	0	8	4	22	15	4	3	186	347	367	370	366	353
444	824	599	7	8	0	9	4	14	8	0	6	286	265	285	282	280	286
445	340	291	1	3	0	11	3	5	0	4	1	129	96	142	158	156	118
446	1088	345	4	12	1	5	1	20	15	1	4	158	418	147	435	145	427
447	1156	535	13	2	2	3	2	15	5	4	6	195	382	185	368	188	401
448	864	270	5	0	0	5	1	8	4	1	3	85	247	86	262	87	265
447	1278	854	16	40	0	18	10	52	29	3	24	186	374	189	384	194	373
448	918	1137	30	7	0	17	16	45	17	5	28	320	217	338	222	307	229
449	1449	487	18	8	3	31	5	53	15	2	36	214	453	228	470	221	467
450	1588	733	15	12	1	42	13	79	28	5	46	264	478	259	478	268	480
451	1984	519	21	1289	8	875	30	1217	597	26	564	589	312	316	344	389	318
452	1335	71	13	374	3	93	16	224	132	5	72	575	566	548	604	578	580
453	3639	518	28	827	7	225	53	583	319	14	233	878	983	839	1,053	989	964
454	5392	816	76	2315	8	1142	89	2556	1311	26	1222	883	388	851	428	889	880
455	1951	138	18	966	6	176	16	434	265	8	181	824	871	821	763	824	878
456	1905	50	9	428	3	42	8	136	140	2	45	821	827	826	882	843	805
457	1884	97	13	696	4	155	11	448	285	1	180	481	442	429	481	481	448

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Locality FIPS	VTD	Locality name	VTD Name	Total Indian	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other	Multi	Total Hispanic	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Other	Voting Age Pop
1153	680	001	Harrisburg	Southwest	9995	7004	588	48	451	8	367	43	1687	837	58	872	7356
1154	670	101	Hopewe	Ward 1	3228	2206	833	30	33	3	104	19	253	111	28	114	2437
1155	670	201	Hopewe	Ward 2	3960	883	2545	28	28	5	82	49	148	50	18	77	2464
1156	670	301	Hopewe	Ward 3	3047	2388	448	25	30	5	118	27	214	75	14	127	2430
1157	670	401	Hopewe	Ward 4	3804	2335	1077	17	82	6	72	17	181	73	8	76	2983
1158	670	501	Hopewe	Ward 5	3263	2374	630	26	33	8	143	29	231	48	28	160	2572
1159	670	601	Hopewe	Ward 6	2929	898	1880	18	39	6	98	22	219	83	31	105	2118
1160	670	701	Hopewe	Ward 7	3843	1445	1972	20	43	6	138	24	237	74	33	146	2983
1161	678	1	Lexington	Lexington	7042	6003	717	28	185	4	87	28	231	198	13	80	6326
1952	680	101	Lynchburg	First Ward First Precinct	7481	4782	2172	31	256	3	184	83	307	114	26	168	5986
1953	680	102	Lynchburg	First Ward Second Precinct	3815	3484	183	18	121	0	15	14	69	58	1	10	2946
1954	680	103	Lynchburg	First Ward Third Precinct	2842	2619	95	4	15	1	5	5	18	9	1	8	2320
1955	680	104	Lynchburg	First Ward Fourth Precinct	2133	1573	456	12	50	4	21	16	77	46	4	26	1726
1956	680	105	Lynchburg	First Ward Fifth Precinct	2100	1634	218	3	19	0	24	4	44	22	0	22	1587
1957	680	201	Lynchburg	Second Ward First Precinct	7598	2252	5114	50	49	9	66	58	184	58	43	83	5758
1958	680	202	Lynchburg	Second Ward Second Precinct	5143	1218	3795	25	17	1	48	40	92	26	13	54	4021
1959	680	203	Lynchburg	Second Ward Third Precinct	2429	515	1846	22	3	0	11	32	60	27	11	22	1804
1970	680	301	Lynchburg	Third Ward First Precinct	3866	2065	1424	24	46	5	66	33	132	61	14	57	2775
1971	680	302	Lynchburg	Third Ward Second Precinct	2024	1177	785	15	25	0	10	12	48	32	6	8	1573
1972	680	303	Lynchburg	Third Ward Third Precinct	2967	2186	672	12	68	1	18	10	86	59	6	21	2506
1973	680	304	Lynchburg	Third Ward Fourth Precinct	9107	7189	1365	59	260	10	163	31	344	200	15	129	6430
1974	680	305	Lynchburg	Third Ward Fifth Precinct	4325	3084	993	21	363	4	131	29	215	83	6	126	3984
1975	680	401	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward First Precinct	8017	4566	1331	48	293	8	80	29	189	105	12	84	4820
1976	680	402	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward Second Precinct	2379	1747	466	10	81	0	41	21	86	46	2	38	1948
1977	680	403	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward Third Precinct	6724	4988	1288	50	278	2	120	22	216	89	7	112	5727
1978	680	404	Lynchburg	Fourth Ward Fourth Precinct	4871	3242	1240	15	84	0	65	25	128	57	4	66	3941
1979	681	1	Manassas	Dean	6983	4548	945	76	487	16	807	104	1476	451	68	958	5178
1980	681	2	Manassas	Weems	8641	4334	888	49	281	8	1798	88	2655	1148	58	1449	4987
1981	681	3	Manassas	Metz	6469	4321	815	52	427	11	824	34	1724	881	37	843	4860
1982	681	4	Manassas	Taylor	7755	4854	1178	43	568	12	1037	61	2333	994	81	1258	5481
1983	681	5	Manassas	Baldwin	8803	5519	1801	101	359	16	2084	83	4270	1972	164	2134	6897
1984	682	1	Manassas Park	Precinct One	7868	4439	1343	80	777	4	1488	90	3658	1192	97	1569	5736
1985	682	2	Manassas Park	Precinct Two	6314	3548	877	54	663	16	1975	79	1981	943	58	1119	4270
1986	690	1	Martinsville	Precinct 1	1188	55	1113	2	4	0	7	7	13	7	2	4	824
1987	690	2	Martinsville	Precinct 2	3135	1763	1197	8	60	0	78	14	119	37	8	74	3456
1988	690	3	Martinsville	Precinct 3	2823	1122	1514	20	20	4	124	20	226	96	7	123	1940
1989	690	4	Martinsville	Precinct 4	3519	1878	1488	7	11	0	86	17	152	44	5	103	2197
1990	690	5	Martinsville	Precinct 5	3372	2064	736	8	55	3	72	4	45	19	0	26	2147

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1953	531	426	17	21	1	24	11	100	426	30	85	658	264	639	274	618	283
1954	1974	668	34	41	2	84	8	154	69	23	98	781	309	772	308	736	327
1955	643	1668	30	50	1	52	20	87	54	8	48	1297	74	1443	91	1355	76
1956	1969	412	23	27	0	54	11	130	45	8	51	710	648	760	700	715	674
1957	1969	748	18	67	3	98	8	114	60	9	37	1297	974	1364	1290	1355	1242
1958	1965	453	10	39	0	104	13	103	37	10	116	936	758	1090	1000	1055	1042
1959	883	1269	13	62	0	72	10	108	59	10	51	276	72	299	82	276	76
1960	1139	788	13	51	0	105	9	103	42	14	107	230	222	218	248	221	238
1961	5418	615	36	178	4	93	24	218	148	11	58	882	833	859	881	851	840
1962	3944	1569	28	189	3	136	41	230	81	19	130	899	1,072	837	1,119	841	1,080
1963	2656	137	13	75	0	3	9	44	42	1	1	838	1,087	823	1,126	827	1,085
1964	2239	94	4	8	0	2	3	9	8	1	3	530	877	513	918	527	874
1965	1348	269	12	42	2	18	11	59	39	2	18	247	288	248	275	234	274
1966	1479	175	3	12	0	18	2	28	18	0	13	473	470	458	493	454	479
1967	1980	3827	38	43	7	43	40	134	46	34	54	850	286	878	282	848	285
1968	1098	2820	24	15	1	34	29	66	20	8	40	852	148	868	157	841	156
1969	415	1145	16	3	0	4	18	34	19	8	10	243	86	246	84	243	86
1970	1872	978	21	38	2	48	19	89	36	8	43	316	387	315	398	313	394
1971	979	583	12	18	0	8	7	25	18	3	6	181	180	146	193	145	189
1972	1865	940	8	82	1	15	5	58	39	2	17	227	427	221	444	219	429
1973	6807	1136	54	265	10	149	19	321	190	14	117	237	2,044	231	2,064	226	2,052
1974	2661	490	15	263	3	108	15	184	57	5	102	304	776	300	792	291	783
1975	3907	712	34	193	5	84	15	134	74	7	53	503	1,183	479	1,208	469	1,194
1976	1462	376	10	41	0	28	9	59	31	2	26	266	498	256	517	252	507
1977	4380	971	36	250	2	90	15	184	75	2	87	492	915	490	941	479	929
1978	2880	757	11	48	0	53	14	94	41	2	41	574	919	573	940	550	929
1979	3753	681	47	585	12	331	42	889	297	33	356	547	1,209	533	1,251	530	1,222
1980	3918	593	31	518	4	324	36	1808	734	31	881	473	857	460	883	453	878
1981	3324	806	40	331	8	332	17	1309	624	14	697	454	696	414	754	430	730
1982	3471	774	36	411	15	755	33	1388	671	42	775	879	867	847	913	870	887
1983	3758	1228	60	349	11	1390	48	2364	1190	181	1283	818	1,008	809	1,029	808	1,010
1984	3389	782	47	564	9	845	63	1999	960	30	977	361	497	344	517	348	510
1985	2978	632	36	478	11	704	43	1356	668	18	725	396	565	384	415	387	475
1986	28	836	0	0	0	3	1	10	7	1	2	258	1	231	1	227	11
1987	1491	899	8	57	0	64	11	74	22	1	51	888	988	858	977	852	972
1988	944	886	12	17	1	82	8	118	48	3	64	163	1,136	154	1,142	149	1,133
1989	1435	1319	7	15	0	83	11	98	23	4	66	329	1,354	320	1,376	322	1,357
1990	914	116	4	58	0	6	2	22	11	0	11	397	781	386	797	374	784

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1	Locality RPB	YTD	Locality name	YTD Name	Total Population	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other	Multi	Total Hispanic	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Other	Voting Age Pop.
2045	710	204	Norfolk	Immanuel	2583	758	1730	17	60	3	22	25	197	38	37	31	2068
2046	710	205	Norfolk	Lafayette	1806	1418	286	8	81	2	7	10	71	62	2	13	1316
2047	710	207	Norfolk	Lamberts Point	5587	1115	3742	10	178	6	85	53	147	44	37	66	3015
2048	710	208	Norfolk	Larchmont Library	1286	1219	19	6	19	0	3	0	19	17	0	2	944
2049	710	209	Norfolk	Larchmont Recreation Center	4218	2771	840	13	508	2	35	47	153	67	28	38	3440
2050	710	210	Norfolk	Maury	3388	2835	322	21	181	1	23	5	111	70	11	21	2897
2051	710	211	Norfolk	Chrysler Museum	3662	2982	424	19	228	2	16	21	111	78	12	21	3462
2052	710	212	Norfolk	Park Place	4141	472	3527	14	50	4	45	29	198	88	41	49	2904
2053	710	213	Norfolk	Taylor Elementary School	4225	3640	317	17	178	2	35	34	133	92	3	32	3648
2054	710	214	Norfolk	Bluett	4213	2873	1078	48	171	11	48	98	188	92	24	68	3333
2055	710	215	Norfolk	Suburban Park	3376	2288	832	38	128	2	60	33	143	83	17	43	2783
2056	710	217	Norfolk	Wesley	4888	2174	2179	68	222	9	201	89	493	184	48	261	3888
2057	710	218	Norfolk	Willard	2541	2428	71	20	63	4	17	12	89	45	9	35	2112
2058	710	301	Norfolk	Belvidere	4794	666	3852	26	31	2	58	79	230	108	29	113	3839
2059	710	302	Norfolk	Tanner's Creek	3206	1275	1720	28	207	10	126	48	284	127	50	107	2453
2060	710	303	Norfolk	Bowling Park	5180	220	4756	12	57	6	61	64	141	16	41	84	3883
2061	710	304	Norfolk	Coleman Place School	2814	666	1807	15	229	2	61	32	200	60	58	82	2126
2062	710	306	Norfolk	Lafayette-Winona	3385	1168	1942	81	45	0	66	55	219	72	23	124	2666
2063	710	308	Norfolk	Lindenwood	2781	479	2148	12	16	1	59	33	126	22	15	71	2122
2064	710	309	Norfolk	Norview Methodist	3347	1740	1280	51	154	12	51	59	205	98	41	66	2552
2065	710	309	Norfolk	Norview Middle School	4850	874	3456	24	131	13	59	93	212	80	85	47	3420
2066	710	310	Norfolk	Rosemont	7097	798	5768	48	110	25	299	129	844	108	158	340	5587
2067	710	311	Norfolk	Sherwood Rec Center	4984	1868	2291	43	461	5	130	86	322	118	58	146	3801
2068	710	312	Norfolk	Sherwood School	2820	1920	1078	23	110	7	40	42	148	85	21	42	2120
2069	710	313	Norfolk	Union Chapel	2229	78	2039	6	13	2	58	47	88	14	9	45	1870
2070	710	402	Norfolk	Berkley	3971	78	3117	8	12	1	22	38	90	4	27	29	2384
2071	710	403	Norfolk	Brambleton	4071	71	3638	6	6	5	23	48	145	28	86	31	3403
2072	710	404	Norfolk	Campostella	4852	173	4258	13	21	1	37	42	116	32	43	41	3888
2073	710	406	Norfolk	Chesterfield	3587	186	3287	16	31	4	32	48	94	18	34	34	2363
2074	710	408	Norfolk	Berger Block	3931	1856	983	23	481	7	48	33	170	103	28	41	2353
2075	710	409	Norfolk	Easton	4838	2819	1826	53	218	4	126	48	347	186	67	154	3801
2076	710	410	Norfolk	Fairlawn	3429	1734	1393	17	223	8	86	37	224	76	38	109	2660
2077	710	411	Norfolk	Huntin Y	3773	2811	2888	3	2	1	8	25	89	3	37	49	2317
2078	710	412	Norfolk	Ingleside	3977	713	2418	24	28	6	58	31	115	42	15	58	2829
2079	710	413	Norfolk	Poplar Hall	5114	1422	3308	33	135	3	139	77	306	76	51	179	3982
2080	710	414	Norfolk	Young Park	3442	148	3202	13	8	2	37	33	118	24	47	47	3484
2081	710	416	Norfolk	United Way	4382	2041	1813	58	267	3	158	74	280	97	38	188	3376
2082	710	501	Norfolk	Bayview School	6516	3798	1301	82	154	17	311	54	497	174	64	228	4349
2083	710	503	Norfolk	East Ocean View	8271	3029	1596	45	139	6	279	75	610	160	73	287	4060
2084	710	504	Norfolk	Larchmont	3938	2008	1427	28	269	1	172	43	364	154	30	180	3118
2085	710	505	Norfolk	Little Creek	3990	2041	846	32	181	2	123	36	308	131	30	137	2434

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP American Indian / Alaska Native	VAP Asian	VAP Hawaiian / Pacific	VAP Other	VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	VAP Hispanic White	VAP Hispanic Black	VAP Hispanic Other	2008 Democrat Lt. Gov.	2008 Republican Lt. Gov.	2008 Democrat Gov.	2008 Republican Gov.	2008 Democrat Att. Gen	2008 Republican Att. Gen.
2045	80	1218	13	79	2	16	21	88	30	31	20	314	44	318	34	297	57
2046	1097	192	8	63	1	4	8	44	34	4	6	337	263	311	267	304	276
2047	1585	1722	7	181	8	47	47	120	39	26	52	248	41	378	45	348	44
2048	814	11	4	12	0	3	0	14	12	0	2	294	230	281	248	284	234
2049	2304	569	13	461	2	30	42	134	77	26	32	450	348	418	383	423	383
2050	2488	300	17	130	1	20	8	66	67	10	19	508	354	501	348	548	323
2051	2864	372	18	314	2	15	19	85	60	10	16	680	391	599	484	609	436
2052	306	2431	11	26	3	28	27	102	46	20	33	381	42	436	39	377	40
2053	3127	297	19	185	2	28	23	108	73	2	27	751	389	718	411	720	389
2054	2227	318	33	83	11	38	24	127	61	11	45	758	297	767	337	761	312
2055	1822	658	20	106	2	37	18	94	48	9	37	459	438	433	477	445	442
2056	1727	1473	23	169	7	175	56	169	132	26	200	331	258	351	346	328	252
2057	1885	220	27	48	4	23	8	62	32	8	24	897	448	483	892	501	488
2058	764	2580	23	36	2	62	43	171	92	18	72	693	107	676	113	641	111
2059	802	1182	17	188	7	57	31	134	87	20	67	343	107	238	131	242	113
2060	178	3362	12	30	3	40	43	88	10	22	55	888	45	718	87	874	48
2061	981	1284	14	187	3	49	9	142	57	37	48	242	79	236	86	228	84
2062	863	1526	47	33	0	69	30	143	48	13	82	580	136	552	181	524	180
2063	408	1808	12	13	1	63	19	94	17	11	68	372	63	382	88	371	88
2064	1412	814	44	115	8	30	30	122	56	23	40	352	209	354	233	340	228
2065	730	2489	18	104	10	41	48	141	68	26	47	579	84	506	139	568	111
2066	587	4259	36	86	11	234	87	485	138	61	266	858	34	1,008	45	974	42
2067	1940	1841	38	342	4	82	48	219	87	28	105	414	286	389	334	408	308
2068	1233	738	18	81	8	30	14	82	62	10	30	303	178	284	204	283	183
2069	62	1443	4	11	1	20	22	48	10	8	30	280	18	283	31	269	22
2070	83	3040	7	15	1	13	16	37	7	16	13	535	18	590	20	513	20
2071	93	3568	6	8	3	22	46	122	31	60	31	1,120	7	1,180	9	1,183	7
2072	137	2484	8	18	1	27	26	81	27	21	33	800	38	836	44	800	41
2073	126	2479	19	28	4	19	20	48	10	8	30	1,064	30	1,023	38	1,018	41
2074	1207	894	19	668	1	68	53	154	66	13	36	744	315	718	530	728	508
2075	1960	1329	27	277	4	80	39	238	111	23	105	408	411	386	483	382	442
2076	1433	853	19	193	8	60	30	143	50	21	70	388	360	356	478	351	383
2077	885	2080	12	71	3	51	19	85	13	21	8	724	8	788	10	721	8
2078	804	1913	18	19	3	44	17	80	27	10	43	702	126	733	138	696	123
2079	1178	2511	20	154	3	90	48	196	54	28	108	746	214	753	251	727	242
2080	113	3511	15	8	3	36	21	78	12	9	34	960	20	930	25	948	27
2081	1648	1541	27	264	3	118	32	194	63	22	119	1,100	278	981	318	970	951
2082	3182	528	61	111	14	144	56	284	118	27	181	477	890	426	829	468	814
2083	2556	1136	37	112	5	199	48	390	111	44	205	408	352	373	404	390	374
2084	877	1007	23	251	4	132	36	291	101	18	145	488	400	485	454	483	431
2085	1710	449	24	195	6	79	36	181	81	17	84	342	344	213	191	238	183

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Locality FIPS	VTD	Locality name	VTD Name	tal ation	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other	Multi.	Total Hispanic	Hispanic White	Hispanic Black	Hispanic Other	Voting Age Pop.
2229	770	33	Roanoke city	South Roanoke No. 1	1802	1755	21	1	21	0	3	3	14	8	3	3	1416
2230	770	34	Roanoke city	South Roanoke No. 2	2878	2437	183	7	58	1	8	4	42	30	5	7	2170
2231	770	35	Roanoke city	Lee-H	3488	3255	133	33	60	1	8	7	81	51	3	26	2993
2232	770	37	Roanoke city	Garden City	3758	3417	207	31	72	5	14	12	48	33	3	9	3126
2233	775	1	Salem	North Salem No. 2	3500	3197	109	27	69	0	60	1	84	22	5	57	3016
2234	775	3	Salem	Consumat	2264	1485	501	12	13	1	38	4	63	22	3	22	1486
2235	775	3	Salem	Beverly Heights	1360	1328	21	6	37	3	11	3	18	8	2	12	1139
2236	775	4	Salem	West Salem	1887	1872	38	11	57	0	11	3	18	11	0	7	1578
2237	775	5	Salem	North Salem No. 1	3131	2868	348	12	53	0	53	6	86	39	3	54	2501
2238	775	6	Salem	South Salem No. 1	2007	1837	286	19	38	0	40	7	66	17	4	44	1813
2239	775	7	Salem	South Salem No. 2	2413	2289	65	15	31	1	28	3	77	20	6	36	1930
2240	775	8	Salem	East Salem	1853	1407	133	8	29	0	83	4	82	24	1	57	1566
2241	775	9	Salem	South Side Hills	3187	3038	61	18	37	0	14	3	33	17	0	16	2478
2242	775	10	Salem	Hidden Valley	3905	3513	358	6	94	1	82	10	83	32	3	48	2764
2243	780	151	Staunton	Ward No. 1	5808	4668	923	26	84	6	77	32	166	64	8	88	4600
2244	780	251	Staunton	Ward No. 2	7527	5864	974	48	58	3	82	28	134	78	8	50	5852
2245	780	351	Staunton	Ward No. 3	4213	3778	345	14	58	3	31	13	61	34	4	23	3378
2246	780	451	Staunton	Ward No. 4	3366	2860	447	7	19	0	23	12	48	22	1	25	2663
2247	780	551	Staunton	Ward No. 5	3282	2854	307	17	87	0	31	6	73	41	10	22	2858
2248	800	101	Suffolk	Driver	8530	6045	1777	61	329	8	78	82	272	158	34	76	6766
2249	800	151	Suffolk	Harbour View	4266	2139	1961	22	171	8	62	54	231	111	58	62	2938
2250	800	152	Suffolk	Barnetts Creek	3313	2689	538	8	248	0	20	37	98	58	8	27	2556
2251	800	201	Suffolk	Ebenezer	2259	1873	243	7	69	1	16	8	48	33	2	13	1818
2252	800	299	Suffolk	Chuckatuck	3478	1701	714	21	28	0	6	3	33	18	3	8	1987
2253	800	301	Suffolk	Kings Fork	8802	4748	3275	43	233	3	134	75	340	150	46	137	6182
2254	800	351	Suffolk	White Marsh	4225	429	3758	13	28	0	22	31	81	28	10	43	3087
2255	800	352	Suffolk	John F. Kennedy	4885	2018	2748	24	35	3	44	30	118	48	13	57	3508
2256	800	353	Suffolk	Cypress Chapel	797	573	183	12	3	0	5	1	8	4	0	4	611
2257	800	451	Suffolk	Airport	1888	1369	333	13	11	1	8	3	28	18	4	6	1390
2258	800	452	Suffolk	Whaleyville	2728	2258	428	23	23	1	7	8	30	18	3	9	2137
2259	800	453	Suffolk	Southside	4820	388	4349	8	11	4	33	27	90	27	22	41	3338
2260	800	501	Suffolk	Kilby's Mill	4423	3304	977	33	80	8	15	31	96	68	13	15	3317
2261	800	551	Suffolk	Holland	2369	1842	512	8	18	1	7	11	33	18	3	12	1864
2262	800	553	Suffolk	Holy Neck	1987	1277	648	18	11	1	13	20	41	21	6	14	1581
2263	800	554	Suffolk	Lake Cahoon	1874	1452	311	18	14	0	2	3	17	8	1	8	1318
2264	800	751	Suffolk	Lakeside	4378	2156	2187	23	23	1	30	21	118	53	20	38	3332
2265	800	802	Suffolk	Olde Towne	1380	560	718	7	8	8	16	5	36	12	6	21	1055
2266	800	803	Suffolk	Elephants Fork/Westhaven	3324	1827	1318	11	39	4	17	11	66	46	5	15	2786
2267	800	951	Suffolk	Holy wood	1813	46	1748	6	8	1	0	12	6	0	0	1	1278
2268	800	703	Suffolk	Nansemond River	5323	2804	2445	39	134	2	53	46	178	90	21	67	3810
2269	800	705	Suffolk	Yeates	8037	3164	4280	68	240	10	181	102	478	178	98	203	6407
2270	810	1	Virginia Beach	North Beach	4361	4134	88	27	62	3	33	7	156	82	8	41	3382
2271	810	2	Virginia Beach	South Beach	8518	4331	752	52	179	9	153	49	398	187	20	190	4847
2272	810	3	Virginia Beach	Ocean Lakes	8974	5417	936	63	333	14	183	88	539	336	33	171	5777
2273	810	4	Virginia Beach	Linkhorn	4814	4198	414	29	118	7	116	41	388	122	13	128	4283
2274	810	5	Virginia Beach	Seatack	5947	3218	1874	46	188	12	438	88	711	491	44	470	4811
2275	810	6	Virginia Beach	Kempsville	4500	3864	151	13	134	8	119	18	199	89	7	103	3429

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2226	1381	18	1	13	0	2	3	10	6	2	2	340	532	363	543	348	535
2232	1648	126	5	46	1	9	0	28	20	3	5	414	665	412	680	398	682
2231	2754	126	15	43	1	4	2	37	24	2	11	643	978	611	984	589	983
2230	2871	150	22	80	3	7	9	54	24	3	27	913	988	906	1,005	903	983
2233	2793	139	24	44	0	48	1	98	16	5	35	342	561	333	563	326	566
2234	1158	272	8	12	0	10	3	30	13	4	13	143	233	129	243	131	242
2235	1062	14	5	19	3	8	0	10	4	0	6	162	356	155	365	154	363
2236	1488	28	8	41	0	5	0	15	8	0	7	241	481	225	502	219	489
2237	2161	248	12	37	0	40	2	70	30	9	40	329	501	327	500	315	501
2238	1347	188	10	29	0	30	2	46	12	2	32	151	286	157	288	138	274
2239	1826	41	12	28	1	18	3	48	19	6	23	231	380	232	372	206	382
2245	1194	110	4	13	0	37	1	55	17	1	37	88	142	92	148	85	151
2241	2366	57	12	27	0	37	3	78	15	0	3	288	668	280	668	272	667
2254	2452	191	8	57	1	57	4	90	22	4	34	388	756	382	764	335	762
2243	3827	551	23	84	8	98	20	178	98	8	44	488	811	487	832	441	818
2244	4851	1187	30	77	1	28	16	87	18	4	25	886	1,502	885	1,515	815	1,517
2246	3582	226	14	28	1	19	5	57	33	2	22	472	788	501	796	484	786
2248	2139	249	6	12	0	8	0	22	10	0	11	418	668	446	664	398	665
2247	2558	439	15	36	0	29	3	66	36	10	18	458	488	458	488	458	488
2242	4628	1193	43	226	3	48	23	151	94	13	44	847	1,442	780	1,507	815	1,481
2249	1428	1358	10	111	0	47	10	120	38	28	35	597	304	585	415	548	428
2250	2552	588	9	66	0	61	23	98	48	6	14	485	886	481	723	498	818
2251	1883	197	7	44	3	8	3	30	21	3	8	281	671	328	714	268	671
2252	1384	3677	13	19	0	9	3	28	8	0	4	548	547	554	548	553	563
2253	3615	2251	34	147	3	76	37	186	87	18	70	788	818	788	818	731	861
2254	3111	2822	7	17	3	111	10	92	17	6	9	886	115	728	115	669	126
2255	1502	1344	10	17	1	28	21	71	33	8	31	475	868	488	868	428	878
2256	476	118	5	2	2	3	3	5	3	0	2	85	128	89	154	86	148
2257	866	429	8	7	1	3	3	13	8	3	2	209	282	207	288	204	285
2258	1775	1263	17	13	1	3	3	17	11	3	3	368	574	178	613	181	582
2259	312	2897	11	8	3	22	13	33	13	11	28	417	85	497	87	421	84
2260	2619	881	23	36	3	7	10	63	43	8	12	348	778	332	803	345	784
2261	1430	453	8	8	1	4	3	23	12	3	10	233	434	218	462	225	434
2262	995	548	11	8	1	7	12	25	15	3	7	282	281	262	283	262	288
2263	1130	811	14	13	0	2	1	12	9	2	1	178	113	146	430	178	428
2264	1881	1514	16	14	1	32	12	85	18	8	33	388	542	378	561	347	565
2265	486	490	7	8	2	13	2	28	10	4	15	100	135	92	144	102	131
2268	1813	1120	10	27	4	10	5	52	35	5	12	210	448	198	475	180	457
2269	34	1229	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	221	11	237	16	213	18
2268	1900	1738	26	86	1	90	21	108	55	10	41	668	531	639	577	621	600
2266	2432	3813	36	181	8	120	53	315	135	41	134	819	389	817	454	748	387
2267	3438	96	23	54	3	38	3	79	44	2	28	838	841	807	1,152	827	1,080
2270	3725	966	50	143	8	158	33	388	145	11	138	422	427	376	448	378	428
2272	4218	5411	38	238	8	87	37	348	229	15	104	908	788	447	837	427	817
2273	3514	538	18	92	7	82	31	198	90	11	97	513	776	419	807	448	848
2274	3753	1248	58	136	11	297	58	485	132	26	306	442	333	437	386	414	348
2275	3159	1111	8	78	2	10	8	73	41	0	12	367	862	482	1,117	496	1,088

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2	810	7	Virginia Beach	Kingston	2508	2387	18	4	66	5	15	3	60	30	5	18	1755
3	810	8	Virginia Beach	London Bridge	5566	4295	875	43	243	17	131	48	364	166	48	147	4356
4	810	10	Virginia Beach	Great Neck	4511	4008	47	22	201	6	22	5	118	82	3	28	3146
5	810	11	Virginia Beach	Cape Henry	4913	4345	349	20	94	10	67	32	236	153	23	83	3648
6	810	12	Virginia Beach	Pungo	6585	5287	1211	43	282	12	108	69	431	171	53	207	4139
7	810	13	Virginia Beach	Mt Trashmore	6088	4415	958	69	331	28	182	75	446	202	47	196	4867
8	810	14	Virginia Beach	Malibu	4747	3784	566	41	193	17	84	22	276	146	28	102	3641
9	810	15	Virginia Beach	Old Donation	5618	3922	1117	73	299	15	138	54	428	211	48	169	4324
10	810	16	Virginia Beach	Kempsville	7280	4081	2504	75	362	17	319	83	681	318	66	386	5447
11	810	17	Virginia Beach	Ocean Park	3538	2850	50	17	76	1	32	7	76	48	6	30	2853
12	810	18	Virginia Beach	Thoroughgood	4626	3741	366	28	385	2	80	41	180	139	11	44	3474
13	810	19	Virginia Beach	Lake Smith	2267	1677	286	8	82	2	19	24	84	51	4	29	1857
14	810	20	Virginia Beach	Bayside	2381	1788	287	28	122	4	86	27	247	112	9	126	1828
15	810	21	Virginia Beach	Davis Corner	8128	5242	2814	61	479	8	144	104	582	148	74	171	4812
16	810	22	Virginia Beach	Point O View	3344	2518	558	30	158	6	52	23	184	101	22	61	2814
17	810	23	Virginia Beach	Arrowhead	4718	3559	786	69	220	12	75	34	255	140	31	84	3548
18	810	24	Virginia Beach	Larkspur	3335	2178	728	18	188	11	76	33	226	99	27	83	2534
19	810	25	Virginia Beach	Avalon	4387	3556	662	27	364	3	43	24	174	123	19	32	3379
20	810	26	Virginia Beach	Fairfield	3269	2327	482	11	388	3	24	15	136	77	3	28	2587
21	810	27	Virginia Beach	Providence	3923	3054	398	26	377	3	26	29	163	108	13	47	3281
22	810	28	Virginia Beach	Thalia	2885	2427	283	28	90	10	24	13	118	81	8	29	2206
23	810	29	Virginia Beach	Holland	7820	5884	2841	66	958	29	377	184	986	312	113	434	5724
24	810	30	Virginia Beach	Redwing	7585	5782	1183	68	297	27	187	88	804	242	39	243	5880
25	810	31	Virginia Beach	Blane	4946	4655	124	27	166	3	26	12	182	116	11	33	3586
26	810	32	Virginia Beach	Creeds	1785	1674	111	5	28	1	4	5	32	32	0	0	1376
27	810	33	Virginia Beach	Cape Shop	2014	1815	33	33	22	6	15	4	81	40	11	20	1647
28	810	34	Virginia Beach	Blackwater	1219	1085	109	16	16	0	8	7	21	11	3	13	885
29	810	35	Virginia Beach	Courthouse	3933	3183	322	13	281	12	25	22	119	83	7	29	3236
30	810	36	Virginia Beach	Windsor Oaks	8807	3808	1822	46	366	8	188	119	831	238	77	216	4820
31	810	37	Virginia Beach	Chesapeake Beach	8310	5831	1580	133	269	42	331	115	857	422	54	381	6413
32	810	38	Virginia Beach	Whitehurst	4977	3981	285	19	259	3	29	18	171	94	16	61	3851
33	810	39	Virginia Beach	Pembroke	8555	4285	1526	68	366	8	193	82	452	217	54	178	4886
34	810	40	Virginia Beach	Bonney	3442	2382	481	51	158	8	159	18	254	76	12	113	2726
35	810	41	Virginia Beach	College Park	3815	1364	1802	38	138	8	71	78	237	83	48	86	2744
36	810	42	Virginia Beach	Brandon	4823	2871	1264	35	475	12	115	51	330	131	45	128	3597
37	810	43	Virginia Beach	Bellamy	5233	2349	1983	38	786	9	177	150	448	183	80	215	3837
38	810	44	Virginia Beach	Centerville	4777	3230	736	30	635	8	81	41	218	127	8	83	3615
39	810	45	Virginia Beach	Timberlake	8534	2875	2941	80	772	7	232	125	577	213	82	282	4250
40	810	46	Virginia Beach	Green Run	7782	3247	2922	54	1443	22	283	111	810	375	83	352	5870
41	810	47	Virginia Beach	Kings Grant	4435	4113	113	32	158	1	12	6	86	47	6	24	3383
42	810	48	Virginia Beach	Wolfsnare	4961	4158	458	24	168	3	175	43	342	196	18	128	3763
43	810	49	Virginia Beach	Lynnhaven	3761	3578	91	21	1221	1	18	15	96	72	3	21	3446
44	810	50	Virginia Beach	Oceana	4204	2179	1583	48	183	18	151	78	388	136	41	186	3250
45	810	51	Virginia Beach	Stratford Chase	5878	2857	808	36	374	11	74	21	187	150	18	19	3194
46	810	52	Virginia Beach	Homestead	6737	3921	1589	43	867	4	63	51	268	148	13	107	4344
47	810	53	Virginia Beach	Sherman	5328	3484	929	18	184	6	72	24	194	139	11	74	2888
48	810	54	Virginia Beach	Cromwell	5221	1969	2715	34	412	3	87	69	358	131	18	139	2826
49	810	55	Virginia Beach	Magic Hollow	7308	3641	2284	73	622	18	269	103	741	386	78	327	5403
50	810	56	Virginia Beach	Edinburgh	1988	1712	159	15	76	1	3	1	107	72	8	28	1529
51	810	57	Virginia Beach	Trinity Park	2469	1934	439	23	58	4	22	17	78	50	4	24	1977
52	810	58	Virginia Beach	Glenwood	4335	2242	1382	16	685	6	73	71	273	150	22	101	3517
53	810	59	Virginia Beach	Shelton Park	5864	2845	914	28	275	5	89	43	395	172	32	191	3140
54	810	60	Virginia Beach	Fentra	3869	3248	264	28	228	11	37	24	149	82	9	58	3158
55	810	61	Virginia Beach	Bow	6859	1683	4126	68	196	43	169	134	594	188	108	298	4835

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP American Indian / Alaska Native	VAP Asian	VAP Hawaiian /	VAP Other	VAP Multi	Voting Age Hispanic	VAP Hispanic White	VAP Hispanic Black	VAP Hispanic Other	2020 Democratic Lt. Gov.	2020 Republican Lt. Gov.	2020 Democratic Gov.	2020 Republican Gov.	2020 Democratic Att. Gen.	2020 Republican Att. Gen.
2	1805	18	2	54	0	15	2	45	26	0	18	312	712	313	778	330	729
3	9363	865	46	711	9	97	27	238	113	28	157	438	877	383	849	393	821
4	4837	42	18	133	8	8	8	78	58	1	18	836	1,264	598	1,224	444	1,180
5	3833	179	18	82	10	47	14	158	36	14	45	736	815	668	883	715	838
6	2585	1175	33	182	10	126	42	276	110	30	136	480	496	458	597	425	543
7	3481	863	63	368	24	126	30	237	143	21	133	543	758	471	800	483	849
8	5942	441	56	158	6	84	12	183	158	11	74	851	855	441	949	488	922
9	5148	776	56	258	12	151	21	274	158	23	113	432	542	388	642	405	693
10	3227	1587	50	268	12	218	56	448	185	44	285	546	584	502	661	511	624
11	2413	36	13	61	1	26	3	81	38	0	23	384	542	327	631	388	575
12	2585	285	17	254	2	25	26	117	54	8	28	856	855	696	1,070	690	1,011
13	1611	197	8	88	2	18	11	84	43	3	18	275	368	233	421	258	411
14	1483	209	18	79	2	62	8	152	78	8	71	554	187	554	198	533	171
15	2583	2023	43	368	8	86	83	258	112	30	107	486	237	474	278	461	269
16	2536	1381	50	117	8	34	17	119	61	18	40	554	836	551	913	550	887
17	2725	836	54	186	8	47	18	158	83	17	59	485	720	533	830	458	793
18	1787	921	15	157	8	56	17	142	66	17	57	397	472	331	524	341	507
19	2853	488	18	198	2	29	7	110	77	8	28	473	654	411	699	427	668
20	2615	1350	9	218	3	19	12	93	61	0	22	476	745	506	834	488	824
21	2411	1008	21	301	3	21	18	112	74	5	32	552	849	481	938	474	876
22	368	181	20	66	0	14	0	66	66	0	18	358	584	307	650	358	590
23	3021	1157	87	515	21	272	87	511	255	83	266	448	478	426	523	430	497
24	4443	833	48	184	21	115	36	302	150	16	131	417	733	338	850	356	804
25	3527	89	20	112	1	16	1	97	73	6	16	492	870	452	1,093	437	1,022
26	1366	81	6	16	0	6	2	32	22	1	5	93	536	136	444	186	423
27	1561	39	28	14	0	8	2	43	28	1	14	321	523	139	580	169	534
28	921	52	13	18	0	8	0	13	8	0	6	111	230	96	269	97	260
29	2574	282	8	182	7	16	8	76	50	8	18	422	678	385	870	373	830
30	3118	1277	31	353	8	127	56	321	146	45	132	592	886	553	982	514	948
31	4833	1127	84	231	27	232	66	592	282	38	282	299	356	276	394	281	374
32	5388	511	18	228	8	83	11	89	67	4	18	977	1,144	877	1,184	897	1,137
33	3804	781	43	292	8	120	41	321	168	33	122	448	581	385	693	397	654
34	2131	358	37	126	6	75	12	132	43	8	80	241	371	206	428	217	403
35	1189	1311	30	156	11	53	38	197	88	29	85	833	238	613	329	492	297
36	2558	888	39	382	11	76	39	182	77	22	83	426	690	395	695	376	638
37	1942	1087	28	809	6	115	48	262	136	24	126	418	555	372	615	376	583
38	2485	954	23	497	4	81	21	138	77	8	44	446	731	388	787	414	767
39	1818	1541	48	548	8	148	50	317	130	26	156	438	578	432	987	428	947
40	2458	1775	38	1036	14	197	82	512	244	42	226	851	507	981	873	862	850
41	3178	72	23	96	1	8	5	97	37	4	18	588	1,280	448	1,241	521	1,151
42	3233	365	34	1111	3	139	15	214	86	11	154	474	834	414	879	434	876
43	3269	48	16	86	5	13	7	70	52	2	16	510	836	441	949	469	907
44	1781	1142	33	118	12	158	47	286	98	42	131	818	154	711	764	708	783
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53	3156	693	25	224	4	89	28	212	126	21	85	836	445	711	484	774	466
54	3389	218	17	142	8	52	14	84	60	8	29	987	1,196	816	1,660	838	1,617
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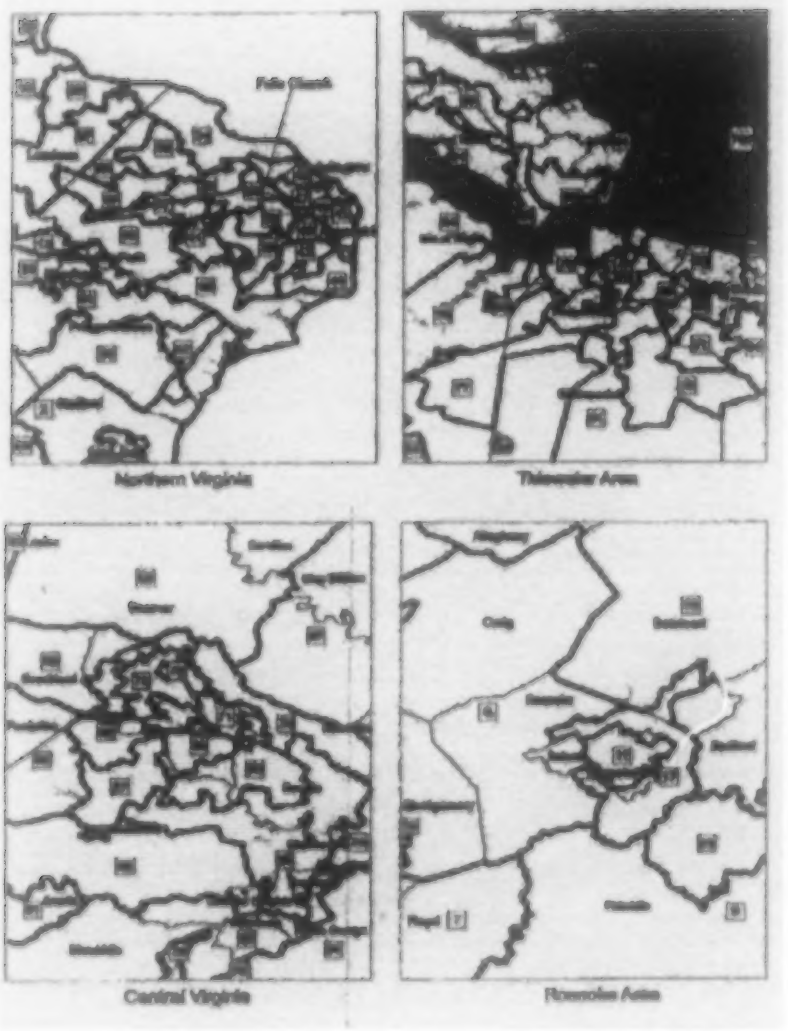
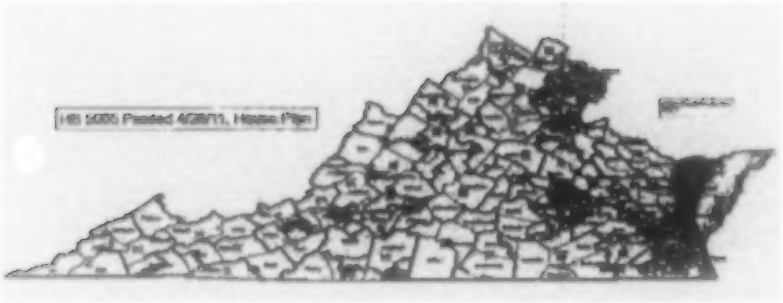
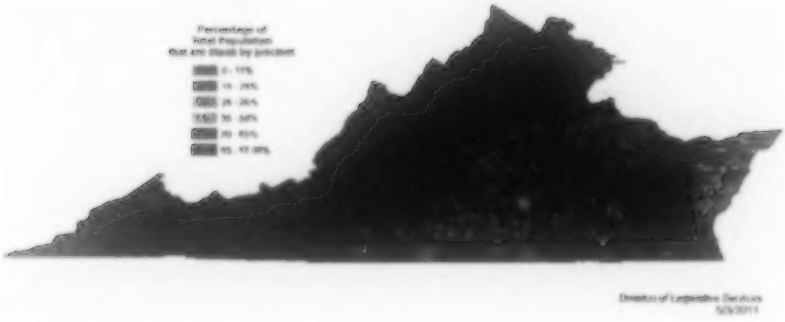

Northern Virginia
Tidewater Area
Central Virginia
Roanoke Area

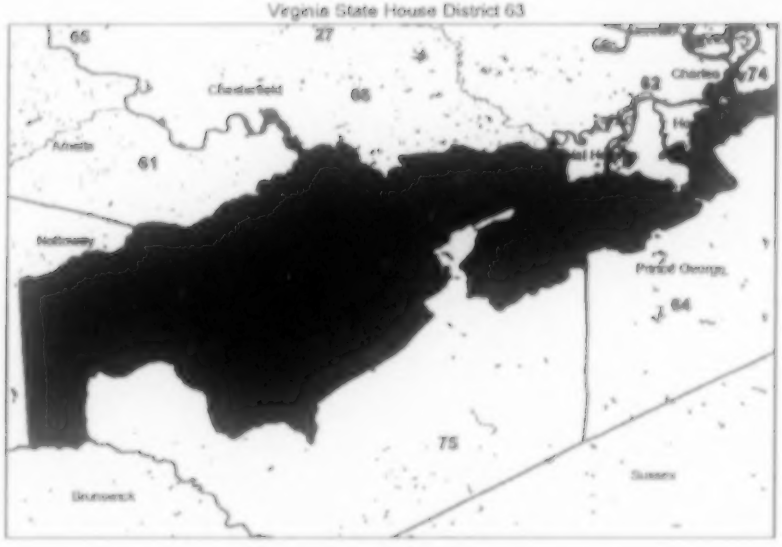

HB 5005 Passed 4/28/11, House (*Sp)



Division of Legislative Services
5/5/2011

Division of Legislative Services
5/5/2011

Virginia State House District 63



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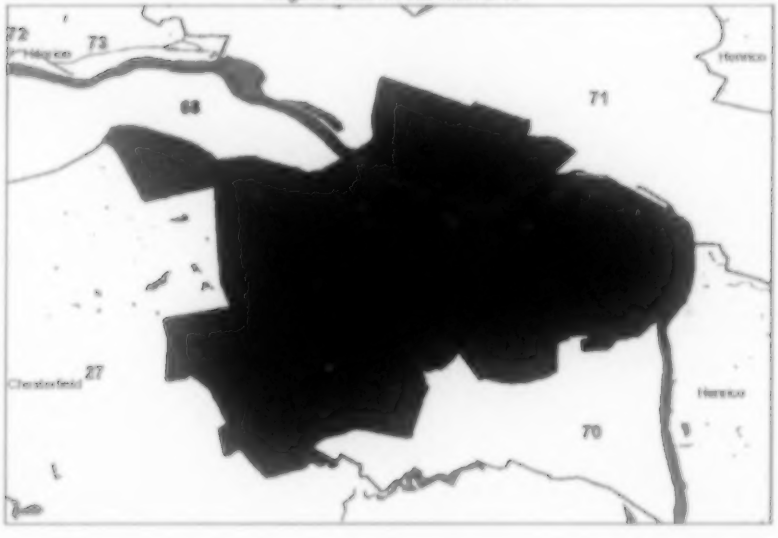

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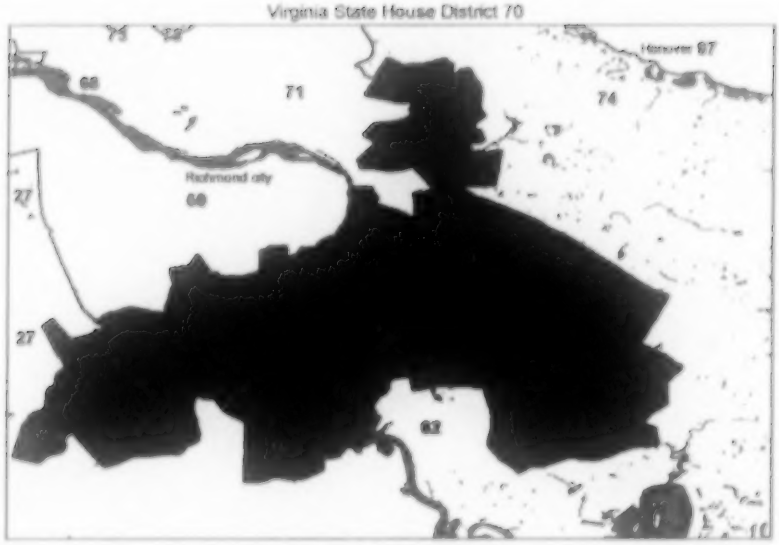

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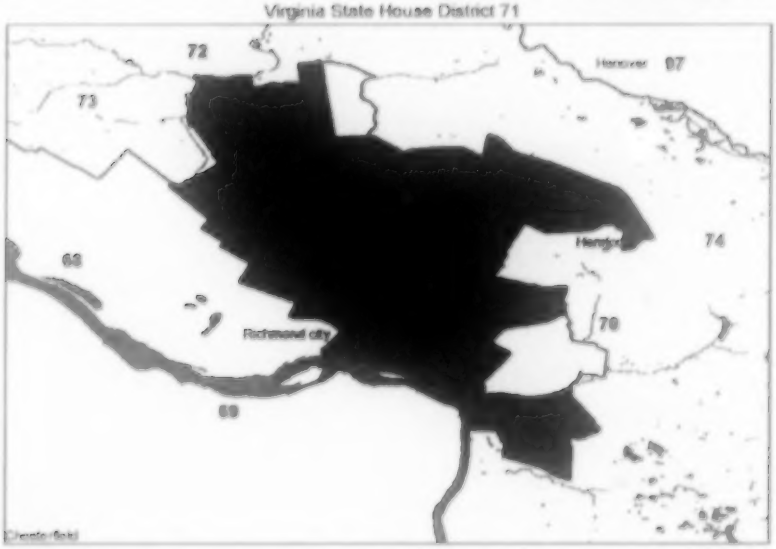
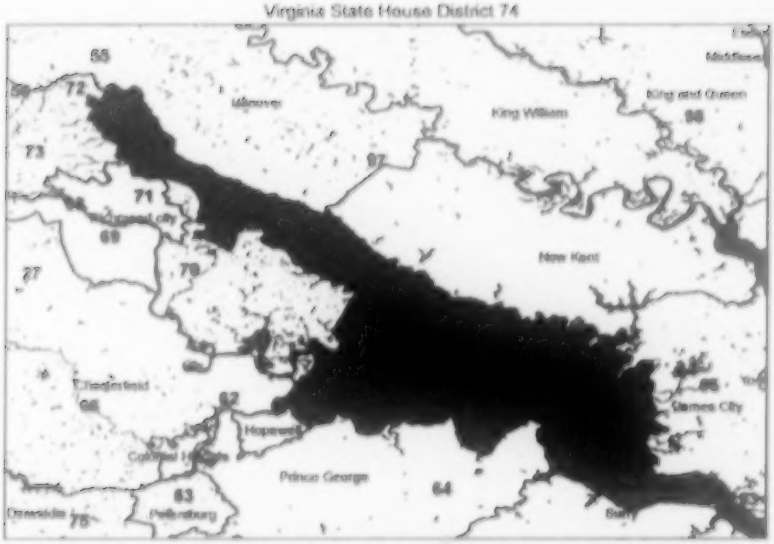


Virginia State House District 74



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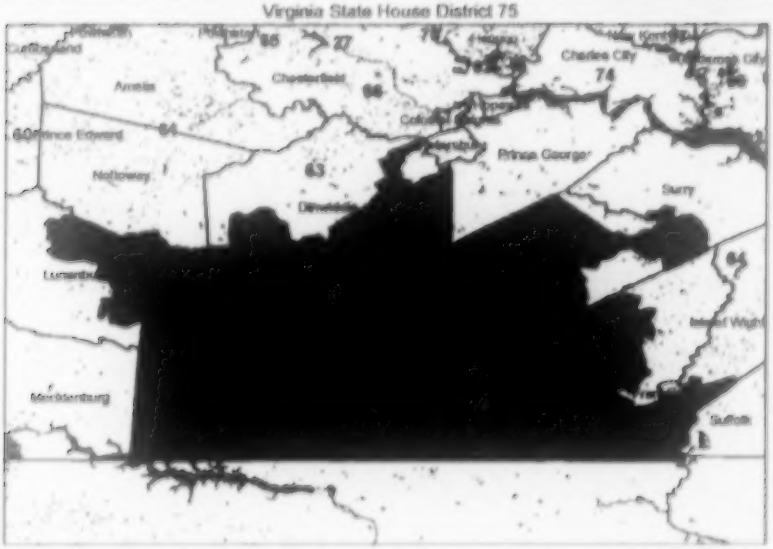

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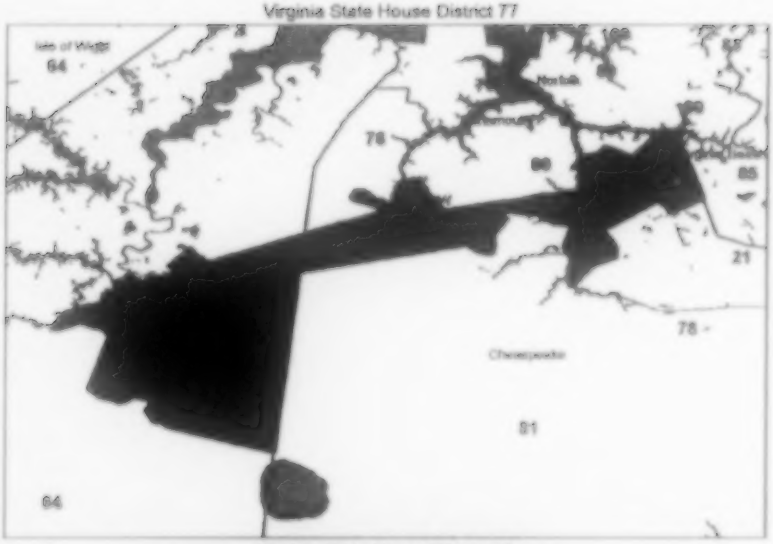

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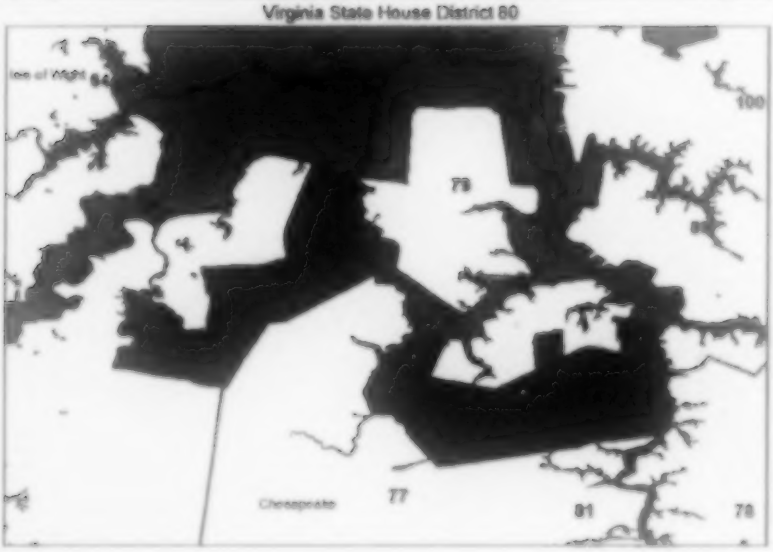
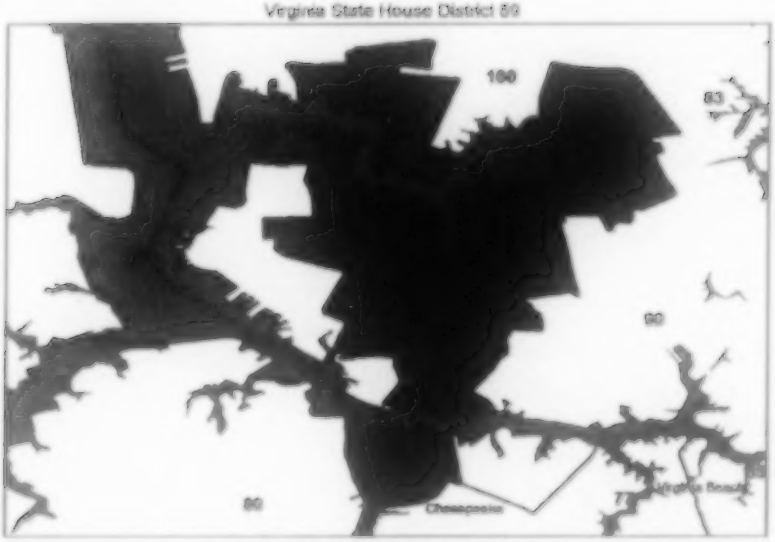


Virginia State House District 89



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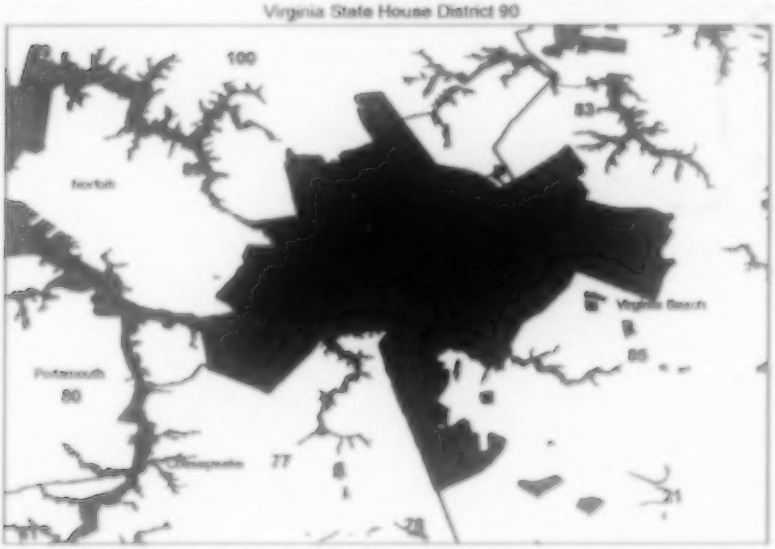
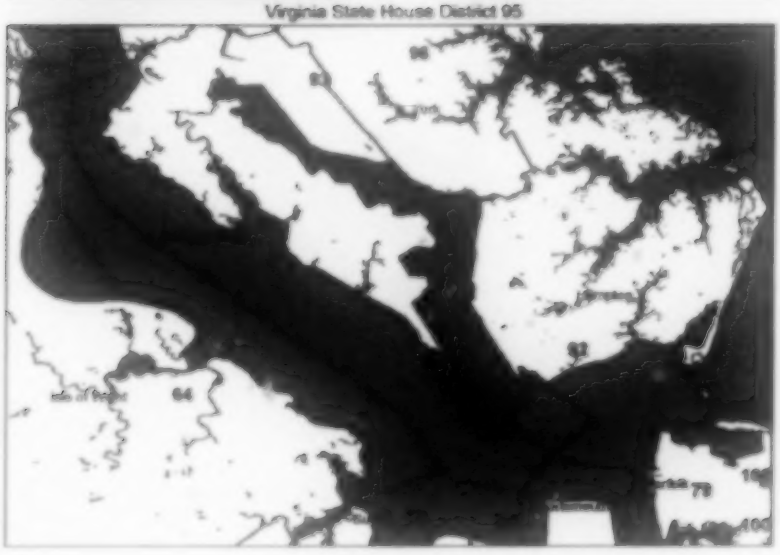
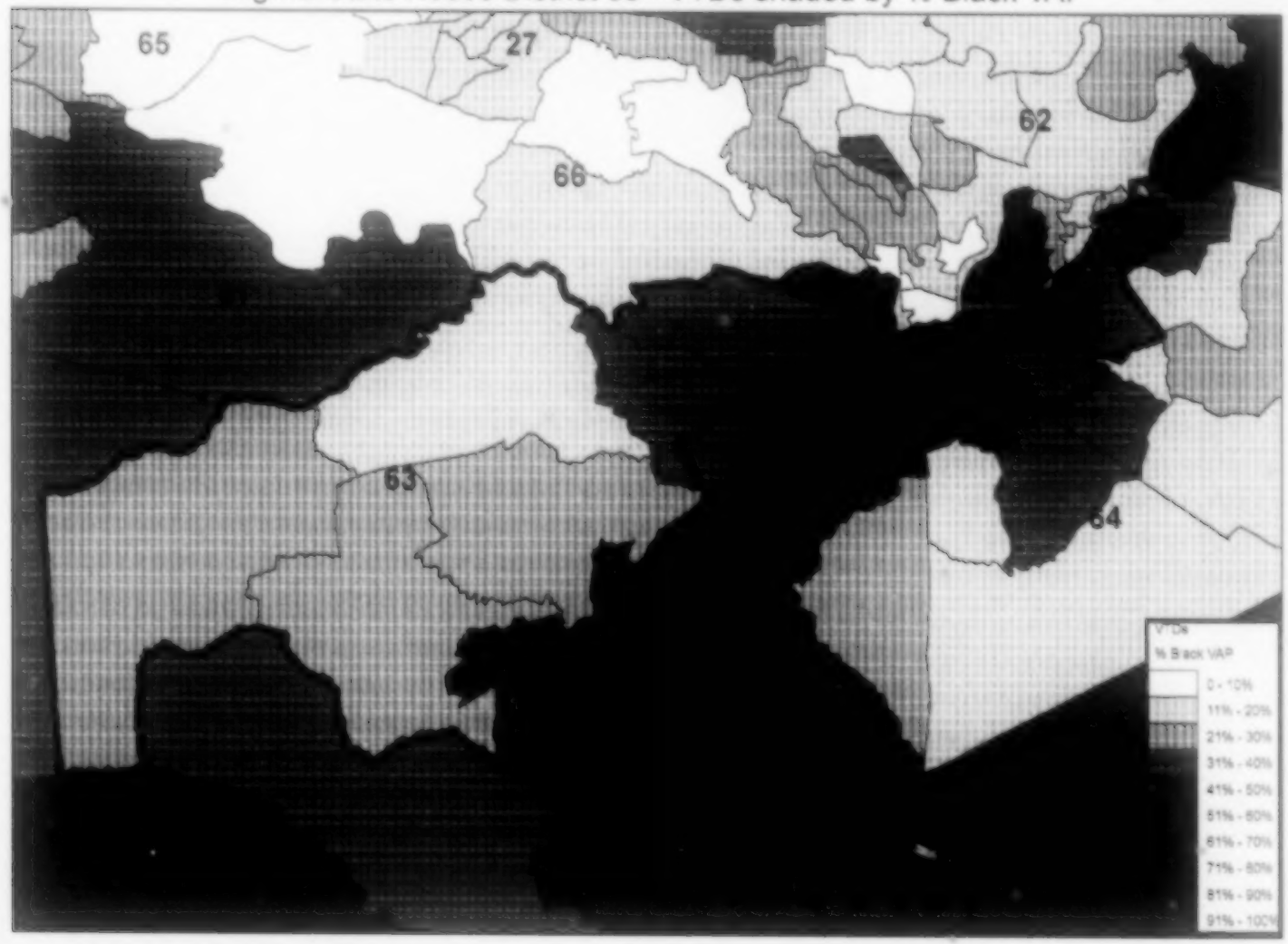


Virginia State House District 92

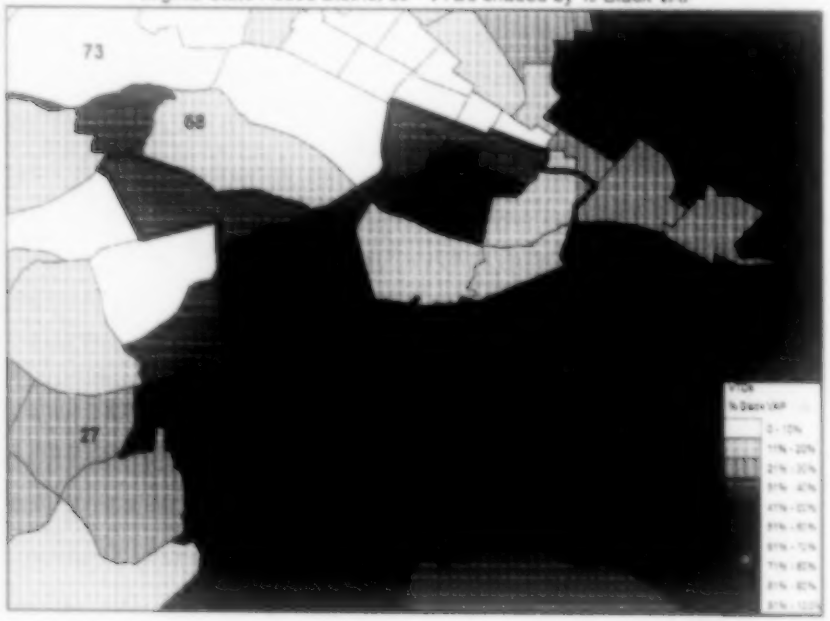
Virginia State House District 95



Virginia State House District 63 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

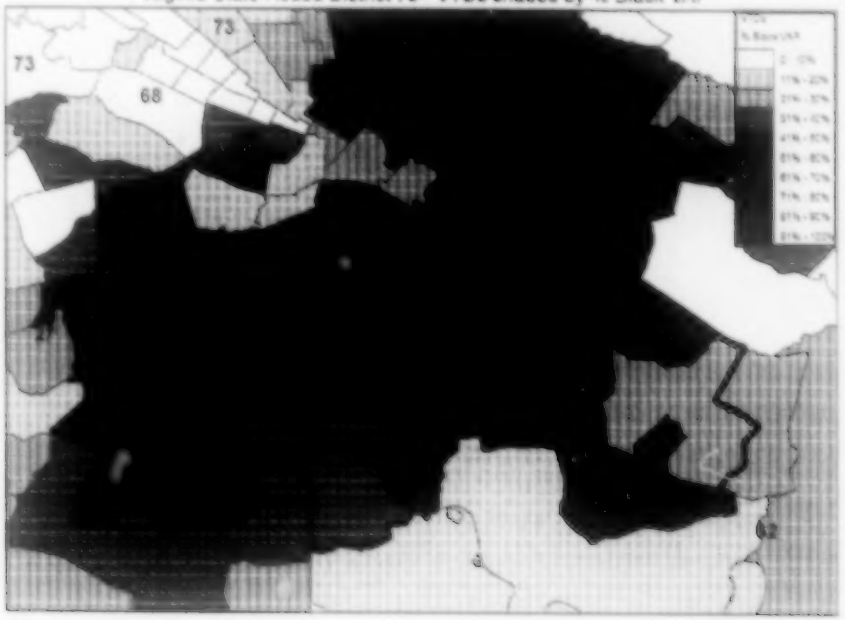


Virginia State House District 69 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



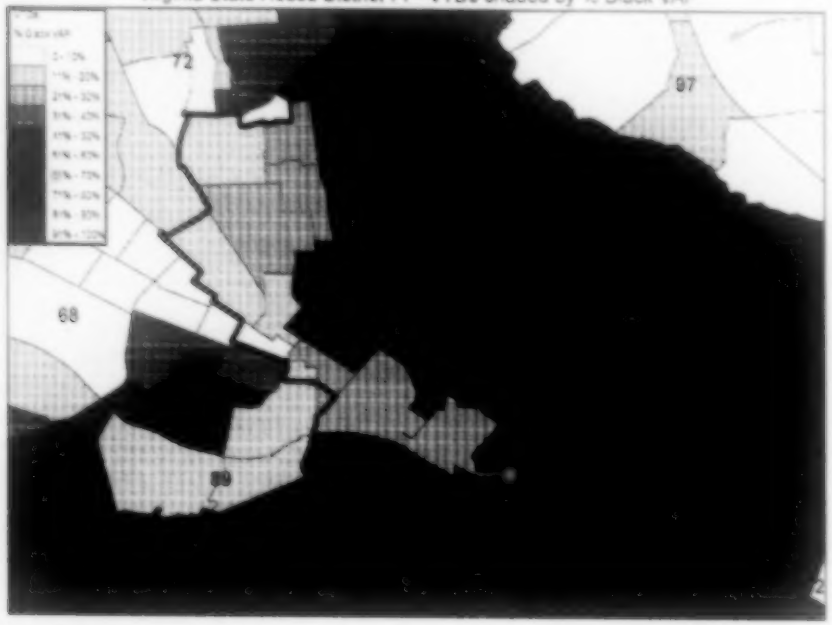
PLAINTIFFS TX 057 - page 2

Virginia State House District 70 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



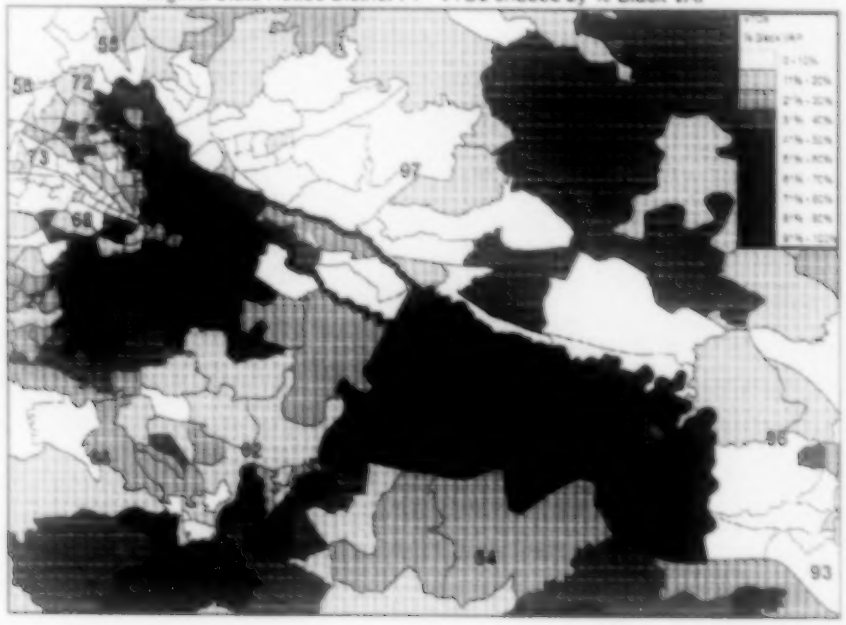
PLAINTIFFS TX 057 - page 3

Virginia State House District 71 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



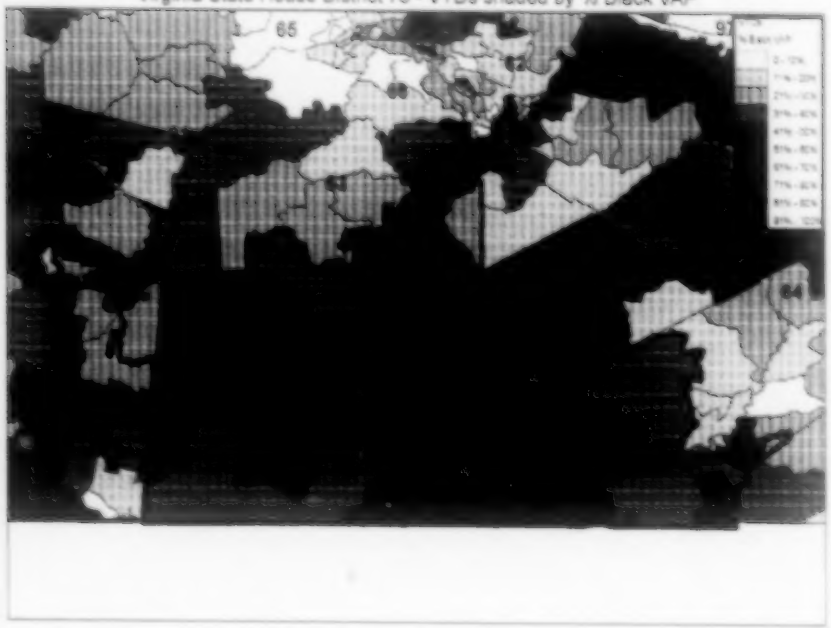
PLAINTIFFS TX 087 - page 4

Virginia State House District 74 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



PLAINTIFFS TX 087 - page 5

Virginia State House District 75 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 5

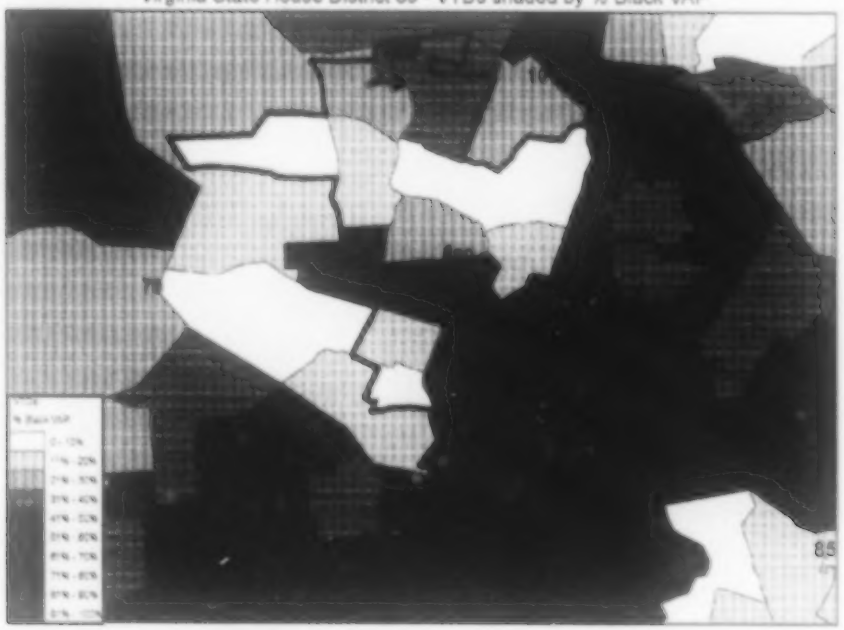
Virginia State House District 77 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 7

Virginia State House District 80 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP

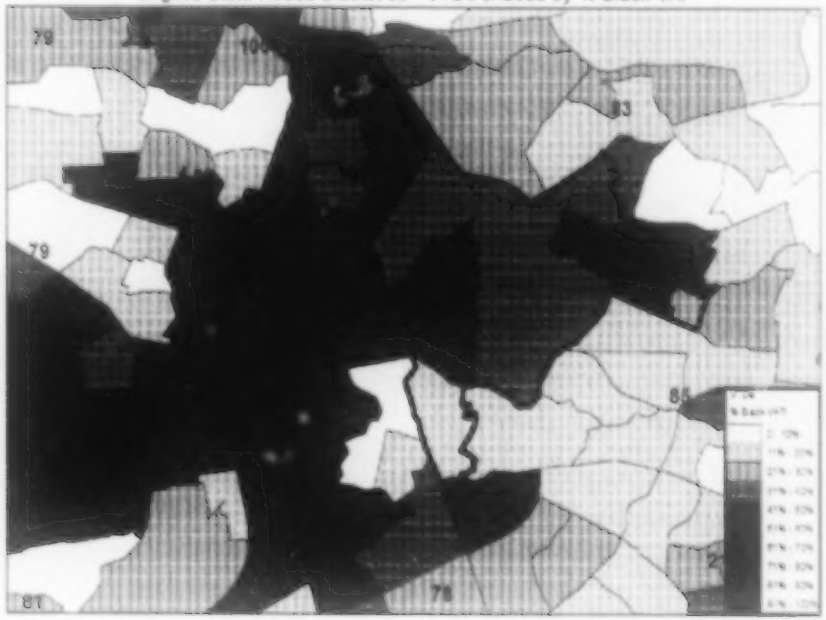
PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 8

Virginia State House District 89 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



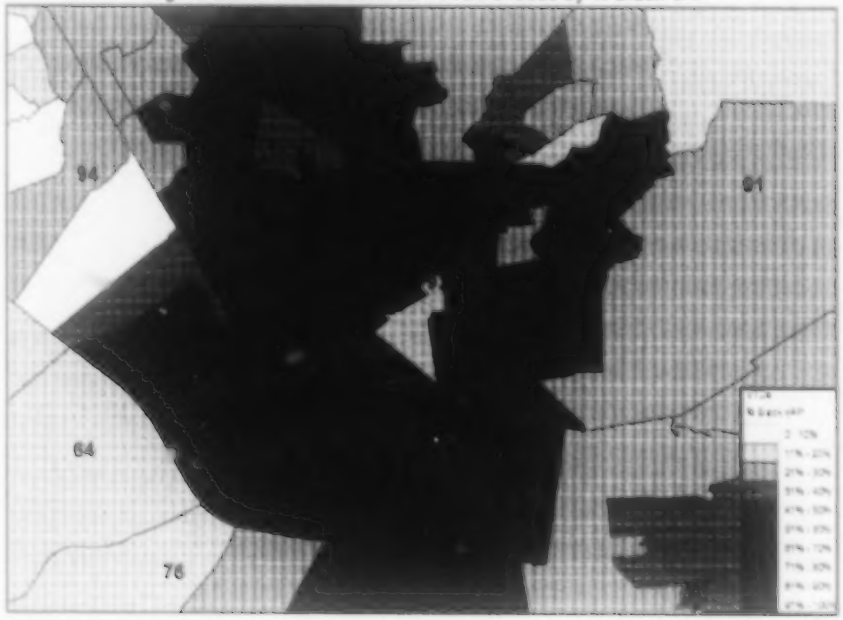
PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 9

Virginia State House District 90 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



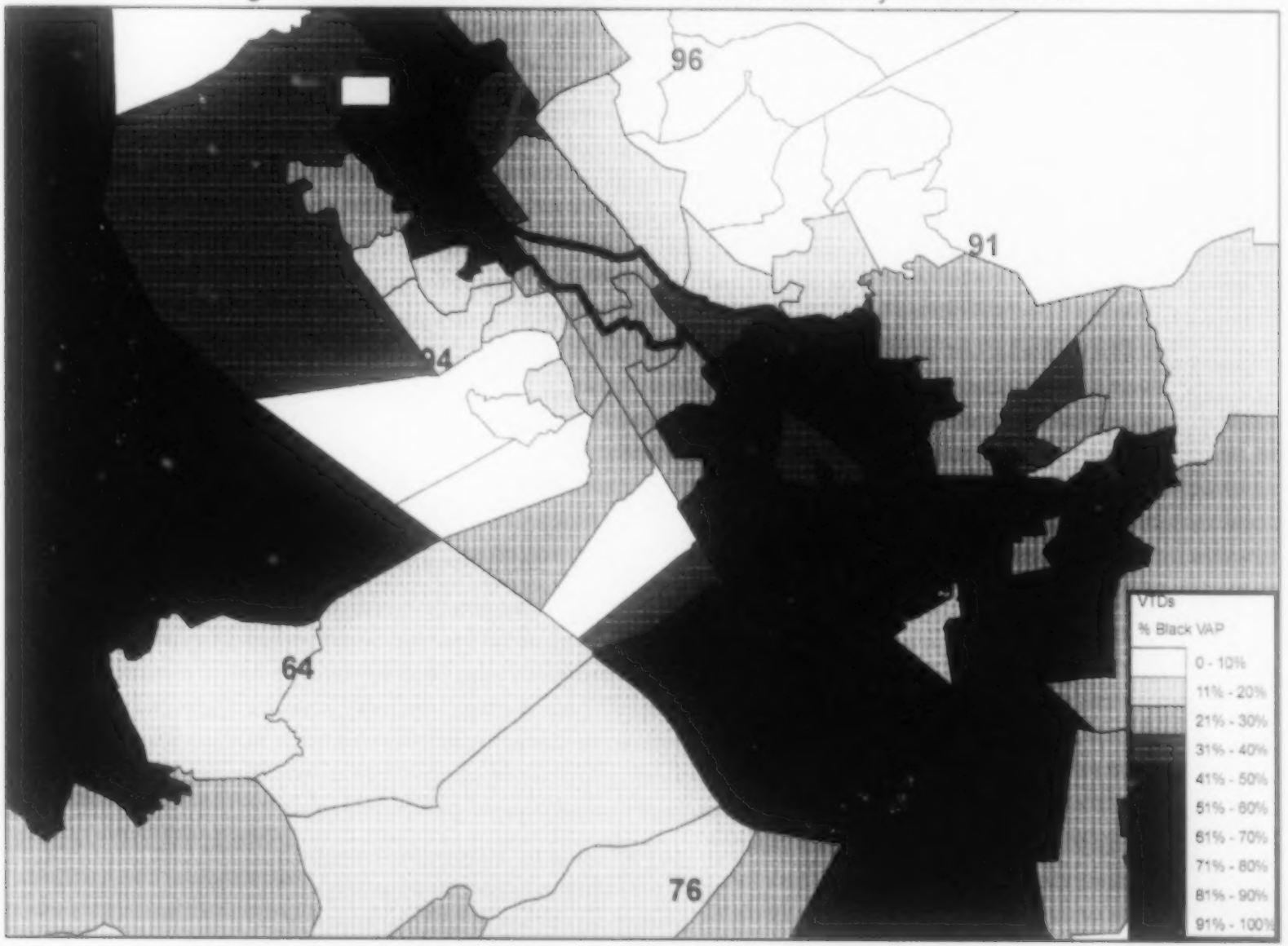
PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 10

Virginia State House District 92 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



PLAINTIFFS TX 067 - page 11

Virginia State House District 95 - VTDs shaded by % Black VAP



[1] IN RE: SENATE PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARING

Tidewater Community College
120 Campus Drive
Portsmouth, Virginia
December 2, 2010

Before: Senator Janet Howell, Chairman
Senator Creigh Deeds
Senator Ralph Northam
Senator Harry Blevins
Senator Frederick Quayle

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[2] SENATOR HOWELL: Good evening, everyone. Thank you for coming for the Senate's redistricting public hearing. I am Janet Howell. I am chairman of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

We are expecting two or three other senators and that is why I have been sort of waiting but I think we will begin and hope that they are going to make it. And Senator Northam was just sitting here and he is on call, since he is also a doctor, so he is going to take it and then he will be right back. But I would like to introduce Creigh Deeds.

(Applause.)

We tried to get geographical distribution on this special subcommittee and he and I are pretty far apart in this state. I am from Reston, and he is from Bath County. And, of course, you all know Senator Northam who is from this area.

This is the third of four public hearings we are having this year on the subject of redistricting. We have already been to Roanoke, and we have been to Herndon. And now we are in Portsmouth. We have gone to great lengths to publicize these meetings. The press has been notified multiple times. The schedule is on the redistricting website. And for the first time in my memory every [3] single person and organization listed as an interested party for any legislative committee or commission has been e-mailed. That is over 5,000 people and groups. The two political parties were also notified. I know the Democrats have e-mailed over 20,000 notices statewide and I hope the Republicans have done the same with their list.

Senate P&E committee, Privileges and Elections, along with House Privileges and Elections, has the primary responsibility for redistricting bills; however, a redistricting bill or plan may be introduced by any member of the General Assembly and the General Assembly and the Governor must ultimately enact the bills that establish the new redistricting plans.

We find it is very important that we have public input. This redistricting is going to affect every voter, and the General Assembly is responsible to you, our constituents.

We will be accepting comments in person, by mail and by e-mail. Significantly, all the comments from these hearings, including the one tonight, will be posted on the Internet.

As you know, redistricting is the process of redrawing the boundaries of legislative districts. [4] It is conducted every ten years after the national census. It is designed to reflect population shifts that have taken place since the last census.

Why do we redistrict? Well, we want to but more importantly we have to. We are required by the U.S. Constitution to redistrict the House of Representatives. And the Virginia Constitution requires us to redistrict the Senate and the House. Localities are responsible for redistricting for local offices such as school board, boards of supervisors, county commissions and so on.

The U.S. Supreme Court has held the Constitution requires one person, one vote. Districts must be as equal as practicable in population. Districts with slower growth or actual population loss must expand geographically. Districts with faster growth must shrink geographically. If district lines did not change, population shifts would dilute the vote of persons in districts with more people. And the courts will not allow that.

Even though we do not have detailed data from census yet, we know from estimates that there will be significant shifts throughout this state. It is a zero-sum gain. Shifts in any district will impact others.

[5] Let me give you an example of the last – from the last redistricting in 2001. And it is kind of personal for me because the example I will give you is the 32nd Senate district, which is what I represent. Ten years ago, the 32nd district had precisely the right number of people. We were only off by 300 people. But because Northern Virginia was gaining in population, there were major shifts. So my perfectly configured district

lost 40 percent of my constituents and gained a different 40 percent. That is going to happen statewide. Changes in one district will cause changes in others. Population shifts are going to create changes. And I think we need to expect most districts are going to be changed.

Here is the schedule of what we expect. Last April 1st was census day, and the population was enumerated. We are expecting, on December 31st, that we will get our first official population count from census. That will tell us how many people live in Virginia. In February, or possibly March of next year, we will get detailed population data and that is the data that we need to draw new maps. So we have not been drawing maps. We can't be drawing maps. We don't have the data yet. We only have some estimates.

Virginia is on a very, very tight time [6] frame to do this. Although every state has to redistrict, we have to do it quicker than most. That is because all members of the General Assembly will be running in 2011, next year, in the new districts that we are going to draw during the redistricting process. Any redistricting plan enacted by the General Assembly and the Governor must be submitted to the Department of Justice for preclearance. This is because Virginia is covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

Ten years ago, the Department of Justice took 59 days to approve the plan. They are allowed 60 days.

Generally, primaries are held in June but they are going to be delayed this year because we won't have the plan approved probably in June. When the primaries will be is still not determined. The Senate passed a bill last year with a specific date but the House failed

to act. So we don't know when the primaries are going to be.

We face a lot of complex legal issues. We have to comply with the U.S. and Virginia Constitutions, state law and Federal Voting Rights Act. We have to do one person, one vote under the U.S. Constitution. In the House of Representatives, the U.S. House of Representatives, we essentially have [7] to have strict mathematical equality between the various districts. And by the way, we expect Virginia will still have 11 districts. We won't gain and we won't lose. We expect we are going to stay at 11.

There is – the courts have permitted some deviation from strict population equality for General Assembly districts but they haven't told us what the magical number is. So we can have some variation but we don't know what it is.

Districts under the Virginia Constitution have to be contiguous and compact, and the Voting Rights Act prohibits redistricting plans that would deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race, color or being a language minority.

We expect that both the Senate and the House Privileges and Elections Committees will adopt a criteria for redistricting prior to creating our plans. We are interested in what you think this criteria should be.

There are three subjects I wanted to touch on that – where the Senate has differed from the House. The first is nonpartisan redistricting. Each of the last three years the Senate, on a bipartisan basis, has passed nonpartisan redistricting legislation. Unfortunately, when it got to the House [8] of Delegates it was

defeated. So we will not have nonpartisan redistricting commissions.

We had hoped to have joint hearings. I am sorry if some of you came to the House hearing and then had to come back again tonight. I really am sorry about that. We offered to have joint hearings and the speaker said no.

And then, again, the primary date. We don't know when the primary date is.

So we are here to hear from you. We really value your input. We will be having another series of public hearings following the receipt of the data from census probably in March, maybe February if they give it to us earlier but we will have another round going across the state.

Your comments are being transcribed and will be posted on our legislative services website. And we have staff, some senate staff, here I would like to point out to you. We have Mr. Eyon Miller, who is over here. He is in charge of the Division of Legislative Services. We have Ms. Mary Spain, who is here. She is a true expert, a lawyer, a true expert on election law. And we have Hobie Lehman, who he is from the clerk's office and I don't know where he went. Here he is. He is right in front of me. You [9] signed up with him to speak.

We would ask if you possibly can to keep your comments to five minutes but we would love – if you, you know, have more than that to say, you can e-mail us and expand and do whatever you want with additional comments but we would appreciate the five minutes. Okay.

So we do have senators still trying to get in is what he is saying.

First up is Dr. Terry Jones who is provost here. Thank you, Dr. Jones.

DR. JONES: Senator Howell and members of the committee, I want to welcome you, on behalf of President DiCroce, to the Tidewater Community College, Portsmouth campus. We are delighted that you have selected this place to have this hearing and we welcome you to this site.

On behalf of President DiCroce, the faculty, staff, administration but most particularly the students, I also want to thank you for the support that you have shown for the college and for building this new campus. We are completing our first year here. It has been a most successful year. And we welcome you here and hope that you enjoy the hearings tonight. Thank you very much and welcome.

[10] SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. We were here, actually, about a little over a year ago and there were no students.

DR. JONES: Correct. That has changed.

SENATOR HOWELL: It was a beautiful building with no people in it. This is so much better.

DR. JONES: Thank you. Much has changed.

SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. John Stone.

MR. STONE: Senator Howell, Senator Deeds, Senator Northam, and guests, nice – and staff, nice to see you.

My name is John Stone. I reside in the City of Chesapeake, in Hampton Roads, and have the privilege of serving on the board and executive committee of an organization called the Future of Hampton Roads, Incorporated. For more than 15 years I had the

privilege, also, of serving as vice-president for government relations for one of our major health care systems in Hampton Roads before my retirement on August 31st of last year. And in that capacity, I had the opportunity to work closely with many members of the Virginia General Assembly, see what goes on in the – in Richmond and formed, I hope, some lasting friendships. I am convinced that most members of the [11] General Assembly, be they Democrat, Republican or independent, do have the Commonwealth's best interest at heart and do try to do the right thing.

The Future of Hampton Roads, Incorporated is a nonpartisan, apolitical organization that was created in 1982, by a group of civic community and business leaders committed to improving the quality of life to the people of Hampton Roads. Recognizing the undeniable benefits of regional cooperation, the Future of Hampton Roads has, as its primary mission, to encourage, support and sustain activities and other organizations, which promote regionalism.

The Future of Hampton Roads began looking closely at the concept of reforming the legislative redistricting process back in 2007. Our interest was prompted by what members of the board felt was an increasing and toxic level of partisanship in Richmond. It seemed to us that part of the problem was that redistricting by the legislature had created a large number of districts with safe seats for one political party or the other.

Because of this it was increasingly evident to us that there were fewer members willing to compromise or to reach across the aisle to work with members of the other party. This development was [12] largely responsible, in our view, for the General Assembly's failure to pass state budgets on time and for its failure to

adequately address major issues involving transportation, education, health care and other core priorities of government.

Welcome, Senator Blevins.

We were among the first organizations to join what has become the Virginia redistricting reform coalition, which now includes, among others, the Virginia Interfaith Center, the AARP and the League of Women Voters.

We have supported several of the redistricting reform bills introduced in the past three sessions and have been disappointed that while some of this legislation has, indeed, passed the Senate was not even able to get out of subcommittee in the House to receive a full hearing in the full Privileges and Elections Committee. And we salute the members of the Senate of both parties who have supported efforts at reform.

We understand, as we have been repeatedly reminded, that legislative redistricting was, is and always will be a political process. We still think there are better and more transparent ways to conduct the process and to achieve better outcomes for our [13] citizens. The objective of this exercise should be to come up with competitive districts to provide voters with meaningful choices, more comprehensive and literate debate on the issues and which reduce the number of so-called safe seats and increase the public's interest in turning out for state, legislative and congressional elections.

On August 24, 2010, the board of directors of FHR unanimously approved a resolution, which I am submitting to the subcommittee this evening. And Hobie has copies for all of the members of the committee.

With your permission, I would like to read just a couple of highlights – a few of the highlights of this resolution, which essentially calls for the creation of a bipartisan commission either by the legislature or by the Governor to draw new district boundaries.

Whereas, Virginia is one of a number of states which permits state legislators of the party or parties in power to redraw their own House and Senate district boundaries following each census, in effect, selecting their voters, rather than the other way around; and, whereas, such partisan legislative and congressional redistricting designed to favor [14] incumbents and the parties in power is not in the public interest and, in fact, is demonstrably a major factor in reducing competition and voter interest in the electoral process; whereas, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and others among our country's founders repeatedly warned of the dangers of failing to control the partisan excesses of political parties; and, whereas, at least 14 states have adopted redistricting processes which remove the actual drawing of new districts from the state legislature and have placed the process in the hands of a bipartisan or nonpartisan commission; therefore, be it resolved that the board of directors of the Future of Hampton Roads reaffirms its strong support for bipartisan redistricting in Virginia; further, that the board urges the creation of a bipartisan commission to draw the new lines and ask for the outside redistricting experts be consulted as appropriate; and, further, that objective and equitable criteria be used to guide the commission in its work and that the desired outcome be a system which primarily benefits the citizens and voters of the Commonwealth.

And whether or not a commission is actually appointed or not, we do ask that there be [15] some minimal criteria used to determine the districts, which would include maximizing the public input at every opportunity with public hearings, as you are doing, and with a website to facilitate ideas from ordinary citizens, which we also have, maximizing transparency and accountability but certainly excluding the protection of incumbents or political parties as a goal of the process.

We think that the voters in this – in the country and in Virginia are demanding a greater voice in their governance and greater accountability from their elected officials, and a responsible reform of the redistricting process we feel can go a long way towards satisfying those desires.

And I thank you for the opportunity to comment.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Stone. As I am sure – as you mentioned and I mentioned, the Senate has passed bills three times. I should have mentioned that they were Senator Deeds' bills. Also Senator Blevins has joined us. Would you like to describe your district?

SENATOR BLEVINS: Well, yes, Madam Chair. My district is the 14th Senate district, which consists of part of Chesapeake, a large part of [16] Chesapeake, a small part of Virginia Beach. And let me, Madam Chair, apologize for being late. I was in another meeting in Virginia Beach, and most everyone knows, who lives in this area, knows that you can't get from Virginia Beach here in 20 minutes. And so I apologize for that.

SENATOR HOWELL: I am from Northern Virginia, and we can never get anywhere but in trying to get

here you are almost as bad, I am sorry to say. Carl Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Good evening. Thank you, Senator Deeds, Senator Howell, Senator Northam,

Senator Blevins. You are my senator. This is the first time I have ever met you. So how are you doing, sir?

SENATOR BLEVINS: Let me shake your hand. Good to meet you, sir.

MR. WRIGHT: My name is Carl Wright. I reside at 1144 Mondrian Loop, Virginia Beach, Virginia. I have been there – I have been in Hampton Roads all of my life, but I am a resident of Virginia Beach. I consider myself as a strong civic-minded person in Virginia Beach. Voted every election. Participate.

My concern tonight is the fact that as an [17] African-American in the City of Virginia Beach there is no representation when it comes to my community. And Senator Northam and I have had discussion before. And I want you all to, when it comes time to draw these districts, to understand the impact that it has on certain communities in the City of Virginia Beach.

And I understand partisanship. I understand everybody wants the biggest – the bigger chunk. Everybody wants to be the big dog. But a lot of times what happens is people get caught in the middle of all of the bickering and they are hurt. When you draw those lines, when those districts are drawn, particularly in the City of Virginia Beach, there is a big group of folk that are totally left out.

I know Senator Northam because I have worked with him. He has two precincts in Virginia Beach. I

think, on the House side, the minority community might have two. And I believe on the civic side, again, we may have three with Senator Miller. All of this is because of the bickering and the fighting of partisanship and that hurts us down to the local level. Here we here – here we are in the year 2010 and we can't get an African-American elected on city council because of the districts that have been [18] drawn have actually cut out a lot of the folks because folks are saying, Well, listen, these folks aren't going to vote for me so I need to cut them out and put them somewhere else. You never know until you go to the folks and talk to them and find out what their issues are.

Now, I know – I know that a lot of folks will say, Well – and I appreciate you all having this because a lot of folks will say, They have already made their minds up, they are not going to do anything, you know. Let's get me now my chunk and that is it. But I say to you seriously consider the effect not just on myself or those that are here but on the impact that it will take on our children and our grandchildren because these things come up every ten years.

We have been fighting forever in the City of Virginia Beach to get just a little bit of representation there. I mean, we just – and it doesn't matter. And I want to be honest with you. And I am not going to – as they say, tell the truth or shame the devil. It really doesn't matter now which party you are with when you look like me in Virginia Beach. And I am not saying people are doing it intentionally. A lot of times it is field and it [19] is partisanship.

What I am saying is when you draw those districts consider the constituency there. You know, people are there that really want to take part in the political process but it is so much bickering and one-sidedness

that they don't get involved. So when you draw these districts, please, if you don't consider us, think about how it affects those that come behind us, our children and our grandchildren, because they don't need to be caught up in this mess. They deserve better.

So I wanted to come here tonight from the City of Virginia Beach. And I want to say, again, Senator Blevins, you are my senator and I will be calling you because this is the first time I have ever met you, you know.

SENATOR BLEVINS: My aide has got my phone number.

MR. WRIGHT: So I will definitely be calling you. But I want you to take in higher effects. Everybody, everybody in that city. So thank you all for having this forum, and thank you for hearing me out.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Wright. Melanie Perez-Lopez.

[20] MS. PEREZ-LOPEZ: Good evening. My name is Melanie Perez-Lopez. I am president of the League of Women Voters of South Hampton Roads. Our league encompasses the Cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Suffolk and Portsmouth. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

The league recognizes that reapportionment and redistricting are an integral part of our system of representative government. Our members have agreed that a reapportionment commission should be established to prepare a plan for legislative approval. The commission needs to be politically and geographically balanced and demographically diverse. It needs to be a bipartisan and composed of individuals who are not elected officials.

Our members were encouraged that both candidates for Governor in the last election supported the establishment of a bipartisan commission to prepare the plan. We are concerned that the principles to be applied in the process of redistricting adhere to constitutional and legal requirements for equal population, contiguity, compactness and the protection of the voting strength of minority groups.

[21] We recognize the importance of natural geographic boundaries, jurisdictional boundaries, communities of interest and competitiveness. We vigorously support the drawing of lines for voting districts so that the voters, and not the mapmakers, have the maximum impact in the selection of their representatives.

We want our Commonwealth to avoid cracked districts, which are spreading out voters of a particular type among many voting districts in order to deny them a sufficiently large voting block in any particular district. We want our Commonwealth to avoid packed and diluted districts, which is concentrating voters of one type into a single electoral district to reduce their influence in other districts. We want our Commonwealth to respect jurisdictional boundaries. Drawing districts that are separated by water as if they were contiguous destroys the political impact of the localities.

Safeguarding our democracy is important work. The structure of the electoral districts at all levels of government is important to the outcome. We urge the General Assembly to establish a commission to conduct the descending on redistricting in an open, fair and impartial process. Thank you.

[22] SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Cliff Hayes.

COUNCILMAN HAYES: Good evening, Madam Chair, Senator Howell, Senator Deeds, Northam, and, Senator Blevins. Good evening. My name is Cliff Hayes. I am a member of the Chesapeake City Council as well as the chair of the Chesapeake Democratic Committee. And just wanted to say how much we appreciate the fact that you all are having these hearings here in our area and across the state as we go through this process.

Just wanted to make a few points, one on savings, synergy as well as true representation. And in the way of savings – and I understand the process is pretty much started and it is on the way – but just to be a part of the record to say how much as citizens we would have appreciated one process with the House and the Senate working well together to have and hold these hearings across the Commonwealth I think would have saved the citizens of the Commonwealth a lot of time as well as resources, financially, personnel, et cetera, that goes on.

In the way of synergy, I think if we just rewind just a few years ago, governors in place at the time, Governor Warner, following him I think Governor Tim Kaine, Former Governor George Allen, former [23] senator, the list goes on and on, both – all candidates running for Governor this time have all said that they wanted to work well together and to have a bipartisan process through this redistricting process. And so whatever we can do to bring that together. As I said, I know a lot has already been started. The House jumped out and started their schedule and so the Senate had to follow suit. But wherever we can come together to kind of bring that process together, we certainly would appreciate it because it is just a matter of the voters and the citizens of the

Commonwealth benefitting from a process that is not partisan but rather by working together we all can benefit from it.

In a way of true representation, we would like to see a process in which the voters at the end of the day are able to select and choose who they want their representatives to be versus a process where the representatives are sitting down drawing lines and choosing who they would like to represent them.

Those are just a few points that I wanted to make on this evening. Thank you so much for this opportunity.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Hayes.

SENATOR BLEVINS: Madam Chair.

[24] SENATOR HOWELL: Yes, Senator Blevins.

SENATOR BLEVINS: Councilman Hayes is here and also from Chesapeake we have Councilman Ella Wards along with him. And I take great pleasure to be able to introduce to you our mayor from the City of Chesapeake, Alan Krasnoff, who is back over here on this side. So I think I have caught everyone who is here but that is elected. Anyway, thank you for being here.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. And I am so glad you are here. And I am sorry I didn't recognize you since I am not from here. Thank you for coming.

Senator John Miller.

SENATOR MILLER: Madam Chair, members of the committee, welcome to Hampton Roads. I am John Miller. I represent the 1st senatorial district on the Peninsula.

Long before I ever thought of running for office, I wrote an op-ed in The Daily Press calling on the

General Assembly to approve a bipartisan redistricting commission. That was nearly a decade ago. It was the right thing to do then. It is the right thing to do now.

The current system draws districts to protect incumbents. That is unhealthy both for our [25] communities and for our democracy.

Virginia is the third least competitive state in the country when it comes to elections. The preordained outcome leads to citizen apathy, it depresses voter turnout and it entrenches incumbents. The results of having a safe seat is that legislators can take extreme positions because they know it is very unlikely they are going to be defeated. There is no incentive to reach across the aisle, no incentive to compromise, no incentive to get anything done because their seat is that safe. This contributes to the growing gridlock and the political polarization we have seen across our country and especially in Washington.

We need a political system that thrives on the competition of ideas, not the protection of politicians. Under the current system, politicians get to choose their voters long before the voters get to choose them.

This is the last opportunity we have for a decade to take the redistricting pen out of the politicians' hands, out of the hands of people who have a vested interest and give it to some people who have common sense and can draw lines that make sense that keep communities together and create districts [26] that are compact and contiguous. Nearly 20 states have already approved redistricting authority to some type of a commission. Virginia ought to join them.

So I urge you to, once again, pass legislation creating a bipartisan redistricting commission. Senate is for it.

The Governor is for it. The people of Virginia are for it. Elections should be decided on a candidate's vision for Virginia and not just because they have an "R" or a "D" after their name. Thank you very much.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Senator Miller. And I think you really well articulated the position that we were taking in the Senate. Thank you.

Lawrence Glanzer. Good evening.

MR. GLANZER: Good evening, Senator, and the committee. Thank you for this opportunity to address you. I am one of another of Senator Blevins' constituents. I live in Great Bridge, in Chesapeake. And I attended the House's meeting at the Roper Center in Norfolk earlier this fall.

And, Senator Howell, I have to say, I am dismayed to hear you begin your remarks by saying that there will be no commission. It sounds like the battle has already been lost. And I understand it is [27] not entirely under your control. You have another House of the General Assembly with which to deal. But I ask you, as Senator Miller did and as other speakers have done, to try again because it is that important.

And I think that the Governor needs to lend more support to the process than he has shown so far. He supported it when he ran for office, and he should exercise some moralization and politicalization with the House to get this done. I think it is unrealistic to think of a nonpartisan commission redistricting as a political process but to take it out of the hands of elected officials and put it into at least a bipartisan commission is extremely important.

The impulses to protection of incumbencies and to partisanship on the part of politicians is irresistible.

It is nothing wrong with being a politician. It is important. We value the contributions that you make. But this is one process which should not be political. It is causing disaffection among voters. It is – we have heard it expressed tonight. And I ask you to try again and see if we can't get this process done the way the Senate has indicated it should be done on at least a bipartisan and nonpolitical basis. Thank you.

[28] SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Glanzer. Pete Burkhimer.

MR. BURKHIMER: Good evening –

SENATOR HOWELL: Good evening.

MR. BURKHIMER: – Senator Howell, Senators Deeds, Northam and Blevins. Senator Harry Blevins is my senator, and it is good to see you this evening. I had a little better luck with the trip from Virginia Beach but I had a head start on you. I am Pete Burkhimer, and I am chair of the Chesapeake City Committee of the Republican Party of Virginia. My remarks are on behalf of the city committee and all members of our party in Chesapeake. As Senator Blevins noted, our mayor, Dr. Alan Krasnoff, is here tonight should there be any questions of him from the – from the committee or the subcommittee.

I apologize not to the senators but to some of the members here because my remarks will closely mirror what they were at the House's hearing a couple of months ago and mine will be more narrow than some of my predecessors. I am going to focus just on the point of geographic and community contiguity.

Our city, Chesapeake, has almost 230,000 citizens. We will see just how many in a very short time. That is about 1 out of every 30 or 35 citizens [29] of the

Commonwealth are Chesapians. It makes us the second or third largest in Virginia. We will see how that goes, too. We are an important and cooperative member of the Hampton Roads community but also a proud, independent city in our own right with our own unique character and heritage. We also have some unique challenges. We, therefore, believe strongly that Chesapeake's districts for the U.S. Congress and for both houses of the Virginia General Assembly should leave Chesapeake whole to the maximum extent possible. And we know that the mathematics of the process may require some sharing of representation as there is now. That should be minimized we believe. Certainly the 4th congressional district should contain all of Chesapeake.

Allow me just to take a couple of minutes and cite some examples in support of my contention that Chesapeake is unique and is deeply – and requires somebody who is deeply committed to its interests and understands its uniqueness. For my example I will just cite a couple of points of transportation. Chesapeake is the roundhouse of the region. Travelers to and from all of the cities in Southside Hampton Roads, along with a tremendous amount of interstate traffic, must move through the [30] roadways of Chesapeake. There are four, four different interstate route numbers in the City of Chesapeake. There are whole states of the Union that don't have that many. We bear a huge transportation burden disproportionate to our population; yet, we have had to spend a much higher percentage per capita on transportation because of that than many other jurisdictions in the Commonwealth.

Really unique is the way water transportation affects Chesapeake. We have over 75 miles, 75 miles, of Intracoastal Waterway frontage in the city, 2 routes,

75 miles of Intracoastal Waterway shoreline and 4 expensive drawbridges to maintain. We had 5 until we had to take the Jordan Bridge out of service a couple of years ago.

To the best of my knowledge, not a single other city or county in the Commonwealth maintains even 1 drawbridge and we have got 4 of them. We are in a close running with VDOT itself on how many drawbridges it maintains. That is a uniqueness. We need somebody representing Chesapeake at every level that understands our water heritage and the impacts that it brings to us.

We operate many miles of highways that functions as interstates with a lower case "I" even if [31] they don't bear the pretty blue and red sign and that official designation. We carry this burden for the good of the region and for all of Virginia but we need representatives who can carry the Chesapeake flag and assure that we have the means and tools to deal with unique transportation and other challenges like this.

On a different and closing note, the current great recession, my term, deeply worries everybody in this room, everybody in the Commonwealth and I would hope everybody in the nation or it should. Our concerned citizens in Chesapeake must know that government is about solving our problems and hastening our recovery. We may disagree about how to do that but we must know that everybody has that on their heart and mind. Our citizens will not have that confidence and their fears and concerns will only increase if they were to see their General Assembly slicing up their beloved Chesapeake for political expediency. Please, don't do that. And thank you, again, for holding this series of hearings.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Burkhimer. Trey Clifton.

MR. CLIFTON: Good evening, Senator Howell, and other members of the committee.

For the first two days of my life I was a [32] temporary guest in the City of Norfolk. Ever since then I have been a proud resident of the City of Chesapeake, which is where I live and work and play and pray.

Since the first election I was eligible to vote for I haven't missed one. I registered ahead of time and filled out my absentee ballot since I would be in boot camp during the 2000 election. Since then I have made all and I have made it my priority to meet my legislators. Senator Blevins, I have met you because you represent me and I made it a priority to meet you. I have met my delegate, my congressman, as well.

Just like Mr. Burkhimer, who was up here before, I ask you to keep Chesapeake as one. Every city or county, just like anything, has its pros and its cons. Some may say I am partial but I think Chesapeake's pros vastly outweigh their cons. And that is why I am asking you to help us keep one representative and one district to represent us.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Adam Perry.

MR. PERRY: Hello, everybody. Thank you. My name is Adam Perry. I am from Chesapeake. And I am going to make it short because the Cavaliers are playing LeBron James tonight.

[33] I am from Chesapeake, and I love

Chesapeake. And that is why I am here. That is why I am missing the game. Because I think it is so important to tell you guys how much I love Chesapeake. Is there anybody here from Chesapeake?

(Hands raised.)

And I am sure they love Chesapeake, too. Chesapeake is different. We have a great education system, thanks to Ms. Ward, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Krasnoff. We don't have a lot of the problems that a lot of the other cities around us have. We are unique. And we are represented with at large school system, we have an at large elected city council and we are in one congressional district. We know who is responsible for all of Chesapeake. And if you cut up our city, that would take away the uniqueness that we have. If you take away Western Branch you are taking away part of Chesapeake. If you take away South Norfolk you are taking away part of Chesapeake.

Don't break us up. We want to stay together. We want to fight together for the things that our city needs. We hope a representative will do the same.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Greg Moore.

MR. MOORE: Good evening. I also want to [34] thank you all for holding this hearing tonight. As the gentleman a moment ago, I also was born in Norfolk. The difference is I have lived there all my life so far. I have also attended or voted in every election I have had the opportunity to do so.

The thing is I have never voted for an unopposed candidate and never intend to even if it comes to writing in my own name. I would like to not have to worry about that situation.

I would like to ask one question before I go on with a couple of brief comments. Will the census detail data you were talking about earlier also be available online when you receive it?

SENATOR HOWELL: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Terrific. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: And I should mention there is also going to be a free program that is coming out of George Mason University, which will make it very easy for individuals to create your own districts, which then you can send to us.

MR. MOORE: That is fantastic.

SENATOR HOWELL: It will contain already and it is a free service that they are doing there.

MR. MOORE: That is great. You will be hearing from me.

[35] SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. Good.

MR. MOORE: I agree with what has been said here tonight so far and I don't want to repeat it all but I would like to offer four suggestions for your consideration in this process the first being work without information on prior voting results. I don't see the need to know what precinct voted democratic or republican or voted for whom or not.

I mean, it is too simplistic but it seems to me we are a triangular state. How about starting in the three corners and work your way in, maybe coming down the Eastern Shore from its northern end to get to the eastern point. And please forget about this concept of contiguity by water. I don't think the Northern Neck and Chincoteague have a lot in common. They may be in the same district now but please keep that in mind.

Even though you said there won't be any nonpartisan panel, or such, this year, I understand maybe that can't be done because of the House, which irritates me as well as everybody else, maybe consider making your own informal panel for some input even if it can't be

official. Maybe that would help keep you in mind of all of the things that have been said.

And last, as you go through this process, [36] please focus on giving us back the power our vote is supposed to have. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Moore. Mark Geduldig-Yartofsky. I am sorry I am butchering that. Good evening.

MR. GEDULDIG-YARTOFSKY: Good evening, Senator Howell, distinguished panel. None of you represent me directly but as a Virginian the actions that you take in the General Assembly affect me and in some ways will change my life. So I consider you all representatives of all of us.

Senator Deeds, if the election had gone the other way, I would have expected you to be representing me directly. But another time.

I would like to, as a proud citizen of Portsmouth, welcome you again to our crown jewel, Tidewater Community College, Portsmouth Campus, actually in the City of Portsmouth. And I would like to recognize another elected official, Dr. Ernest Reid, member of the school board from the City of Portsmouth.

I am not going to repeat the remarks that I made to the House committee. I believe that you-all are literate people and you can read the transcript. Mr. Stone, Ms. Perez-Lopez and Senator Miller all [37] struck notes that are consistent with the remarks that I made back in September so they don't need to be repeated.

I would like to say, though, that if you can't be nonpartisan, be multi-partisan because politics have evolved in this country. When Ross Perot ran for president, it was a significant event. Although the

history of our country reflects the fact that there have been at various times third-party movements, right now we have what seems to be a very strong multi-party movement. So any drawing of district lines should reflect the diversity of the political thought within the Commonwealth even if that thought is not completely reflected in the General Assembly.

I would urge you, as a previous speaker did, not to throw in the towel on having this done outside the legislature. When I addressed the question to Governor McDonnell when he was a candidate, he was on our local NPR affiliate on Hearsay, and I asked him about a nonpartisan commission and he expressed at least a modicum of support for that idea. I would remind him of that when you are in Richmond and let him twist some arms over in the lesser – lower house.

[38] Lastly, I would like to say to the gentleman from Virginia Beach, if you are feeling lonely over there, we have lots of fine homes and great neighborhoods in Portsmouth. We have – we have a great many capable African-American representatives in our city at all levels. So if you are feeling kind of marginalized in Virginia Beach, come out to Portsmouth. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you very much. Lynn Gordan. Good evening.

MS. GORDAN: Actually, it is Lynn Gordan.

SENATOR HOWELL: I am sorry.

MS. GORDAN: It is okay, Senator. Somebody else wrote my name in so it is very possible.

SENATOR HOWELL: Yes. There was no "D."

MS. GORDAN: Chairman Howell, Senators Deeds, Northam, wherever, and, Blevins, Mayor Krasnoff, and fellow citizens, my name is Lynn Gordan and I live

in Virginia Beach. I am here on behalf of the League of Women Voters of Virginia to advocate for a bipartisan approach to redistricting and reapportionment.

First, thank you for holding these public hearings and for your efforts to engage the public in this process. Thank you, too, for the leadership you [39] have shown in attempting to get a bill passed for a bipartisan redistricting commission during the past three regular sessions of the General Assembly.

The League of Women Voters of Virginia supports the creation of a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission composed of individuals who are not elected officials and who represent the geographical distribution and demographic diversity of the state. Ideally this bipartisan commission should consist of an uneven number of members.

Such a bipartisan commission will be charged with creating a redistricting plan for submission to the legislature as specified by the Virginia Constitution. The charge of the bipartisan commission would also include consideration of natural geographic boundaries, jurisdictional boundaries and competitiveness in addition to the requirements of equal population, contiguous and compact districts and the requirements of the Voting Rights Act.

Without a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission, the League of Women Voters of Virginia is concerned that Virginia will retain the current system in which elected officials, in effect, choose their voters instead of the voters choosing their elected officials. A bipartisan redistricting [40] and reapportionment commission can stop the cycle of gerrymandered protection of seats that has been occurring in this state.

I have only lived in Virginia since early 2003 but during that time I have had the opportunity to speak with and hear from elected officials on both sides of the aisle. From what I have learned, it seems that whoever is in power at the beginning of each decade has wanted to essentially stick it to the other party simply because the other party stuck it to them previously. As we were taught growing up, two wrongs do not make a right. It is time to put an end to this practice.

The League of Women Voters of Virginia asks that members of this committee continue your attempts to pass a bill for a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission despite the brick wall you keep encountering with the other house. Perhaps with significant encouragement the Governor will act to see that it is established.

Bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment will protect voters from unfair partisan gerrymandering and help ensure that every Virginian's vote is equal in Richmond. Working in a bipartisan manner to accomplish redistricting in [41] Virginia might even help to ease the lack of civility we have been experiencing in recent election cycles.

Members of the League of Women Voters of Virginia are not the only voters, as we have heard tonight, who are sick and tired of partisan wrangling and whining from both sides of the aisle. It appears that every issue comes down to the best interests of the party and not the best interests of the citizens. Please, a bipartisan redistricting and reapportionment commission may not stop all of that but it would certainly be a step in the right direction.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Ms. Gordan. I think it is safe to say that the Senate will keep sending

bills over to the House. Carol – I am sorry. Senator Quayle has arrived. Welcome. Thank you for coming. Carol Garrison.

MS. GARRISON: Senators, my name is Carol Garrison, and I am the president of the Virginia Peninsula League MAL unit of the League of Women Voters. We represent Hampton, Newport News and Poquoson. And I wish to thank you for holding these public hearings on an issue that is so vital to the citizens.

Franklin D. Roosevelt said, Nobody can ever deprive the American people of the right to vote [42] except the American people themselves and the only way they can do this is by not voting. I respectfully disagree with his belief. While society has not taken away the right to vote, previous legislators used gerrymandering to ensure that some voters – citizens' votes do not matter.

When the elected officials draw partisan districts to pick their voters all the citizens of Virginia lose. Citizens are less likely to run for office if there is an incumbent or they are not part of the controlling party of the district. The lack of contested and competitive districts has contributed to the low voter turnout in Virginia.

In 2003, the number of competitive seats was 4 out of 40 in the Senate and only 9 out of 100 in the House of Delegates. In 2005, more than half of the seats of the House of Delegates ran unopposed. In 2009 elections, 32 of the 100 members of the General Assembly faced no opposition and only 12 of those races were considered competitive.

Lyndon B. Johnson said, A man without a vote is a man without protection. I believe this. This is why I

support the creation of a bipartisan redistricting commission composed of individuals who are not elected officials. It is a legacy passed to [43] us to ensure that all citizens have a right – a voice in the election of our government.

My hope is that you will all support a bipartisan commission for the good of the Commonwealth. Thank you for your time.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Ms. Garrison. Jim Flincham. Good evening.

MR. FLINCHAM: Chairman Howell, thank you for this opportunity to speak with you tonight. My name is Jim Flincham. I am managing principal of Bay Capital, which is in Virginia Beach.

Unfortunately, redistricting is about as exciting as watching paint dry. Even more unfortunately, this boring stuff is really important.

I would like to talk about a personal hero, Edmund Ross. Also going to mention one of the participants in the Roanoke meeting, a good book and just make an observation.

Edmund Ross is somebody a few people know about but history knows him and has been very kind to him. In fact, he was one of the Profiles in Courage written by President John Kennedy. Edmund Ross was the deciding vote, which prevented President Andrew Johnson from being impeached in 1868. He had the courage to vote against his own party because he [44] wanted to do, as he said, what was right. As he made that vote, he said he looked down into his open grave. Because his party turned against him, he lost his next election but he never regretted doing what was right.

Secondly, one of your speakers in Roanoke was Molly McClendon, a board member of the Central Virginia's League of Women Voters. I thank her for her comments and I concur with her comments as well as the other three ladies from the League of Women Voters tonight. I thought they were excellent. And I also concur with their things they said – from the Peninsula said.

Ms. McClendon raised some good questions. In the 2000 election, 17 of 40 Senate races had no challenger. Why? Only 9 of the remaining 23 races were really competitive. Why? For the House of Delegates, 57 incumbents had no challenger. Why? Only 12 of the remaining 43 seats were competitive. She posed even more questions but the point is made.

What bothers me is the lack of answers from legislators. Like an alcoholic cannot be helped until he admits he has a problem, I suspect legislators will not be able to fix this problem until they articulate it themselves and admit they have a problem, which is called partisanship. Partisanship [45] is so bad that even the Republican House – that the Republican House cannot even hold hearings with the Democratic Senate. What would Edmund Ross say?

All our nation has always had partisanship, sometimes nasty partisanship. Most agree it has now become toxic. Something has made it worse.

A few years ago there was an excellent book, The Tipping Point, describing how one small thing can finally tip the scale resulting in a very big change. I think our political system reached that point when politicians began picking their voters instead of voters picking their politicians. Given the earlier abuses of redistricting, which were usually race based, an

unintended consequence of correcting that wrong is now called safe districts, which has eliminated people like me, moderates.

I submit that politicians elected in a safe Republican district will not be moderate Republicans. I further submit that Democrats elected in a safe Democratic district will not be moderate Democrats. The effect of designing safe districts has eliminated moderates, the legislators who actually get things done. I am a moderate but I feel gerrymandered. I don't want to be represented by a [46] safe Republican nor a safe Democrat. I want to hear a moderate Republican debate a moderate Democrat. I want to struggle to make up my mind between the two candidates. Isn't that really what we all want?

While I am sure each of you will agree with these polite sentiments, I do hope you will remember the example of Edmund Ross from history because he was not just another political pack loyal only to his party, he actually voted for what is right regardless of the party and I know each of you will do the same and I thank you for your attention.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Flincham. Dr. Ella Ward. Good evening.

DR. WARD: Good evening, Madam Chair, and, Senator Deeds, and, Senator Northam, and, Senator Blevins, and, Senator Quayle, and I think we have Senator Miller in the back. Thank you so very much for having this forum this afternoon. And I will be brief in my remarks because a lot of what I wanted to say has already been said two, three or four times. But I hope the message hits home.

I, too, was dismayed that we had to have separate or you had to have separate forums because we didn't

make that choice, that the House and the Senate could not come together for these forums. It is a [47] waste of money, costly to the citizens, costly to us and it is very unfortunate that we could not come together.

The second thing, I was very dismayed to hear you say already that the nonpartisan commission will not be commissioned. I have a problem with that, and I hope that that changes. And there are several reasons and you have heard them tonight. The women – League of Women Voters, which I am a member, and several of the other citizens have spoken about the need to have such a commission. It needs to be bipartisan, nonbipartisan or any other partisan you want it to be but that is what needs to be done and citizens need to be included on that committee and an unequal number should be the total number, whatever that number is. But I think you need to send that home to the members of the House and to the Governor because the citizens are not being represented.

And what we have, and it has already been stated, all of these elections in the last ten years since the past census, most of them have gone with elected officials being unopposed. The citizens don't feel as if they have a choice. And this is what you are telling us right now, there will be no choice. I have a problem with that.

[48] We have a bit of an inequitability divided, House and the Senate. People didn't choose, you choose them, and you stay safe. It is very unfortunate this has happened.

Virginia Beach, I do understand what you are going through. We all must act that way in Chesapeake. Very unfortunate. We certainly hope that things will be considered, the people will be considered so that it

will be fair, so that it will be equal geographically, racially. We need diversity, and we need a choice.

And people don't vote because they don't have any choices. They really feel like they don't have anybody to vote for or at least they don't have any competition. I will say that. I won't say nobody to vote for. But they need a choice, and you have not – they have not been given a choice. Please, please, take it to the Governor, go back to the House and work with them, let them know the people care.

And I am sorry Senator Lucas is not here tonight but certainly I can speak on her behalf. She is my senator. And I think that she would agree.

And I hope that you will go back and take the concerns of these – this group of people today. We want a commission that will listen to us and allow [49] us some choices and some reasons for voting so we can end this voter apathy not only in Chesapeake but throughout the State of Virginia. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Senator Lucas did, indeed, vote for the bill. And I understand she is ill.

A SPEAKER: Yes. She is.

SENATOR HOWELL: Eileen Huey.

MS. HEUY: Good evening, Senator Howell. And welcome back, Senator Deeds, and, Senator Northam. These are two Chesapeake representatives. Senator Blevins, who is my senator, as well as Senator Quayle. Thank you so much for coming.

We have already said – most of the people that have come up here have already said all that needs to be said or it couldn't be said too many times but I know that you are all agreeing – in agreement with us. The

one thing I would like to mention with regard to this situation with the bipartisan commission – I am here for a limited purpose like Chairman Burkhimer, to talk about the 4th district – but is it not possible to call out, if it is just a small committee on the general – they won't let it out of the subcommittee, these people have faces and names, call them out, you know, and ask them [50] to – to be accountable for this.

One of the things that the citizens care about, Republicans, Democrats, tea partyers, independents, moderates, everybody, is accountability. So if they have a good reason why they don't want to do this they should stand up and tell us. Okay. And I hope the press is here because nobody can call them out better than you folks can.

SENATOR DEEDS: Can I jump in real quick?

MS. HUEY: Yes. Please do.

SENATOR DEEDS: Because your editorial page has done a pretty good job of doing that, calling them out in the past three years – three or four years they have filled the bill.

MS. HUEY: They are. They are.

SENATOR DEEDS: And the other side. Even if we pass the bill this year, nonpartisan districting – and we will, in the Senate, we will pass something – under the Constitution it doesn't become effective until July 1.

MS. HUEY: So it is too late for this year, that is what you are trying to tell me.

SENATOR DEEDS: So the reality is last year was the year we could have gotten something passed –

[51] MS. HUEY: We tried.

SENATOR DEEDS: – that would have affected this year's redistricting.

MS. HUEY: Thank you, Senator Deeds, because that clears up why everybody is still saying why is it over, why is it over.

Now, I came for a specific reason and that has to do with the 4th district because we are in Chesapeake so we in the 4th district and there is all this talk about chopping Chesapeake up and everybody from Chesapeake is saying, Please don't do that. I am also saying, Please don't do that.

But I also want to correct something that was done ten years ago. The City of Portsmouth, lock, stock and barrel, the whole city, was taken out of the 4th district. The City of Portsmouth goes back to the Civil War with the City of Chesapeake. A history of the – of Norfolk County and Suffolk County go that far back. They were taken out completely, and the City of Chesterfield was divided in half and they put Chesterfield County in one district and they put the city – and they divided – took them out.

Now, this continuity, I believe in this. And all of you understand it that if you can keep your communities together – I don't care if it is Reston. [52] I don't care what the city is. I don't care if it is Roanoke. I don't care if it is – as much as you can keep them together, then people can really be involved in the process. I am with that on the City of Chesapeake. I understand that. But we need to be just as conscientious about all of the localities not just Chesapeake and everybody else can get chopped up to make the numbers. Okay.

So I am just bringing that point up because leave the 4th district. I mean, fix it, put Portsmouth back. But if you don't – I mean, first of all, Portsmouth doesn't

need to get chopped up. That is the latest thing I have been hearing. At least they are still together but they are in the 3rd district.

But whatever you do, please – you are going to be doing this. Let's face it. The bipartisan committee is not going to. You are going to be doing it. Take those principles. I appreciate every principle that you have adopted. And take those principles and really use them.

I can trust these two senators. I know they are from the other side of the aisle. I am a major Democrat. But I know I can trust them to do the right thing. But I want you to talk to your fellow [53] party members to do the right thing, all of you. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. BetsyPowell.

MS. POWELL: Hi. I am Betsy Powell. Madam Chairman, I am Betsy Powell from the Norfolk City Democratic Committee.

I accidentally put my name on that list because I am so used to signing in everywhere I go. But I think that everyone here tonight has said exactly what we all feel across the state that we need a nonpartisan commission, we need to have our cities protected so that we are all one voting district. And if you can work on that, I would be happy. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Great. Thank you, Ms. Powell. Paul Forehand.

MR. FOREHAND: I think I am a bit like Betsy. I didn't know I was signing.

As I was listening, I had just several notes. I thought some quotes were apropos while I reference the redistricting committee. Was it the 14 most feared words in the English language are, Don't worry, we are from the

government and we are here to help you. And I share Mr. Wright's situation over in Virginia Beach. And being in Portsmouth, which is the [54] 3rd district – and I am a novice at the politics of these things but as I understand it in 1993, the Department of Justice set up the 3rd district. Is that true? False?

SENATOR DEEDS: 1991 it was drawn – it was drawn as a result of the 1991 redistricting. It was approved by the justice department.

MR. FOREHAND: Okay. So as I understand it, then, almost – inasmuch as it was set up by the Department of Justice, is there anything can be done or is it a permanent and concrete –

SENATOR HOWELL: No. It is not –

SENATOR DEEDS: The 3rd district existed before 1991 but the 3rd district was Chesterfield, Henrico and the City of Richmond. 1991 we got the 11th district. Is this right, Mary? Correct me if I am wrong. We got the 11th district and the district was drawn in general the way it was but I don't think it crossed into Portsmouth until 2001.

MS. HUEY: It didn't.

MR. FOREHAND: I appreciate the history lesson. And, again, I am just kind of getting in there.

And the other thought that occurred to me as we were going across this was that – I think it [55] was Churchill that said, what is it, democracy is the worst form of government of all except all the others. That keeps cropping up here.

But I want to close with all politics is local. And if you are from a locality – you know, I don't really – I don't want to say I don't care about the people in Richmond but if I am sharing a representative with

folks in Richmond that is a stretch for me. It is about what is going on in Hampton Roads and my city on my block. I really have a hard time relating. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Andrew Jackson.

MR. JACKSON: I am back.

SENATOR HOWELL: Good evening.

MR. JACKSON: Good evening. Thank you for coming out, and I am going to be a little tough on you.

My name is Andrew Jackson and that is significant. And I am looking at you telling you my name is Andrew Jackson. And there is a purpose for that if you know the history of Andrew Jackson.

1955. I got off a bus in Norfolk, Virginia. Full dress uniform because I had held up my hand.

[56] This is about we, not you. This is about we, the people. We. We are the people. We do not work for you. You work for us at our desire.

And I held up my hand and said, I will defend that. And I didn't care what you look like, what party you were, where you came from or anything.

Why are we having this discussion about nonpartisanship? This isn't about you. This is not about your ideology. This country is not founded on what party you belong to. What is this? We are having this discussion about a democracy and we are asking you to do something for us? No. We are telling you, we want nonpartisan bickering to stop or partisan bickering. We want nonpartisanship. That is all. That is not a request.

We voted for you and you held up your hand and said you would uphold. Uphold what? Your own personal

interest? Your party interest? That wasn't what you held up your hand for. Excuse me.

1970. After my little run in Vietnam, I made a speech. Arlington. Roughly 15 senior officers, most of them admirals, and I was asked to come there.

I went to Vietnam prior to that and some Vietnamese officer asked me, "What are you doing [57] here?" Said, "You are not free at home." I had to answer that question not just to him but to me.

Excuse me, sir. I am not moving to Portsmouth to be free. I am not moving anywhere. I am staying in Virginia Beach. Do you understand that Virginia Beach, as we know it now, there was a county and there was this one section that is now Virginia Beach, the only thing there was a – was a community called Seatack. Free black folk. That was Virginia Beach. And we are standing here in 2010 talking about how can we get representation because the lines are all crooked because of partisanship?

But I made that speech in 1970, and what I said to them, my boss included because I had just reported to submarine force, Vice-Admiral Williams was there, and I said, "America has never been American me." And as a chief petty officer you think that didn't quiet the room? Because all of those were my seniors. But at the end of that, after I went through the whole spiel about why, I said, "Someday America will be."

And so I am here to tell you draw the lines right. Draw the lines right.

My name is Andrew Jackson. Don't let me have to come to Richmond.

[58] (Laughter and applause.)

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you, Mr. Jackson. He was the last person to sign up. Is there anyone who didn't sign up and would like to speak?

A SPEAKER: I will speak. My –

SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. You go first and then you can go and anyone else just get sort of in line.

MS. HURST: I really didn't sign up to speak because I didn't want to embarrass my senator. I have a – I have a way of saying things and coming out with things that don't usually –

SENATOR HOWELL: I am going to need to have you identify yourself for the record.

MS. HURST: I am sorry. Irene Hurst.

SENATOR HOWELL: Okay. Thank you.

MS. HURST: And I am a citizen of Chesapeake. And Senator Blevins is my very dear senator. And Senator Quayle is one of my favorite people, too. So anyway – and I don't know the other two of you.

I want to talk about partisan politics because when I became a citizen of Chesapeake there was no two-party system. The representatives in Chesapeake were all Democrats. Harry can – Senator [59] Blevins can vouch for that. A few of us that decided that we needed a two-party system began to work and put people up to run for office and we were very much laughed at because we didn't have people that had money. We didn't have people that were well known. But we never gave up. So as a result of that, up until now, we have built a party and built a party.

I didn't hear people complaining about partisan politics when I was a member of maybe 10 or 12 Republicans. I didn't hear a big fuss about that. But

we went ahead and decided that the only way we were going to build a two-party system was to keep working and keep voting and going to the polls.

We now, in Chesapeake, have nonpartisan elections. And just to give you an example, we have the majority and that is because we persevered and we got our people out to vote. The secret to getting people that you want to represent you is going to the polls and voting. And in Chesapeake for our local elections we sometimes don't have but maybe 16 percent of the people that vote.

So the point of redistricting in my opinion doesn't mean that you can't have good representation. You just need to have what it takes to persevere. So as far as the two-party system, I [60] happen to like it. And I am a proud Republican. Thank you.

(Applause.)

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Good evening.

MS. PAGE: Senator, I told you I wasn't going to say anything unless my point wasn't made.

SENATOR HOWELL: Can you just identify yourself for the record.

MS. PAGE: Vivian Page. I am from Norfolk. My senator, Ralph Northam, siting up there. Gentlemen, Senator Deeds, we are going through redistricting again here in the next year, and I would like to ask my Democratic senators to step up to the plate.

We have lived now in Virginia with partisan redistricting and the party in charge always makes sure that the rate that the – that the contests are not competitive. They did it to us. We did it to them. Now we are going to do it to them again. I am going to ask my Democrats to do it for us. And in the Senate, you-

all can't control the lines that are drawn in the House. There is nothing you can do about the House. I am asking you in the Senate, please give us competitive districts. That is all I ask. I don't [61] want anything else. I don't care that they did it before. I only care about us now.

Ten years from now I won't be – I don't want to be doing this fight again in ten years, I really don't. I have been doing it for five years now. Senator Deeds has been doing it for eight years. I think we – I went back through and he looked, you introduced that first bill in 2002. You know, it is a long time coming. It is time for you all to stand up and do what is right for us. Thank you.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Yes.

SENATOR DEEDS: One piece of history I just want to clear up. In 1991, the Democrats had the Governor, the House and the Senate. After redistricting, the Democrats lost six seats in the Senate and one in the House. So it doesn't – it is not always the gamesmanship you suggest.

SENATOR HOWELL: And at the last redistricting the Senate was redistricted by the Republicans for districts for Republicans and, yet, now the Democrats are in control. So you can't predict. Yes.

MS. KILABREW: My name is Pixey Kilabrew. I am from Newport News, and John Miller is my senator. I can't speak to the parties because I am [62] an independent and I work real hard to be independent. I support real good candidates of both parties. I am hopeful that this will be an opportunity for us to do three things. I think we need to have competitive districts and I think that can only be done if we – if we align them in a nonpartisan way. And I think it is

important that we do have the same numbers of people represented as much as we can in each district.

And I think it would be just absolutely wonderful if we could do contiguous districts. I think it is almost impossible for a representative to have to drive five hours and maybe take a helicopter to get from one district to the other and have to drive across two other people's districts to get there. I do think we can do a better job at that.

Several people have spoken fairly well about how important it is to recognize our neighborhoods and really have representative – representative people from our neighborhood who know us, who we know. Virginia is not that big a state. It is a beautiful state. But I think it is awfully hard to run a competitive race if you are going to have to drive 150 miles to get from one end to the other.

So I would ask you please keep those [63] things in mind. I think it is important for all of us because I think if we do that and we do have competitive districts our numbers of people voting will go up and I think that will mean a whole lot for all of us whether it goes to one party or to the other. I do think we can have competitive districts and I think it will be good for us. Thank you for your time.

SENATOR HOWELL: Thank you. Is there anyone else? Well, if not, I would like to thank you all for coming and just say this is the beginning of the dialogue. We will be having more public hearings. We would love to hear from you via e-mail. Send in any suggestions you have. And keep letting us know what you are thinking because it is going to make it a lot easier for us to do the right districts if we know what

is important to people in each area. So thank you very much for spending your evening with us.

(Applause.)

(The proceedings were concluded at 8:27 p.m.)

[65] COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, REBECCA L. BANKS, RMR, a court reporter and Notary Public, certify that I recorded verbatim by Stenotype the proceedings in the captioned cause before SENATOR JANET HOWELL, Chairman, Portsmouth, Virginia, on December 2, 2010.

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing transcript constitutes a true and correct transcript of the said proceedings.

Given under my hand the _____ day of _____, 2010, at Norfolk, Virginia.

_____

Rebecca L. Banks, RMR

Log of conversion of roll call vote from text download for rc04

HB 5001 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries. floor: 04/05/11 House: VOTE: ENGROSSMENT (87-Y 10-N)

814 YEAS–Abbitt; Albo; Alexander; Anderson; Athey; BaCote; Bell, Richard P.; Bell, Robert B.; Brink; Bulova; Byron; Carr; Carrico; Cleaveland; Cline; Cole; Comstock; Cosgrove; Cox, J.A.; Cox, M.K.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Edmunds; Englin; Filler-Corn; Garrett; Gilbert; Greason; Habeeb; Helsel; Herring; Howell, A.T.; Hugo; Taguinto; Ingram; James; Janis; Joannou; Johnson; Jones; Keam; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; LeMunyon; Lewis; Lingamfelter; Loupassi; Marshall, D.W.; Marshall, R.G.; Massie; May; McClellan; Merricks; Miller, J.H.; Morefield; Morgan; Nutter; O'Bannon;

Oder; Orrock; Peace; Pogge; Poindexter; Purkey; Putney; Robinson; Rust; Scott, E.T.; Scott, J.M.; Sherwood; Sickles; Spruill; Stolle; Surcvell; Tata; Torian; Tyler; Villanueva; Ward; Ware, 0.; Ware, R.L.; Watts; Wilt; Wright; Mr. Speaker–87.

97 NAYS–Abbott; Armstrong; Barlow; Ebbin; Hope; Miller, P.J.; Morrissey; Plum; Shuler; Toscano–10.

42 NOT VOTING–McQuinn; Phillips; Pollard–3.

GROUP	YEAS	NAYS	NONE	OTHER
ALL	87	10	3	C
ELK	12	0	1	C
REP	59	0	0	C
DEM	26	10	3	C

Members voting NO

ED	PTY	MNF	RCO4	TRTM(lnf)
10	Dem	2	Armstrong, Ward L.	
12	Dem	2	Shuler, James M.	
36	Dem	2	Plum, Kenneth R.	
47	Dem	2	Hope, Patrick A.	
49	Dem	2	Ebbin, Adam P.	
57	Dem	2	Toscano, David J.	
64	Dem	2	Barlow, William K.	
74	Dem	2	Morrissey, Joseph D.	
87	Dem	2	Miller, Paula J.	
93	Dem	2	Abbott, Robin A.	

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Transcript of VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES REDISTRICTING FLOOR DEBATE

Date: April 6, 2011

Case: BETHUNE-HILL, ET AL v. VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, ET AL

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[1] GOLDEN BETHUNE-HILL, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES
REDISTRICTING FLOOR DEBATE

APRIL 6, 2011

JOB NO.: 83215 PAGES: 1 - 18

TRANSCRIBED BY: CHERYL J. HAMMER, RPR, CCR 2512

[2] (BEGINNING OF TRANSCRIPTION)

(Beginning of video.)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the clerk will call the calendar.

CLERK: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Calendar of the House of Delegates 2011 Special Session 1 for Wednesday, April 6, 2011. House bill on third reading regular calendar. House Bill 5001, a bill to amend the code of Virginia and to repeal Sections 24.2-304.01 and 24.2-304.02 of the code of Virginia.

(Unintelligible) redistricting mandated by Article 2, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia.

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Suffolk, Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES: Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would – members of the House, I would ask that we would pass the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman from Henry, Mr. Armstrong.

DEL. WARD L. ARMSTRONG: Speaking to [3] the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman has the floor.

DEL. WARD L. ARMSTRONG: The hour is late. Everyone in here is tired. I will be brief, but this bill will affect 8 million people in this commonwealth for the next decade. Yesterday was about legal arguments. Today we talk about policy and what's right.

Last night I had the privilege of speaking at the Sorensen Institute dinner along with our Speaker and the majority leader of the Senate and the minority leader, and I told a joke about my good friend from

Henrico and his war shark ink blot, and we kidded about redistricting.

But one of the things that I said to the group in seriousness last night is that we are in sore need of a nonpartisan commission to draw lines.

Now, in drawing a redistricting plan in this commonwealth, when subject to the Voting Rights Act, the first thing that one has to do is make it legal, and that meets compliance with Section 2 and Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and so that was in [4] the criteria.

But we've all seen the criteria list that came out of the privileges and elections committee about keeping communities together and communities of interest in contiguity and population deviations. Let's not kid ourselves. The number one criteria in the drafting of a redistricting plan, 5001 or the one down the hall in the Senate, is protecting the incumbents of the majority party and, when convenient, protecting incumbents of the minority party.

That's, that's what this is about. I was here in 2001 when it was done. Some of you were here in 1991 when it was done, some in '81, '71 when it was done, and whether it's gerrymandering by Republicans or gerrymandering by Democrats, it's still gerrymandering, and I am not going to defend the same act when it goes on down the hall.

It is the most selfish exercise in politics, in government, one that will turn friend on friend. You know, when they train lifeguards – and you've seen on Baywatch they have the red floats – [5] they tell a lifeguard, when you get near a drowning person, don't touch them; they'll grab you and pull you under. Give them the float. It is that much at stake.

And I suppose that it's, it's easy to do and get away with because the public either doesn't get it or doesn't care. It's not like raising their taxes or taking away their pellet guns. I mean, it's – in fact, I would say if you walked up to 10 people on the street and said, they're doing redistricting. What's that? Nine of them couldn't tell you what it was.

But it is the most basic of what we do because it is – it affects everything we do, because it affects how we select ourselves. You know, you know, some may say, well, the only reason you're standing up is because it gets you. This isn't about Ward Armstrong. You know, you can replace the president of the United States, you can replace me. I won't be remembered 10 minutes after I'm gone, and at the end of the day, that doesn't matter either.

What does matter, though, is that [6] people are able to choose for themselves their own representatives, not the other way around. That we carve these districts up so the outcome is preordained, and we do it to protect ourselves.

Well, I suppose it'll be what it'll be. I know the outcome of this vote. There probably won't be single digits against it in a few minutes.

You know who could stop this? The guy that sleeps across the street. And in fact I'll tell you, that's what it's going to take. If Bob McDonald said, I will veto any bill that gets to my desk that's not the result of a nonpartisan commission, it would end. Either you send a nonpartisan commission bill or you can go to federal court, take your choice, and that would end it.

But no, we all know that that isn't going to happen. I heard earlier today that he keeps campaign

promises. Well, he doesn't keep all of them. He isn't going to keep this one.

You know, when I leave this place, on a lot of days I've really felt good. The day that we passed the bill that created that new college back in [7] Martinsville, I said, you know, it really made a difference. But is anybody really going to feel good when you went out of here today and we've whacked these districts, that we have deprived these people, the people that live in them the ability to choose their own delegates?

You know, one other point that I want to make that when I was laying in bed the other night and I thought about it. I went around the chamber today during one of the breaks and I counted the number of women in this chamber. There's 18. With one fell swoop of a bill you're going to get rid of two of them. That's 10 percent of the women in this chamber.

As hard as it is to elect women in this state to these positions, and we're going to kick two of them out the backdoor in just a few minutes.

Well, I don't know, Mr. Speaker. I guess maybe at this point in time anything more I say I'm going to go to whining, but if anybody thinks that this is the General Assembly's finest hour in cutting a bill like this, well, they're sadly mistaken. Do [8] what you will.

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Alexandria, Mr. Englin.

DEL. DAVID L. ENGLIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Speaking to the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman has the floor.

DEL. DAVID L. ENGLIN: Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, this is my first time experiencing the redistricting process, and having seen the sausage

making up close, it makes me even more firmly committed to nonpartisan redistricting reform. I think we need that very badly in this commonwealth, and I'm proud to have voted for it time and again during the four years that I served on the privileges and elections committee.

However, that's not what we have, and considering that we don't have such a process, we have a redistricting process where the districts are drawn just like any other bill. That's where we are. So we need to evaluate this plan on its merits.

Now, look, no matter how liberal or conservative a member of this body may be, I think [9] it's important that we try hard to govern based on facts and reason, and not purely on partisanship and ideology. That's why I think we need to look at the data related to this plan.

I'd add that thanks to the redistricting reform movement across Virginia, which has been very active and I hope continues to be, and also thanks to the independent bipartisan commission on redistricting, which, frankly, I think, is functionally toothless because the governor has not given it any teeth, but it does include a number of serious notable people from both sides of the aisle, people with gravitas, respected Democrats like Gene Jensen and Viola Baskerville.

The bipartisan advisory commission and the redistricting reform movement have given us reasonable points of comparison to help us evaluate the legislation that's before us. When we look at an objective database comparison of this plan to the two plans developed by the independent bipartisan advisory commission and to the plan developed by the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia

that use [10] the same criteria as the independent bipartisan advisory commission, here's what we find.

With regard to the Voting Rights Act, the House plan has 12 majority/minority districts compared to seven in the University of Richmond plan, 10 in the UVA plan, 12 in commission plan one, and 13 in commission plan two, but both of the commission plans draw four Democratic incumbents into districts with each other.

With regard to the fundamental Democratic principle of one person, one vote, the House plan allows a two percent total deviation between districts compared to nine and a half percent deviation in the University of Richmond plan, 1.4 percent deviation in the UVA plan, and four percent deviation in both of the commission plans.

So in this case, the UVA plan does .6 percent better than the House plan on one person, one vote, but worse, much worse in terms of majority/minority districts, and the House plan does significantly better than the University of Richmond plan and the commission plans.

[11] With regard to communities of interest, which is probably the most difficult to measure objectively, we can look at how many cities or counties are split between multiple delegate districts. On that measure the House plan splits 58 jurisdictions, the UVA plan splits 66, the Richmond plan splits 47, and the commission plan split 44. So on that measure the House plan is somewhere in the middle.

Now, I want to reiterate, I wish we had nonpartisan redistricting, but we don't, and since we don't, the majority party had no obligation to care one iota what Democrats had to say about any of this; however, that

was not the case, and in fact members of the minority party did have a substantive role in developing the plan before us.

That was especially important, I think, in terms of drawing lines to account for communities of interest, because under the process we have each of us has a better idea of what those community interests are in our particular areas.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I also want [12] to address a criticism some have targeted towards Democrats who support this plan. That we're supporting something that is bad for minorities. Members of this Democratic caucus time and again have fought in subcommittee, in committee, on this floor, and in their community – in their communities, some people for decades in their communities, to advance and protect the rights and freedoms of minorities of all kinds.

And to suggest that Democrats voting for this plan are trying to harm minorities or not sufficiently standing up for minorities is an affront and an offense that is not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Speaker, it kills me that some of my friends are harmed by this plan. That's exactly why we need nonpartisan redistricting, but that's not the process that we have.

Now, my friends across the aisle know that I'm always ready for a fight, but we owe it to the people of this commonwealth to fight based on facts and reason and principle and not just for the sake of fighting.

[13] I believe that an objective analysis of this plan, an analysis based on facts and reason and principle, suggests that on balance it's a fair and reasonable

plan, which is why so many Democrats voted for it, and why I plan to vote for it today.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlewoman from Norfolk, Ms. Miller.

DEL. PAULA J. MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Speaking to the bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlewoman has the floor.

DEL. PAULA J. MILLER: Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I rise to discuss, talk about the bill. As the gentleman from Henry alluded to, I'm one of the four who there are wholesale changes to my district.

So I just wanted to talk about the point that we've come to in the legislative process every 10 years when we're moving the goal line for our voters, and many will never realize it until they hit [14] the election booth. And that's reality.

Much has already been said about the process and the politics of the plan, so I rise to speak only about the corner of the commonwealth called Ocean View, still, for just a bit longer anyway, in the 87th House District.

Ocean View is a very special place, which stretches from the Little Creek amphibious base to the tip of the Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel. The 87th District also encompasses several other charming neighborhoods, and it's a district currently entirely within the city of Norfolk. Things are changing there, but they don't have to.

Norfolk, home to General MacArthur's final resting place, home to the world's largest naval base, and to the miles of beaches that buffer the shoreline of the

Chesapeake Bay, has a population of about 242,000 people.

The new census data suggests each delegate needs roughly 80,000 constituents. My math says 242,000 people merits three delegates in Norfolk, three resident delegates. Two of those delegate seats [15] could easily encompass African-American districts, and a third district could be carved out for the rest of the city.

But apparently it's not so simple, because the new lines leave Norfolk with six delegates, and according to the proposed plan, just one of the delegate's districts falls entirely within the city of Norfolk. The other representatives come from the eastern shore, from Virginia Beach, two hail from Portsmouth, and one other Norfolk delegates gets part of the city of Norfolk.

Now, they're all great guys, but when you have five of your city's six delegates representing only a portion of the city, and a couple of them literally a sliver of the city, the voters of Norfolk won't get their undivided attention.

Now, compare this with our neighboring city in Virginia Beach, which is almost double in size and population. It too has six delegates, but all of those representatives' districts, except for one, lies entirely within the city of Virginia Beach.

Now, I know redistricting is not a [16] math problem; it's a political problem, and it doesn't matter who's drawing the lines, this chamber or one down the hall, but for the residents of Ocean View, they deserve one unified voice from their representative, and the voters should rightfully choose their elected official, whoever that may be.

It's certainly not my seat, just like it wasn't Thelma Drake's before me or Howard Copeland's before her. This is the people's seat, and because the residents of Ocean View and Bay View will no longer have one unified voice speaking for them, I plan to vote against this redistricting bill for the residents who currently reside in what's still, for now, known as the 87th House District.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall the bill pass? Clerk will close the role.

CLERK: Ayes 84; nos nine.

MR. SPEAKER: Ayes 84; nos nine. The bill has passed.

CLERK: Mr. Speaker, turning to page 2 of the calendar.

[17] MALE VOICE: Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker. Over here, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Gentleman from Alexandria, (inaudible).

MALE VOICE: Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side, which we pass House Bill 5001, I ask that we reconsider our vote so a member can properly cast their vote.

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Norfolk, Mr. Alexander, moves ahead and voted on the prevailing side by which we passed House Bill 5001. We reconsider that vote.

In favor of that motion say aye.

COLLECTIVE VOICES: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those opposed, no. Motion's agreed to. Shall the bill pass? The clerk will close the role.

CLERK: Ayes 86; nos eight.

MR. SPEAKER: Ayes 86; nos eight. The bill has passed.

(End of video.)

(END OF TRANSCRIPTION)

[18] TRANSCRIPTION CERTIFICATE

I, CHERYL J. HAMMER, the undersigned Certified Court Reporter in and for the state of Washington, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing transcript was transcribed under my direction; that the transcript is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability to hear the audio; that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto; nor am I financially interested in the event of the cause.

WITNESS MY HAND this 18th day of May 2015.

/s/ Cheryl J. Hammer
CHERYL J. HAMMER
Certified Court Reporter CCR No. 2512

Log of conversion of roll call vote from text download for rc01

HB 5001 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries. floor: 04/06/11 House: VOTE: PASSAGE #2 (86-Y 8-N)

804 YEAS–Abbitt; Albo; Alexander; Anderson; Athey; BaCote; Bell, Richard P.; Bell, Robert B.; Brink; Bulova; Byron; Carr; Carrico; Cleaveland; Cline; Cole; Comstock; Cosgrove; Cox, J.A.; Cox, M.K.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Edmunds; Englin; Filler-Corn; Garrett; Gilbert; Greason; Habeeb; Helsel; Herring; Howell, A.T.; Hugo; Taguinto; Ingram; James; Janis; Joannou; Johnson; Jones; Keam; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; LeMunyon; Lewis; Lingamfelter; Loupassi; Marshall, D.W.; Marshall, R.G.; Massie; May; McClellan; Merricks; Miller, J.H.; Morefield; Morgan; Nutter; O'Bannon;

Oder; Orrock; Peace; Pogge; Poindexter; Purkey; Putney; Robinson; Rust; Scott, E.T.; Scott, J.M.; Sherwood; Sickles; Spruill; Stolle; Surcvell; Tata; Torian; Tyler; Villanueva; Ward; Ware, O.; Ware, R.L.; Watts; Wilt; Wright; Mr. Speaker–86.

83 NAYS–Abbott; Armstrong; Ebbin; Hope; Johnson; Miller, P.J.; Morrissey; Pollard–8.

65 NOT VOTING–Orrock; Phillips; Purkey; Shuler; Toscano; Wright–3.

GROUP	YEAS	NAYS	NONE	OTHER
ALL	86	8	6	0
ELK	13	0	0	0
REP	56	0	3	0
DEM	28	8	3	0

Members voting NO

ED	PTY	MNF	RCO1	TRTM(lnf)
4	Dem	2	Johnson, Joseph P., Jr.	
10	Dem	2	Armstrong, Ward L.	
47	Dem	2	Hope, Patrick A.	
49	Dem	2	Ebbin, Adam P.	
74	Dem	2	Morrissey, Joseph D.	
87	Dem	2	Miller, Paula J.	
93	Dem	2	Abbott, Robin A.	
99	Dem	2	Pollard, albert C., Jr.	

[1] Virginia House of Delegates
House Floor Debate Proceedings
HB 5005

April 25, 2011

Job No.: 83954

Pages 1 - 21

Transcribed by: Jackie Scheer

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[2] PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: House bill on second reading, uncontested calendar, House bill 5005, a bill to amend the code of Virginia relating to the decennial redistricting mandated by article two, section six of the Constitution of Virginia. Reported from Committee on Privileges and Elections. No amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman from Suffolk, Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House bill 5005 is a redistricting bill that was introduced last week and passed by the P and E Committee. Changes from the introduced House bill – excuse me, the conference report that was approved for House bill 5001 were as follows. There are nine precincts that were unsplit in the following districts: District 70, 27, 62, and 71. There was a request made by the registrar of Richmond City working with the gentlewoman from Richmond to make some [3] adjustments to those boundaries, and we did split a precinct in anticipation of moving a polling place this fall for the upcoming elections.

I'll be glad to answer any questions that anyone might have. I would ask that we'd engross the bill and pass it on to a steward reading.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman from Henry, Mr. Armstrong.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Gentleman yield for a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Preface my question by saying, you know, the more of these depositions you do, the better you get at them.

MR. JONES: I thank the gentleman for that.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Indeed. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman that is – my reading [4] of HB 5005 that I – I hate to use the word substantive, 'cuz I think that's a relative term, but – but other than the precinct changes that were mentioned, there is essentially no difference between HB 5005 and HB 5001, which was previously passed by this House, this general assembly, vetoed by the governor.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that is correct. I did fail to mention that there was a split precinct in Norfolk between House district 89 and 90. That was split by accident in the conference report and that has been fixed. I've talked with both gentlemen and it's the Bowling Park precinct in gentleman from Norfolk's district, Delegate Howell.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: He'll yield.

[5] MR. ARMSTRONG: In order for me not to have to go through the extensive dialogue we did here the other day on HB 5001, I would ask the gentleman would essentially all of the questions in his – more importantly, his answers to my questions per HB 5001 essentially be applicable to HB 5005?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I would believe that will be correct. This bill is a reflection of further review by members in communicating with the public on some changes they would like to see. I think there were a couple split precinct requests that were honored, and I would agree with the gentleman that that would be the case.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Was I – I – the gentleman will recall that I asked extensive [6] questions regarding minority voting analysis of HB 5001. Was there anything additional done vis-a-vis HB 5005 that was not or done in addition to 5001? Or essentially whatever analysis was done for – for 5001, nothing additional was done in – in preparation of – 5005?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speak, I would say to the gentleman that is correct. When the governor called me on that Friday to tell me he was gonna veto the bill, what I did was actually take some amendments that I thought would be appropriate if they were going to amend the bill, and that's what I added to the bill that was introduced in the form of 5005.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. ARMSTRONG: The precincts that were put back together, was – was – was that done [7] at member's request or at the request of – of who, if not a member?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman that – that there was a request that we tried to honor during the process. If you recall, there was an amendment to the bill when it came back over from the Senate before it was rejected, and we were – we were trying to work with the registrar in Richmond to fix some, I guess, precincts for the next election to make sure that the magisterial districts would be correct and have equal population. And so we attempted to do that in this bill. There were several precincts on the edges between 27, 62, and 70, and 69 that could be unsplit because of those actions that were done in the City of Richmond.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Further question, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: Yes, sir. I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield.

[8] MR. ARMSTRONG: So there were – the changes that were made to HB 5005 from 5001, to the best of the gentleman's knowledge, or perhaps – and I realize he's not an attorney, but to the best of his knowledge based on representations from legislative services or others, there were no changes that would have either

any impact positively or negatively on the Voting Rights Act sections two or section five?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman I would agree with that statement, that we – we looked at trying to deal with the political subdivision splits and we tried to look at the split precincts, and tried to accommodate the request to the local governments where possible.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I thank the gentleman for allowing me to streamline the questions. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman from Henrico, Mr. Morrissey.

[9] MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from Suffolk yield for a question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you. I'd ask the gentleman with respect to the initial bill, five – House bill 5001, I don't believe that that bill had any Hispanic or Latino majority-minority districts, am I correct?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I believe House – House district 49 or 47 was a majority-minority combination in 2001. And I worked with the gentleman from Arlington. We tried to make sure that we had a population in that district that was representative of how it stood when the census numbers came back.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

[10] MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield.

MR. MORRISSEY: I understand the difference between a majority-minority and a multi-minority. My question was am I correct that in House bill 5001 there was no majority-minority district that was Hispanic/Latino?

MR. JONES: I would say to the gentleman that the 12 majority-minority seats that exist are African American.

MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: Does House bill 5005 contain any majority-minority districts that are majority Hispanic/Latino?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that House bill 5005 as it is before us today, with the exceptions that I [11] just duly noted to the minority leader, is reflective of 5001.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I'm looking at one of the governor's proposals for the House, and I note – which is

consistent with several others, but I notice that there are 22 districts that have double digits with Hispanic/Latino members. There are five districts that have Hispanic/Latino members that are in the 20 percentage and two districts in the 30 percent. Can you tell me why, with that percentage of Latinos in Virginia, we don't have a majority-minority district that is Hispanic/Latino?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that I am confident that House bill 5005 fully complies with the Voting Rights [12] Act and that one person, one vote premise per the constitution.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I understand that the gentleman is convinced that this bill, House bill 5005, conforms with the Voting Rights Act, but in all due respect, that wasn't my question. It was focused specifically on a Latino district, and my question was with over 20 districts that have a significant population, double digit Latino population, and seven of them that have high double digits, why don't we have one district in the state that is a majority Latino district? I'm not talking about 12 minority – majority-minority African American districts.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I think I've answered his [13] question.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question, Mr. Speaker?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I reviewed some of the governor's commissions proposals and I would ask if 5005 contains any of the recommendation from the governor's commission.

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman might wanna be a little more specific. I would say to him that, you know, a hundred districts, we have a tighter deviation than the governor's commission plans and – and in my opinion, House bill 5001, the conference (inaudible) and House bill 5005 is superior in the fact that it is closer to the one person, one vote, and fully complies with the Voting Rights Act.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for another question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield?

[14] MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: I know the word tweaked is not a – as artful expression as we would like, but would it be a fair statement that House bill 5005 is merely a combination of small, very small, de minimis tweaks in 5001?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman I like to use that word tweaks all the time. I would say to the gentleman that there are tweaks in 5005 from 5001, just like when we introduced 5001 to the bill that actually passed committee and then the substitute that came out of the Senate, and then the conference report that came out of this body, there were tweaks

made along the way that listened to the comments made by the public, requests by members, local governments, and concerned citizens.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for my next to last question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

[15] MR. JONES: I yield, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yields.

MR. MORRISSEY: The gentleman's referred a couple of times to one man, one vote, and I respect that. Would the gentleman tell me whether or not we created, with respect to one man, one vote, any other minority influence district with respect to our Asian American population or a minority influence district with respect to our Hispanic/Latino population?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I'd say to the gentleman that House bill 5005, in my opinion, fully complies with the Voting Rights Act.

MR. MORRISSEY: Will the gentleman yield for one final question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the gentleman yield?

MR. JONES: I yield.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman yield.

MR. MORRISSEY: I thank the gentleman for reminding me again that this – that he believes that this complies with the Voting Rights Act. I would ask the gentleman if this [16] proposal took into consideration – or excuse me, I misspoke. If the gentleman from Suffolk or any members of Privileges and Elections took into consideration the – any of the governor's

proposals that considered a 13th or a 14th majority-minority district as a – that was African American?

MR. JONES: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman I believe I answered that question when we were on the floor debating House bill 5001, and I think at the time I lamented the fact that the governor's commission's recommendations did not come out until I think that Saturday, and that we looked at putting – I looked at putting – when putting the bill together, fully complying with the Voting Rights Act, and the one person, one vote, and the Virginia Constitution, and the United States Constitution. And I'm fully convinced that House bill 5005 meets those requirements.

MR. MORRISSEY: I thank the gentleman.

[17] Mr. Speaker, speaking to the bill at the appropriate time?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentleman has the floor.

MR. MORRISSEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, with respect to House bill 5005, I think – let's be candid with what has occurred. The governor sent down a message, crystal clear, that he was vetoing the bill for several reasons, and he repeated in his letter in his pronouncements to a plethora of individuals that he was concerned that it didn't comply with the one man, one vote. Let's be equally clear that all we have done with this bill is make a few tweaks to it, nothing substantive whatsoever.

It's discouraging, Mr. Speaker, that we are all desirous of having a body that is diverse and represents the greatness of the diversity in Virginia. We don't have a district that is Filipino American, for instance. We don't have an Asian majority-minority district. We

don't have a [18] single Hispanic/Latino district, even though we have a huge Hispanic/Latino population, and we don't have – and we have the same number of majority and minority African American districts that we had ten years ago, notwithstanding the increase in population.

Mr. Speaker, several of us, I think, in this body have been history teachers in the past, and we always speak about history repeating itself. In 1990, there were eight majority-minority districts and there was the opportunity to get ten. Many people didn't wanna do that, but the issue was pushed, perhaps the envelope was pushed, and we got ten majority-minority districts. A decade later, there was an opportunity to move from ten to twelve majority-minority districts, and again there was some resistance, but we pushed the envelope and we got to 12 majority-minority districts, Mr. Speaker, better representing the population in the Commonwealth. This year we have an opportunity – opportunity to move to [19] 14 majority-minority districts. Again, there's resistance and I think we do a disservice to Virginians with respect to diversity if we don't push towards that. That – our last census told us that our Hispanic/Latino population was increasing significantly. I am extremely troubled that we have 20 – I think I misspoke earlier – 24 double digit districts in the Commonwealth that have Hispanic/Latino populations, but not one single Hispanic/Latino district, and I don't think that – and that's discouraging.

Mr. Speaker in 1967 we – we elected to this body the first African American since reconstruction, Dr. Ferguson Reid, and it was a good thing. Even though he was a – one of one hundred, it was a good thing because it made this body more diverse. This body

becomes better when we elect people that represent the entirety of the Commonwealth, and I don't think that this bill has done that. I don't think it's – it's faithful to the Voting Rights Act, [20] one man, one vote, and for that reason, Mr.Speaker, I will be voting against it, and I urge – urge members of this body to vote against House bill 5005 as well. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the bill be engrossed and passed to its third reading? As many in favor of that motion will say I.

MALE VOICE: Aye –

(The recording was concluded.)

[21] CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Jackie A. Scheer, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct record of the recorded proceedings; that said proceedings were transcribed to the best of my ability from the audio recording as provided; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise in its outcome.

/s/ Jackie A. Scheer
JACKIE A. SCHEER

Log of conversion of roll call vote from text download for rc02

HB 5005 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries. floor: 04/07/11 House: VOTE: BLOCK VOTE PASSAGE #2 (80-Y 9-N)

756 YEAS–Abbitt; Albo; Alexander; Anderson; Athey; BaCote; Bell, Richard P.; Bell, Robert B.; Brink; Bulova; Byron; Carr; Carrico; Cleaveland; Cline; Cole; Comstock; Cosgrove; Cox, J.A.; Cox, M.K.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Edmunds; Englin; Filler-Corn; Garrett; Gilbert; Greason; Habeeb; Helsel; Herring; Howell, A.T.; Hugo; Taguinto; Ingram; James; Janis; Joannou; Johnson; Jones; Keam; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; LeMunyon; Lewis; Lingamfelter; Loupassi; Marshall, D.W.; Marshall, R.G.; Massie; May; McClellan; Merricks; Miller, J.H.; Morefield; Morgan; Nutter; O'Bannon;

Oder; Orrock; Peace; Pogge; Poindexter; Purkey; Putney; Robinson; Rust; Scott, E.T.; Scott, J.M.; Sherwood; Sickles; Spruill; Stolle; Surcvell; Tata; Torian; Tyler; Villanueva; Ward; Ware, O.; Ware, R.L.; Watts; Wilt; Wright; Mr. Speaker–80.

85 NAYS–Abbott; Ebbin; Hope; Johnson; Miller, P.J.; Morrissey; Toscano; Tyler; Ward–9.

112 NOT VOTING–Armstrong; Cleveland; Cox; J.A.; Edmunds; Greason; Knight; Kory; Oder; Pollard; Purkey; Shuler–11.

GROUP	YEAS	NAYS	NONE	OTHER
ALL	80	9	11	0
ELK	11	2	0	0
REP	52	0	7	0
DEM	26	0	4	0

Members voting NO

ED	PTY	MNF	RCO1	TRTM(lnf)
4	Dem		2	Johnson, Joseph P., Jr.
47	Dem		2	Hope, Patrick A.
49	Dem		2	Ebbin, Adam P.
57	Dem		2	Toscano, David J.
74	Dem		2	Morrissey, Joseph D.
75	Dem	B	2	Tyler, Roslyn C.
87	Dem		2	Miller, Paula J.
92	Dem	B	2	Ward, Jeion A.
93	Dem		2	Abbott, Robin A.

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Log of conversion of roll call vote from text download for rc03

HB 5005 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries. floor: 04/28/11 House: VOTE: BLOCK VOTE PASSAGE #2 (63-Y 7-N)

594 YEAS–Abbitt; Albo; Alexander; Anderson; Athey; BaCote; Bell, Richard P.; Bell, Robert B.; Brink; Bulova; Byron; Carr; Carrico; Cleaveland; Cline; Cole; Comstock; Cosgrove; Cox, J.A.; Cox, M.K.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Edmunds; Englin; Filler-Corn; Garrett; Gilbert; Greason; Habeeb; Helsel; Herring; Howell, A.T.; Hugo; Taguinto; Ingram; James; Janis; Joannou; Johnson; Jones; Keam; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; LeMunyon; Lewis; Lingamfelter; Loupassi; Marshall, D.W.; Marshall, R.G.; Massie; May; McClellan; Merricks; Miller, J.H.; Morefield; Morgan; Nutter; O'Bannon;

Oder; Orrock; Peace; Pogge; Poindexter; Purkey; Putney; Robinson; Rust; Scott, E.T.; Scott, J.M.; Sherwood; Sickles; Spruill; Stolle; Surcvell; Tata; Torian; Tyler; Villanueva; Ward; Ware, O.; Ware, R.L.; Watts; Wilt; Wright; Mr. Speaker–80.

69 NAYS–Abbott; Ebbin; Hope; Miller, P.J.; Morrissey; Toscano; Ward–9.

290 NOT VOTING–Abitt; Armstrong; Byron; Carrico; Cleveland; Cox; J.A.; Crockett-Stark; Dance; Englin; Greason; Ingram; Johnson; Kilgore; Knight; Kory; Landes; Marshall; R.G.; Nutter; O'Bannon; Oder; Plum; Poindexter; Pollard; Purkey; Scott;

J.M.; Sherwood; Shuler; Torian; Tyler; Wright;–30.

GROUP	YEAS	NAYS	NONE	OTHER
ALL	63	7	30	0
ELK	9	1	3	0
REP	41	0	18	0
DEM	21	7	11	0

Members voting NO

ED	PTY	MNF	RCO1	TRTM(lnf)
47	Dem		2	Hope, Patrick A.
49	Dem		2	Ebbin, Adam P.
57	Dem		2	Toscano, David J.
74	Dem		2	Morrissey, Joseph D.
87	Dem		2	Miller, Paula J.
92	Dem	B	2	Ward, Jeion A.
93	Dem		2	Abbott, Robin A.

TRIM (f1)

Delegate Peace stated that he objected to the redistricting plans for Senate Districts 4, 9, and 12 in Hanover County.

Delegate Armstrong recorded as not voting. Intended to vote nay.

Delegate Ingram recorded as not voting. Intended to vote yea.

Delegate Landes recorded as not voting. Intended to vote yea.

Delegate Plum recorded as not voting. Intended to vote yea.

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HOD013442

(HB5001)

GOVERNOR'S VETO

April 15, 2011

TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

HOUSE BILL NO. 5001

House Bill 5001 includes decennial redistricting plans for the House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia, as required by Article II, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia. Upon reviewing the plans and relevant state and federal law, I have several legal and other concerns with this legislation. Specifically, there are significant issues with the Senate reapportionment plan ("Senate Plan") that prevent me from signing the bill in its current form. While 1 applaud the House for its bipartisan approach, I encourage the House to pursue opportunities that will strengthen its plan.

First, it is apparent that districts proposed in the Senate plan are not compact, as required in the Constitution of Virginia, and do not properly preserve locality lines and communities of interest. These issues were noted in the Independent Bipartisan Advisory Commission on Redistricting ("Bipartisan Commission") report as the most significant concerns of the citizens of Virginia. The Constitution of Virginia requires that electoral districts be composed of "compact territory." This requirement is also contained in the resolution adopted by the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee on March 25, 2011. Using the most commonly recognized tools of compactness scoring, the Reock and Polsby-Popper methods, the plan adopted by the Senate has less compact districts than the existing House or Senate

districts or other plans that have been proposed. The Senate Committee resolution also requires that communities of interest be respected, including local jurisdiction lines. While the House plan keeps the number of split localities relatively static, the Senate plan significantly increases the number of times localities are split as compared to either other proposed plans or the current redistricting law (from 190 to 198 in the House plan (4% change), contrasted with an increase of 108 to 135 in the Senate plan (25% change)). A plain visual examination of the districts in the Senate plan also place into serious doubt that the compactness and communities of interest requirements have been met. As Justice Stevens said in the 1983 U.S. Supreme Court case of *Karcher v. Daggett*, "Drastic departures from compactness are a signal that something may be amiss."

Second, I am concerned that the Senate plan may violate the one person- one vote ideal embodied in the United States and Virginia Constitutions. The Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides for equal protection of the laws. This has been interpreted to require that state legislative districts have as close to equal representation as practicable, taking into consideration other important and legitimate redistricting factors. Additionally, Article II, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia requires that districts be drawn in a manner to "give, as nearly as is practicable, representation in proportion to the population of the district." The House plan has a deviation of only ± 1 percent. However, in reviewing the districts proposed in the Senate plan, they appear to deviate from the one person-one vote standard without any apparent legitimate justification. While the deviation from the ideal district is smaller than in past decennial redistricting cycles,

deviations must be justified with achieving some recognized principle of redistricting such as preserving local jurisdictional lines, creating compact districts, or maintaining communities of interest. Additionally, as the Bipartisan Commission noted, "the tradition in the Commonwealth has been to require a stricter population standard than allowed by the federal courts." After close review of the Senate plan, I cannot identify any apparent justification for the deviations proposed. In fact, the Senate plan systematically underpopulates districts in slow-growth regions of the state (urban and rural) while overpopulating districts in high-growth areas of the Commonwealth (suburban).

Lastly, I am concerned that the Senate plan is the kind of partisan gerrymandering that Virginians have asked that we leave in the past. The House of Delegates passed its plan on an overwhelming 86-8 vote, with twenty-eight affirmative votes from members of the minority party. Similarly, in 2001, both the House and Senate plans passed with bipartisan support. In stark contrast, the Senate plan failed to garner any votes in the Senate from the minority party. Certainly, the Senate can create a plan that will be supported by a bipartisan majority of Senators, especially with the Senate's overwhelming support for a bipartisan redistricting process as expressed in previous legislation.

In conclusion, after a careful review of the Senate plan, I have serious concerns that such a plan may violate state and federal law and could potentially subject Virginia to costly and unnecessary litigation. Time is of the essence to ensure that we maintain control over a process that drastically impacts Virginians for years to come. I encourage you to

reevaluate this legislation in light of these expressed concerns and begin work immediately to develop a plan that is clearly lawful and can ensure bipartisan support. It is imperative that your work commence and be completed promptly to permit the appropriate preclearance process to occur so that the election can proceed as currently scheduled.

Accordingly, pursuant to Article V, Section 6, of the Constitution of Virginia, I veto this bill.

HB 5001 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries.

S. Chris Jones | all patrons . . . notes | add to my profiles

Summary as passed House: (all summaries)

House of Delegates and Senate districts. Redraws the boundaries of the 100 House districts and 40 Senate districts.

Full text:

03/29/11	House: Presented and ordered printed 11200024D pdf
03/31/11	House: Introduced bill reprinted 11200024D pdf
04/04/11	House: Committee substitute printed 11200054D-H1 pdf
04/07/11	Senate: Committee substitute printed 11200095D-S1 pdf
04/07/11	Senate: Floor substitute printed 11200098D-S2 (Watkins) pdf
04/11/11	House: Conference substitute printed 11200112D-H2 pdf
04/12/11	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB5001ER) pdf

Amendments:

Senate amendments

Senate amendments engrossed

Conference amendments

Governor's veto explanation

Status:

03/29/11	House: Presented and ordered printed 11200024D
03/29/11	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
03/31/11	House: Introduced bill reprinted 11200024D
04/04/11	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (20-Y 2-N)
04/04/11	House: Committee substitute printed 11200054D-H1
04/04/11	House: Read first time
04/05/11	House: Read second time
04/05/11	House: Committee substitute agreed to 11200054D-H1
04/05/11	House: Engrossed by House - committee substitute (87-Y 10-N) HB5001H1
04/05/11	House: VOTE: ENGROSSMENT (87-Y 10-N)
04/06/11	House: Read third time and passed House (84-Y 9-N)
04/06/11	House: VOTE: PASSAGE (84-Y 9-N)
04/06/11	House: Reconsideration of passage agreed to by House
04/06/11	House: Passed House (86-Y 8-N)
04/06/11	House: VOTE: PASSAGE #2 (86-Y 8-N)
04/07/11	Senate: Constitutional reading dispensed

04/07/11	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
04/07/11	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (9-Y 6-N)
04/07/11	Senate: Committee substitute printed 11200095D-S1
04/07/11	Senate: Floor substitute printed 11200098D-S2 (Watkins)
04/07/11	Senate: Read second time
04/07/11	Senate: Rules suspended
04/07/11	Senate: Constitutional reading dispensed (40-Y 0-N)
04/07/11	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to (22-Y 18-N) 11200095D-S1
04/07/11	Senate: Floor Substitute by Senator Watkins not in order
04/07/11	Senate: Amendments by Senator Howell agreed to
04/07/11	Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute HB5001S1
04/07/11	Senate: Passed Senate with substitute with amendments (22-Y 18-N)
04/08/11	House: Placed on Calendar
04/11/11	House: Senate substitute with amendments rejected by House (0-Y 93-N)
04/11/11	House: VOTE: ADOPTION (0-Y 93-N)
04/11/11	Senate: Senate insisted on substitute with amendments (32-Y 5-N)

04/11/11	House: House acceded to request
04/11/11	House: Conferees appointed by House
04/11/11	House: Delegates: Jones, Bell, R.B., Dance
04/11/11	Senate: Senate acceded to request
04/11/11	Senate: Conferees appointed by Senate
04/11/11	Senate: Senators: Howell, Blevins, Barker
04/11/11	House: Conference substitute printed 11200112D-H2
04/11/11	Senate: Conference report agreed to by Senate (22-Y 17-N)
04/11/11	House: Conference report agreed to by House (85-Y 9-N)
04/11/11	House: VOTE: ADOPTION (85-Y 9-N)
04/12/11	House: Enrolled
04/12/11	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB5001ER)
04/12/11	House: Signed by Speaker
04/12/11	Senate: Signed by President
04/15/11	Governor: Vetoed by Governor
04/25/11	House: No action taken

https://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp5. . .

HB 5005 House of Delegates and Senate districts; changes in boundaries.

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Summary as passed House: (all summaries)

House of Delegates and Senate districts. Redraws the boundaries of the 100 House and 40 Senate districts.

Full text:

04/18/11	House: Presented and ordered printed 11200131D pdf
04/28/11	Senate: Committee substitute printed 11200181D-S1 pdf
04/29/11	House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB5005ER) pdf Governor:
4/29/11	Acts of Assembly Chapter text (CHAP0001) pdf

Amendments:

Senate amendments

Senate amendments engrossed

Status:

04/18/11	House: Presented and ordered printed 11200131D
04/18/11	House: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
04/18/11	House: Reported from Privileges and Elections (16-Y 0-N)
04/18/11	House: Read first time

04/25/11	House: Read second time and engrossed
04/27/11	House: Read third time and passed House (80-Y 9-N)
04/27/11	House: VOTE: BLOCK VOTE PASSAGE (80-Y 9-N)
04/27/11	Senate: Constitutional reading dispensed
04/27/11	Senate: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections
04/28/11	Senate: Reported from Privileges and Elections with substitute (12-Y 3-N)
04/28/11	Senate: Committee substitute printed 11200181D-S1
04/28/11	Senate: Read second time
04/28/11	Senate: Constitutional reading dispensed (37-Y 0-N)
04/28/11	Senate: Reading of substitute waived
04/28/11	Senate: Committee substitute agreed to 11200181D-S1
04/28/11	Senate: Reading of amendments waived
04/28/11	Senate: Amendments by Senator Barker agreed to
04/28/11	Senate: Engrossed by Senate - committee substitute with amendments HB5005S1
04/28/11	Senate: Passed Senate with substitute with amendments (32-Y 5-N)
04/28/11	House: Placed on Calendar

04/28/11	**House: Senate substitute with amendments agreed to by House 11200181D-S1 (63-Y 7-N)**
04/28/11	**House: VOTE: ADOPTION (63-Y 7-N)**
04/29/11	**House: Enrolled**
04/29/11	**House: Bill text as passed House and Senate (HB5005ER)**
04/29/11	**House: Signed by Speaker**
04/29/11	**Senate: Signed by President**
04/29/11	**Governor: Approved by Governor-Chapter 1 (effective 04/29/11)**
04/29/11	**Governor: Acts of Assembly Chapter text (CHAP0001)**

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